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Monday, March 12, 1984
Phalguna 22, 1905 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)

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Fifty-seventh Report

1

LOK SABHA

———

Monday, March 12, 1984/Phalguna, 22 1905 (Saka)

———

The Lok Sabha met at Four minutes past Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Allocation of Funds to Orissa under Rural Development Programme

*202. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to Orissa towards implementing various rural development programmes during the Sixth Plan so far (year-wise) ;

(b) the various kinds of rural development programmes undertaken in Orissa during that period ; and

(c) the coverage under those programmes in the above years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) A statement-I is attached.

(c) A statement-II is attached.

Statement-I

Amount allocated (both state and central wire) to Orissa under the major rural development programmes during the Sixth Plan (year-wise)

(Rs. in crores)

Major Rural Development Programme of the Ministry	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	15.70	18.84	25.12	25.12
2. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	26.89	16.40	17.30	18.20
3. Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	3.75	3.75	5.15	5.85
4. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee (RLEGP)	—	—	—	4.50

Statement-II

	Coverage under the various rural development programmes in Orissa during Sixth Plan as per latest available reports (From 1st April, 1980).	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
IRDP		
No. of beneficiary families assisted (in lakhs)	6.56	59.08 (upto Jan., 1984)
NREP		
Employment generated in lakh mandays)	780.52	55.50 (upto Jan., 1984)
DPAP		
(i) No. of blocks covered	39	11.74 (upto Dec., 1983
(ii) Area treated under soil and moisture conservation (in hectare)	7,600	
(iii) Creation of irrigation potential (in hect.)	10,400	
(iv) Afforestation and pasture development (in hect.)	23,000	
(v) Employment generated (in lakh mandays)	88.17	
RLEGP		
Introduced during 1983-84.		
No. of projects sanctioned	5	

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, if we look to the statement, we would find that regarding Integrated Rural Development Programme upto 1983-84, about Rs. 84.78 crores were given. The expenditure was only Rs. 59.08 crores. If you look to the National Rural Employment Programme similarly the allocation is 7o.79 crores and only Rs. 55.50 crores were spent. If you look to the DPAP programme only 39 blocks have been covered though in Orissa at least more than 100 blocks are drought-prone areas. I would like to get a little education on this answer given in the statement by the hon. Minister.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : In fact, in keeping with the spirit of the question, which is multi-purpose and the supplementary also.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is multi-purpose ?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : In keeping with the spirit of the question the supplementary is also multi-purpose. That is to say, IRDP, NREP, DPAP, all these are included in one single supplementary. To begin with his last question.

MR. SPEAKER : You start from the tail end ?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : Yes. It is a fact that there were only 25 blocks and now the number has been increased to 39 blocks. Per block, the contribution of the Union Government as also of the State Government together generally comes to 15.1 lakhs. Now the information available with me is to the effect that the programme has, on the whole, been worked satisfactorily. Regarding NREP, it is true that the targets had been achieved during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83. During the current year, that is, 1983-84, whereas the target is 182 lakh mandays, so far 53.17 per cent, has been achieved. But, as you know, this is the figure only upto January and there are remaining two months. February and March. We hope that the target will be achieved in the remaining period. So far as IRDP is concerned, the performance has varied from 'good' to 'very good' even according to the evaluation of the Planning Commission.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : While being fully satisfied with what the hon. Minister has replied, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the evaluation studies have been made either by the Planning Commission or by the various research institutes as to whether the procedures should be simplified so that the beneficiaries are not very much harassed ? So far as these IRDP, NREP, DPAP and RLEGP are concerned, have evaluation studies been made and if so, what are the findings ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत दिनों के बाद काबू आए हैं, मैं करवा देता हूं ।

(व्यवधान)...

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Then, Sir, if you look at the statement yourself, you will find that this is a very important project which the Prime Minister has introduced, that is, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. In this connection, I may point out that only 5 projects have been sanctioned. I do not know why only projects have been sanctioned. Regarding drought prone areas, I have pointed out that there are at least 100 blocks which have already been declared as drought prone areas. I would again like to point out that from 25 blocks you could cover up to 39 blocks with various rural development programme during the last 4 years. I do not know why all the other blocks have not been included.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : Now, as far as the rural landless employment guarantee programme is concerned, the hon. Member wanted to know why only 5 projects have been sanctioned. My reply is that so far as the current financial

year is concerned, under this programme, Rs. 4.5 crores have been allotted to the State of Orissa. Already 5 projects have been sanctioned to this State and we have already released Rs. 4 5 crores.

AN HON. MEMBER : Where are these 5 projects sanctioned in that State ?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : I would reply to that.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पुराने चेयरमैन हैं । मुझे इनका वैसे भी ध्यान है ।

श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जो प्रश्नकर्ता है, वे आपके अभी के चेयरमैन हैं । मेरे प्रति सहानुभूति रखते हुए उनकी बातें सुनिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं दोनों का ध्यान रखता हूं ।

श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र : मैं जवाब देता हूं ।

...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : Now, the hon. Member wanted to know as to what these projects sanctioned already are. Soil and Water Conservation programme has been sanctioned for 4 districts, namely, Ganjam, Puri, Cuttack and Balasore. I think Puri District is the hon. Member's constituency.

AN HON. MEMBER : Bhuwaneswar.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : All right. Anyway, these are the 4 districts for which have been sanctioned these projects at an estimate cost of Rs. 21 lakhs and this has been approved. Then construction of link roads has been sanctioned in all these district at a cost of Rs. 116.87 laks—approved. Then, for social forestry, forest roads, nursary tanks, etc. Rs. 20 00 laks have been sanctioned. For construction of Lift Irrigation purposes schemes at a cost of Rs. 274.43 lakhs have been approved for 13 districts. Release of fund has been linked to finalisation of arrangements for financing the project, as that involves taking a loan of Rs. 5.38 crores from NABARD. Fifth; construction of the school building for primary and upgraded middle schools—Rs. 38.43 lakhs have been sanctioned.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये सब फिगर्स आप इनको भेज दीजिये ।

श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र : भेज दूंगा । आपका जो आदेश होगा, उसकी अक्षरशः पूर्ति होगी ।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : My question about the evaluation studies made and their findings has not been answered. If the information is not available, it can be sent to us.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह भी आपको एक ही लिफाफे में बन्द कर के भेज देंगे ।

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : My hon. friend Shri Panigrahi has specifically asked about the evaluation machinery involved. You were kind enough to direct him to supply us the information. However, I understand, that according to the guidelines that they have circulated to the State Governments as well as the district authorities, it is mandatory on the part of the State Governments to have a steering committee for implementation of NREP and IRDP at the State level. May I know whether the steering committees at the State level have been formed, and if so, are these committees regularly meeting ? If any information has been received from the State Governments, specially from Orissa, will the hon. Minister supply that information to us ?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : The only reply that I would like to give in all humility is that whenever any complaint from an hon. Member of this House or the other House or any other source is received, we take due notice and refer the matter to the State Government. I can assure the hon. Member that if he writes to me on any of the lapses, I will take a note of it.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : I have asked for facts, whether any committee has been formed or not. I have asked many question on this subject, but no reply has been given. I have also written to you, Sir, under Rule 152 about some contradictions, but the hon. Minister has not yet made a statement. I have not mentioned about any lapses, but I have asked whether any committee has been formed.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : I can only submit that Orissa along with other States has been instructed accordingly. If the information of the hon. Member is otherwise, he can write to me and, as usual, I will take it up.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : There are 314 blocks in Orissa. It is left to the discretion of the State Government to select some blocks for the implementation of the various development schemes, or is there any direction that all the schemes should be made applicable to all blocks. Further, what are the assets created in the district of Ganjam, which is a chronically drought prone area ?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : So far as the last portion of the question is concerned, the districts included in the DPAP are Pulbhani—14, Kalahandi 11, Bolanghir 8 and Sambalpur 6 blocks—altogether 39. Incidentally, I may point out that already we have received a large number of suggestions from a number of States—Orissa may also be there—to add to the number of DPAP blocks. Currently, a committee appointed by the ministry of Rural Development and the Planning Commission, at our suggestion, is seized of the issue; and its report and recommendations are about to be received—I think may be in a month or two.

World Bank Assistance for Irrigation Projects

*204. SHRI AMAR SINGH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether the World Bank has assisted certain on-going irrigation projects in India;

(b) if so, the names of such projects and the amount given for these projects;

(c) what is the progress in the construction of these projects; and

(d) whether the World Bank Team has visited these on-going projects during the last one year and if so, what are their findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) A statement 'A' is placed on the Table of the House.

(d) Statement 'B' is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement—A

Name of the Project & Credit Loan No.	Project cost of World Bank Projects in Rs./Millions	Credit Assistance (US $ Million)	Cumulative utilisation upto 31-1-84 (US $ Million)	Claims in the Pipeline as on 29-2-84 (US $ Million)	Actual Expenditure incurred (Rs /Million)	Target/Anticipated utilisation by the States during 83-84 (US $ Million)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. A. P. Irrigation & CAD Project (Loan No. 1251-IN)	2673	145.0	103.423	1.430	2125.59 upto 8/83	14.862
2. Gujarat Irrigation Project (Cr. No. 808-IN)	1853	85.0	72.622	5.740	2760.04 upto 11/83	30.300
3. Second Gujarat Irrigation Project (Cr. No. 1011-IN)	3024	175.0	55.166	5.490	1049.03 upto 9/83	30.060
4. Haryana Irrigation II Project (Cr. No. 1319.IN)	2703.6	150.0	12.640	3.890	272.01 upto 12/83	27.580
5. Karnataka Irrigation Project (Cr. No. 788-IN)	2445.30	117.6	69.200	3.411	2359.24 upto 12/83	24.000
6. Karnataka Tank Irrigation Project (Cr. No. 1116-IN)	650.0	54.0	2.097	1.280	30.55 upto 11/83	6.500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Kallada Irrigation & Treecrop Development Project (Cr. No. 1269-IN/ Lo No. 2186-IN)	1365.9	80.3	17.123	2.513	403.0 upto 8/83	10.000
8. Maharashtra Irrigation Project (Cr. No. 736-IN)	1260.2	70.0	66.806	2.764	1410.08 upto 9/83	Likely to be disbursed fully
9. Second Maharashtra Irrigation Project (Cr. No. 934-IN)	4727.10	210.0	132.426	16.122	2812.66 upto 9/83	37.000
10. Maharashtra Water Utiliisation Project (Cr. No 1383-IN/Loan No. 2308-IN)	741.60	54.70	NIL	0.372	New Project	4.000
11. M. P. Medium Irrigation Project (Cr. No. 1108-IN)	1950.0	140.0	14.490	4.530	447.68 upto 9/83	16.800
12. M. P. Major Irrigation Project (Cr. No. 1177-IN)	3514.4	220.0	22.499	5.871	592.70 upto 9/83	23.500
13. Chambal (MP) Irrigation II Project (Cr. No. 1288-IN)	556.4	31.0	4.098	1.790	142.8 upto 9/83	Not indicated

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14. Mahanadi Barrage Project (Cr. No. 1076-IN)	926.5	83.0	11.882	4.272	218.89 upto 12/83	18.075
15. Punjab Irrigation Project (Cr. No. 889-IN)	2215.0	129.0	74.187	5.041	1433.98 upto 9/83	7.2
16. Periyar Vaigai Irrigation (Cr. No. 720-IN)	410.4	23.0	18.032	0.680	390 4 upto 9/83	7.500
17. Subernarekha Irrigation Project Bihar & Orissa (Cr. No. 1289-IN)	1637.3	127.0	5.704	0.870	74.30 upto 11/83	12.0
18. Second UP Public Tubewells Project (Cr. No. 1332-IN)	1707.0	101.0	0.198	0.900	37.83 upto 11/83	11.000
19. Orissa Phase II Irrigation Project (Cr. No. 1397-IN)	1335.6	105.0	—	4.013	110.0 upto 9/83	—

Statement-B

The agreements with the World Bank, *inter-alia* provide for the visit of the accredited representatives of the Bank to the project site and to review the progress of the project and performance by the State Government. The Bank mission after their visits to the project send their findings to the State Government and the Government of India.

Important comments of the World Bank after their recent visits to the projects receiving credit assistance, as mentioned in Statement 'A' are summarised below:—

(i) The budgetary allocations for the projects were not in accordance with those provided in the Special Appraisal Report by the World Bank.

(ii) Staffing of the Special units as strengthening of the existing units of quality control, planning, monitoring etc. was not upto the required strength.

(iii) The additional staff requirements in the ancillary components for exploitation of ground water organisation, construction of roads in the command development not fully in position.

(iv) There were delays in posting staff for the project and that there were frequent transfers of staff, adversely affecting the fulfilment of implementation targets.

(v) As a result of the deficiences indicated above the progress on the projects as a whole and also on the reimbursement of expenditure was behind schedule.

(vi) Training of CADA and ID staff to improve water management techniques and minor irrigation development should be given greater attention. For this purpose, Water and Land Management Institutes were required to be set up in few States. In some States they were not set up and in some States they were not fully functional.

श्री अमर सिंह राठवा : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि विश्व बैंक की टीम ने नर्मदा योजना की यात्रा करने के बाद जो टिप्पणियां लिखी हैं, उनको दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने कौन से कदम उठाए हैं ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : श्रीमन्, मैंने स्टेटमेंट (बी) में उन सारी बातों का उल्लेख किया है, जो वर्ल्ड बैंक की टीम वालों ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में दर्ज की हैं। जैसा कि आप देखेंगे, कहीं पर तो उन्होंने यह कहा है कि राज्य सरकारें बर्ल्ड बैंक की प्रोजेक्ट के लिए पर्याप्त धन उपलब्ध नहीं करतीं, जितना स्टाफ इन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये होना चाहिए, वह उपलब्ध नहीं होता और इसके अलावा और भी कई प्रकार की देरियां होती हैं। इन सारी बातों को राज्य सरकारों के साथ बैठक कर मनवाने के लिये हमने एक समिति बना रखी है, जो समय समय पर राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों को, जहां पर वर्ल्ड बैंक के कार्य चल रहे हैं, वहां बुलाती हैं और हर एक प्रोजेक्ट में जो जो खामियां नजर आती हैं, उनके बारे में विचार-विमर्श करके उन्हें दूर करने की कोशिश करती हैं।

श्री अमर सिंह राठवा : अध्यक्ष जी, अगर इसी तरह से काम चलता रहा, तो यह जो नर्मदा योजना है, यह हमारे बच्चे भी बूढ़े हो जाएंगे और यह पूरी नहीं होगी। इसके बारे में कुछ तेज कदम उठाए

जाएं। यह जो नर्मदा डेम है, यह मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में आता है और मैं वहां पर बार-बार जाकर देखता हूं कि काम जल्दी-जल्दी नहीं हो रहा है। इस काम में तेजी लाई जाये, जिससे यह जल्दी पूरा हो सके। मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि वर्ल्ड बैंक ने जो सहायता देने की योजना बनाई है, उसमें गुजरात में जो लघु सिंचाई योजनाएं हैं, उनके लिए भी क्या कोई सहायता देने की योजना है और है तो कितनी है और कब तक वे पूरी होंगी ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : जहां तक नर्मदा योजना का प्रश्न है और विशेष कर सरदार सरोवर योजना का प्रश्न है, उसके बारे में बर्ल्ड बैंक की कई टीमें समय-समय पर आई हैं और यह बहुत बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट है, जिसकी लागत 5616.5 करोड़ रुपये के करीब है। इसलिये स्वभावतः इसमें काफी पेचीदगियां हैं और वर्ल्ड बैंक के जो आदमी देखने के लिए आते हैं, उनको इस बारे में बराबर जानकारी देते रहे हैं। वे मौके पर भी गये हैं और बहुत शीघ्र ही उनसे बातचीत होने वाली है कि कितना रुपया वे सरदार सरोवर योजना के लिये दे सकेंगे।

SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Has an agreement been conclude with the World Bank for the construction of Uppper Indravati Project of Kalahandi, Orissa for a credit of ISDR; and is there any proposal for World Bank assistance for the component of this multipurpose project; and if so, what are the achievements so far?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is a Mahanadi Project which is at present going on. But, as regards Indravati Project, it has not yet been included in the World Bank programme.

SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : The Minister has already mentioned that it has been included in the World Bank list. How is it that it has not been included in the World Bank programme?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Orissa irrigation two projects—The World Bank Mission Report pointed out that the progress of implementation of projects and components is satisfactory. What I had mentioned in the previous one was that there are a large number of projects which we are negotiating with the World Bank what we call they are in the pipetine. When I say it has not been include, it means that no firm decision has been taken.

श्री दयाराम शाक्य : जैसा कि हम सभी लोग देख रहे हैं, भारतवर्ष में हर साल सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान बाढ़ या सूखे से हो जाता है और इस नुकसान से देश को बचाने के लिए सरकार ने अभी तक कोई योजना नहीं बनाई है। डा० दस्तूर ने अपनी ओर से देश को एक कंठहार योजना बना कर दी थी। परन्तु सरकार साधनों के अभाव में उस योजना पर काम शुरु नहीं कर सकी। हम बहुत से अनुत्पादक कार्यों पर खर्चा करते हैं क्या उनसे खर्च को बचा कर, यह जो कंठहार योजना है जिससे देश को बाढ़ और सूखे से बचाया जा सकता है, इस योजना पर खर्च करने का सरकार विचार करेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस प्रश्न से इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्रीमती ऊषा वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि आपके पास हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश से शारदा सहायक परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्टें आ चुकी हैं। वहां सीपेज की बड़ी समस्या है। आपने उस परियोजना के लिये क्या किया है ? क्या आपका इसके लिये

कोई धन देने का विचार है ? वर्ल्ड बैंक की लिस्ट में भी यह योजना नहीं है ।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : श्रीमन् यह प्रश्न भी इससे नहीं उठता है । फिर भी माननीय सदस्या अगर चाहती है तो मैं इसका उत्तर दे देता हूं ।

जिस योजना का माननीय सदस्या उल्लेख कर रही हैं, इसका पहले भी कई दफा जिक्र हो चुका है । राज्य सरकार यह योजना बना रही है । कुछ योजना उन्होंने क्रियान्वित भी की है । इसके सम्बन्ध में विशेष सहायता देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है । राज्य सरकार स्वयं अपने साधन से उसको बनायेगी ।

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश की माही परियोजना है जिस पर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का तीन करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो चुका है । स्टाफ के बहुत सारे क्वार्टर बना दिये गये हैं, सड़कें बना दी गयी हैं । तीन करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी वह स्कीम अधर में लटकी हुई है । वहां स्टाफ लगा हुआ है, इंजीनियर काम कर रहे हैं और बैठे-बैठे वेतन और पैसा ले रहे हैं । क्या वर्ल्ड बैंक उसके लिए पैसा देगा या नहीं देगा । जब यह सारा का सारा पैसा वहां खर्च हो रहा है तो ऐसी स्थिति में अगर वर्ल्ड बैंक पैसा नहीं देता है तो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को पैसा देना चाहिये क्योंकि यह योजना पिछड़े क्षेत्र में है और आदिवासियों की जमीन पर वह योजना बन रही है । अगर उसके लिए वर्ल्ड बैंक पैसा नहीं देगा तो क्या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट पैसा देगी, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं ।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : राज्य सरकारें योजनाएं अपने स्वयं के साधनों से प्रारंभ कर लेती हैं, उनका सर्वेक्षण प्रारम्भ कर लेती हैं । क्योंकि योजनाएं हैं, बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाए हैं और उसकी वजह से काफी सर्वेक्षण करना पड़ता है और इसके बाद ही योजना तैयार हो सकती है । इसलिए अगर 2-3 करोड़ रुपए खर्च हो गए हैं तो कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि जिसके बारे में कोई एतराज किया जाए । और जहां तक वर्ल्ड बैंक सहायता का सवाल है, अभी तक माही के संबंध में कोई योजना हमारे पास नहीं आई जो वर्ल्ड बैंक को भेजी जाए ।

Financial assistance to Indian construction companies

*205. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Indian construction companies are not able to complete projects undertaken in Iraq, Iran. Libya and some other Gulf countries for lack of finances; if so, full facts in this regard;

(b) whether the construction companies in questions have approached the Government for financial assistance to complete their contracted projects;

(c) if so, the particulars thereof and the projects undertaken by them and action taken by Government to provide them financial assistance so far; and

(d) whether Government have also enquired into the reports appearing in the press that the management of these companies are misusing the funds, perscuting the labour etc., and if so, action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUS-

ING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) This Ministry has no information about private construction companies working abroad. According to the information available with this Ministry, some of the projects of the following central govt. public sector construction companies have been delayed due to constraints of financies arising out at non-paymeat of due amounts from their clients abroad.

	No. of Projects delayed in	
	Iraq	Libya
1. N.B.C.C. (National Buildings Const. Corpon.)	4	15
2. Engg. Projects (India) Ltd.	2	—
3. International Airport Authority of India	—	2
4. National Projects Constn. Corpn.	1	—
5. Indian Road Constn. Corpn.	2	6

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The companies referred to in (a) above have reported that there has been no misuse of funds or persecution of labour.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप प्रजातंत्र के मंदिर के अध्यक्ष है । आप मंत्रियों का संरक्षण करें, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है । लेकिन जो सदस्यों के अधिकार हैं, उन अधिकारों के मुताबिक मंत्री महोदय उत्तर ही न दें, यह कहां तक उचित है । इन्होंने अपनी कंपनियों के नाम सुना दिए लेकिन देश में इस तरह की कंपनियां हैं जैसे उत्तम सिंह उत्कल कंपनी, डी० एस० कांस्ट्रक्शन कंपनी, कांटीनेंटल कांस्ट्रक्शन कंपनी, ये मजदूरों का शोषण कर रही हैं । एक तरफ तो लेबर ला बना हुआ है और दूसरी तरफ मजदूर भूखे मर रहे हैं । मंत्री सिर्फ मंत्रालय का ही मंत्री नहीं होता, वह देश का मंत्री होता है । अगर कोई कंपनी कहीं भी जाकर मजदूरों का शोषण करती है तो इससे देश का नाम बदनाम होता है । इसलिए मंत्री महोदय राष्ट्र के परिप्रेक्ष्य में प्रश्न का उत्तर दें । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप केवल मंत्रियों का ही संरक्षण मत करिए, सदस्यों का भी करिए ।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : इस देश में प्रजातंत्र अवश्य है और नागरिकों को हर तरह की स्वतंत्रता होने के कारण हर नागरिक अपने ढंग से काम कर रहा है । कुछ लोग किसी ढंग से कांट्रेक्ट्स ले लेते है और लेबर को

तकलीफ पहुंचाते हैं। लेबर के बारे में जो कठिनाइयां हैं उसके बारे में लेबर मंत्रालय बता सकता है। लीबिया और इराक में एन० बी० सी० सी० के प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह लीबिया की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने पूछा है कि जो लेबर बाहर जाती है, उसका संरक्षण कौन करता है ? इस बात की जिम्मेदारी किसकी है ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : जहां तक लेबर के हित का सवाल है, वह मेरा मंत्रालय डील नहीं करता। उसके लिए लेबर मंत्रालय अलग है।

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : मैं सदन के अंदर कहना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय प्रश्न का उत्तर देने में असमर्थ रहे हैं। मैन-पावर सप्लाई करने वाली कंपनियों पर लेबर मिनिस्ट्री ने कानून बनाकर कंट्रोल किया है।

जो कंस्ट्रक्शन कंपनियां दूसरे मुल्कों में काम लेती हैं, उन पर कंट्रोल नहीं हो सकता। इस तरह से मंत्री जी उत्तर देकर अपने उत्तरदायित्व से बचना चाहते हैं। यह पार्लियामेंट राष्ट्रीय मंच है और मंत्री चाहें कि शब्दों के हेर-फेर से हमें संतुष्ट कर लेंगे तो वह हम मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : कौन समर्थ है और कौन असमर्थ है, यह अलग बात है। मैन-पावर के बारे में जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य बता रहे हैं, वह मेरे मंत्रालय से संबंधित नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह लेबर मिनिस्ट्री को भेजना चाहिए था।

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : मंत्री जी को इस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं देना चाहिए था क्योंकि उन्हें यह भी मालूम नहीं कि यह प्रश्न उनके मंत्रालय से संबंध रखता है या नहीं ? सिर्फ ए भाग का उत्तर दिया है। लेकिन इसमें तो ए से लेकर डी तक है। यह तो ए, बी, सी, डी, की ही बात है। ...(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां तो सिर्फ चार अक्षर ही थे।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : बिना ए, बी, सी, डी, सीखे हुए, मैं यहां आया नहीं हूं। जहां तक लेबर की समस्या का सवाल है .....(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Why cannot it be referred to the Labour Ministry?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : My friends has deliberately given for the Government run companies which are working in Iran, Iraq and Libya. For the other part he has not said anything.

MR. SPEAKER : For labour part, we can have a half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is not Member's mistake The whole House knows that he has already answered the question. Now he is coming out with the plea that it relates to the Labour Ministry He has stated in part (d) that the companies referred to in (a) above have reported that there has been no misuse of or persecution of Labour. Now he wants to take a plea that he is going to refer it to the Labour Ministry but directly or indirectly he has also referred to the Labour.. How far is it relevant now to refer to the Labour Ministry? Now I would like to put a supplementary.

Mr. SPEAKER : You have me stunned.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I want to know whether this Government..... (*Interruptions*) I am not yielding. The point is whether this Government has got any record of running private companies registered under the labour laws and working under the Housing Ministry for construction work abroad and if so, if the Minister has got any record, I would like to know whether M/s. Uttam Singh Duggal & Company; New Delhi, M/s. D. S. Construction Company, New Delhi and M/s. Continental Construction Company which have undertaken the construction contracts of a number of projects in India and abroad are holding labour like prisoners, depriving them of their wages, bringing them back to India only after the completion of the work and leaving them penniless to their fate. M/s. Uttam Singh Duggal & Company have undertaken the construction work of Baghdad University in Iraq which is lying incomplete and are holding the labour like prisoners there. Not only that, the labour has approached the Government for redressal of their financial difficulty. So, I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact and if so, to what extent they have misused, to what extent they have abused, to what extent they have cheated the labour, to what extent...(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : No more elaboration.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I would like to know whether the company has got itself registered with this Ministry and if not, why enquiry has not been made by this Ministry?

MR. SPEAKER : I think the Ministry could have asked our Secretariat that this part of the question is not theirs and we could have referred it to the other Ministry in future...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : But in any case we will culminate the situation now and than they can put it to the Ministry of Labour.

MR. SPEAKER : I think we shall have Half-an-Hour discussion and both the Ministries, including the Labour Ministry, shall be present.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Sir, the hon. Member has referred to a number of companies which have nothing to do with the Works and Housing Ministry. So for as the construction which has been undertaken by our public undertaking...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I have not put question on that I have never put question on that. I have not put the question regarding the working of the Government companies. You please go through the question again..... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : I am categorically crystal clear that the said construction companies referred to by the hon. Member have nothing to do with my Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow that question to be taken up later on and will allow Half-an-Hour discussion on that. We will take it up for Half-an-Hour discussion.

National Body of Boost Oilseeds Production in Seventh Plan

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*208. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a national body on oilseeds during the Seventh Plan period to boost production of oilseeds;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set up; and

(d) funds allocated, if any, for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board has been constituted under the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983. The purpose of the Board is to provide for development of oilseeds industry and vegetable oils industry in an integrated manner,

(d) A sum of Rs. 2 crores as grant from the cess proceeds under the Vegetable Oils Cess Act, 1983 and Rs. 20 lakhs as Plan grant have been provided in the budget for 1984-85 to meet the expenditure on the activities of the Board.

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : We are self-sufficient in almost all items except oil. What efforts are made by the Government to meet the demand of oil, aspecially edible oils, because a grant of Rs. 2 crores is not enough to raise the production sufficiently to make the country self-sufficient in oils ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is a fact that there is shortage of oilseeds and, therefore, this project is undertaken and the action enacted. The funds available is nearly Rs. 2 croces.

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Are you distributing these funds State by State, true helping all the States ? Have you made provision for each State, especially where irrigation is available ? In those areas where irrigation is available, a second crop should be taken for oilseeds so that the country may become self-sufficient. At present we are spending crores of rupees on the import of oil.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am very happy, Mr. Reddy, that you are extending your activity from sugar to oil.

SHRI YOGEDNRA MAKWANA : The hon. Member wanted to know the functions of the Board, which is an autonomous Board. The functions of the Board are enumerated in sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Act. They are as under :

(a) Taking suitable measures for development of the oilseeds industry and the vegetable oil industry, which would enable farmers, specially small farmers, to participate in their growth and derive its benefit:

(b) recommending measures for improvement of marketing of oilseed, oilseeds products and vegetable oils and their quality control;

(c) recommending or providing for financial and other assistance or production, supply of inputs including improved seeds, adoption of improved tecchnology in regard to cultivation of oilseeds as well as its processing and extension of areas under oilseeds;

(d) recommending measures for providing incentive prices to the oilseeds growers;

(e) recommending and taking suitable measures for collection; procurement and maintenance of buffer stocks of oilseeds for estabilising the price situation and market condition in respect of oilseeds, products of oilseeds and vegetable oils.

(f) imparting technical advice to persons engaged in production, processing and marketing of oilseeds and its products;

(g) recommending as well as taking suitable measures for promotion

and development of storage facilities, establishment of processing units and oilseeds' growers co-operatives and other appropriate agencies with a view to achieving integration between production, processing and marketing of oilseeds;

(h) recommending measures for regulating import, exports or distribution of oilseeds, or products of oilseeds and vegetable oils;

(i) Financing suitable schemes for the increased production of oilseeds, for their improvement of quality and Yields, award of prizes and grant of incentives to growers of oilseeds and manufactures of oilseeds products and vegetable oils;

(j) assisting and promoting agricultural, technological, industrial or economic research on oilseeds and their products and vegetable oils by making use of available institutions;

(k) setting up of regional offices and other agencies for furthering the activities of the Board."

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Last year the central Government spent over its crores in importing edible oil alone, because its demand is very high. When the Bill to take over the Ganesh Flour Mills was being considered, I made an appeal to the Minister of Civil Supplies to give more incentives to the farmers, who are the people who have to produce it and meet the demand. Though the Act was passed in 1982, I am sorry to say that it is not implemented properly. And we have a bad experience of the Coconut Development Board as well. Unless the Central Government comes forward to help the State Government to have proper cultivation by giving incentives to the farmers, this would not meet our demands. Therefore, I ask a specific question as to what is the government proposing to give to the State Governments to boost up the production of oil-seeds ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Sir, it is on account of various incentives being given to farmers for increasing the production of oil-seeds and pulses that the production has been going up during the past few years. There is a separate body for helping the farmers for providing subsidies inputs and we have got our National Oilseeds project. We have covered a few important oilseed crops under this project—groundnut, rapeseed, mustard and soybean. A special soybean project was sanctioned for Madhya Pradesh. Another project was sanctioned for Gujrat. Now, this project has been extended to other States also. And there is a lot of subsidy being provided for irrigation, for power, for seeds, for insecticides and pesticides and equipment and various other things. The oilseeds production itself has been substantially going up. If you compare the 1979-80 production of oilseeds of 87.39 Lakh tonnes with the likely production for the year 1983-84 totalling about 125 Lakh tonnes, you will notice there is a substantial increase in oilseed production and it cannot be said that production has not been increasing steadily and satisfactorily,

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : देश में एन० डी० डी० बी० द्वारा तेल विकास का कार्यक्रम पूरे जोर से चल रहा है, फिर इस प्रकार से दोनों तरह के प्रयास करने की क्या जरूरत है ? दोनों के काम के ढंग में फर्क क्या है ? इस बोर्ड का चेयरमैन कौन है और इस बोर्ड में तेल के बारे में जानने वाले कितने लोग हैं ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, this is a very important area and as much effort as we can put in for the oilseed production, the better it is. This is covered under the Prime Minister's 20-point programme. For dry cultivation, the most important cultivation crops are oilseeds and pulses. And if there is some duplication in the efforts, it should be welcome to Hon. Members and not that we should reduce our efforts.

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : लेकिन गवर्नमेंट के बोर्ड की तुलना में को-आपरेटिव ढंग से काम अच्छा चल रहा है। फिर भी बोर्ड बनाने की क्या जरूरत हुई।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : This is to augment that programme that the Government itself has taken up this project.

Schemes for Supply of Drinking Water and distribution of House Sites-Sum-Construction Assistance in Rural Areas

*2'2. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to review the scheme for drinking water supply to problem villages and distribution of house sites-cum-construction assistance in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Works & Housing regularly monitors the performance of the schemes of Drinking Water Supply to problem villages and distribution of house-sites-cum-construction assistance which form part of revised 20-Point Programme.

In addition, the Ministry also holds periodical review with the concerned State Governments/UTs With regard to the implementation and progres of the schemes. Action is being taken from time to time in the light of the review & discussions to remove the bottlenecks and improve the performance under the schemes

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of great regret to say, but it is a hard fact and truth, that after 37 years of Independence still crores of people are living without the facilities for drinking water. The Hon. Minister has mentioned that it has been in the 20-point programme. We know that it is there, but it is only on paper. It is not in action. I would like to know whether the Government has got any figures regarding how many villages in the country are without the facility of drinking water and how many people who are living below the sky or are living on the foot-path are living without this facility ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Only one part concerns the question.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : No, Sir. Both parts are linked with main question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN ; Sir, in the year 1980 the State Governments and Union Territories have been asked by the Government of India to prepare a list of problem villages where there is not even a single source of water supply. As a consequence of that, the Planning Commission has identified in the entire country 2,30,672 problem villages and for this, within the plan under the Minimum Need Programme Rs. 1407 crores have been allocated and from the Centrally sponsored accelerated water supply scheme Rs. 600 crores have been allocated. So much so, now the member of villages which have been covered by the end of December 1983 is 1,31,964. So, out of these 2,30,000 and odd problem villages, the left over are 82,000 and odd problem villages. In this current year 1984-85, another 30,000 villages will be covered and only 30,000 and odd will be the spill over villages after the end of the Six Plan period.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister said that out of over 2,30,000 problem villages, only about 1,31,000 and odd villages have been covered. So, you can say, round about 1 lakh villages are yet to be

covered. I would like to know whether they would be covered within the Seventh Five Year Plan period or in the Eighth Five Year Plan period. May I know this ?

The second part of my question is that there is scarcity of drinking water in such particular areas and particular States as Tamil Nadu, Andhra, Karnataka, and Madhya Pradesh. What are the particular States that have been taken up to meet the demand of drinking water in those States and how much amount has been allocated from the Centre for this purpose ?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Sir, first I will answer the question. 'By what time the entire country will have the privilege of water supply ?' By 1991 whatever the problem villages are left over, they will be covered and a minimum of one or two sources of water supply will be provided.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Can they all be covered by 1991 ?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: This is a vast country. Also we have inherited so many things; we should not forget that.

For this, Rs. 9,675 crores are required, and India is a signatory at the United Nations in this target for International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. That is, this Decade is between 1981 and 1991. In this Decade, even now some of the States are coming forward and some more problems villages that are there are to be identified. We also realise it, but for the time being we have only to see that the target fixed for the Sixth Plan is attained. So, by 1991, we hope to achieve the target.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : इन्होंने जितनी धनराशि जिस प्रकार से हर एक स्टेट को ऐसे प्राबलमेटिक विलेजेज के लिए दी है, क्या उस धनराशि का उपयोग उन स्टेट्स में ठीक प्रकार से हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है ? जहां जो भी पैसा मिला है और जहां पर जो भी स्कीम आपकी इम्पलीमेंट हुई है उसकी क्या स्थिति है ? राजस्थान में गांव-गांव में जहां-जहां हैंड पम्प्स लगे हैं वह 75 परसेंट आउट आफ आर्डर हैं। जैसा आपने कहा कि प्राबलमेटिक विलेजेज जो 2 लाख कुछ हजार थे उनमें से 1 लाख रह गए हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस प्रकार के गांव जिनमें हैंड पम्प्स लगाए गए हैं या कोई दूसरी स्कीम चलायी गई है उन गांवों को प्राबलमेटिक विलेज ही करार दे दिया जायगा या इस व्यवस्था को ठीक तरह से चलाया जायगा ?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Opening of Farrakka Lock-Gate

*203. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the date of opening the Farakka Lock-gate has been shifted from time to time;

(b) if so, the details therefore;

(c) the reasons therefore; and

(d) the present plan and programme of opening the Farakka Lock-gate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) Contract for designs, manufacture, supply erection and commissioning of the gates for the Navigation Lock at Farakka was awarded to M/s. Westinghouse Saxby Farmers Ltd. a Government of West Bengal Undertaking in November, 1976. According to the Contract, the work was to have been completed by November, 1978. It was expected that the lock would be commissioned shortly thereafter. Since the progress on the work by the firm was behind schedule, these intended dates could not be adhered to. By April, 1982, the work on the various components like mitre gates hoists, radial gates and their

control arrangement and bulk head gates had been substantially completed but the work of caisson stop logs and work of removal of coffer dams after satisfactory testing of the stop logs, mitre gates after completion of other minor items of work had remained. The work of removal of coffer dams is to be done by the project authorities.

In April, 1983, the contractor had indicated that the remaining works would be completed by him by March, 1984. Recent review of the progress of works indicates that the works may now be completed by December, 1984 The work of removal of Coffer Dams can only be started after December, 1984. It is assessed that the commissioning of the Lock may be possible by June, 1985.

Recommendations of review committee on oilseeds

*209. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what major recommendations the Review team on oilseeds made and when and the time by which Government expect to implement each of them;

(b) whether Government are aware of poor and untimely support to oilseed project by ICAR; and

(c) whether Government propose to constitute a committee of Members of Parliament to examine various bottlenecks and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Amongst others, the following are some of the major recommendations of the Quinquennial Review Team:

(1) The Directorate of Oilseeds Research is expected to function more or less as a National Oilseeds research Institute with the additional responsibility of coordinating the activities of individual crop coordinators in terms of National priorities. Precise information as to what are the crops and the programmes to be dealt by the Project Directorate is not spelt out.

(2) The infrastucture available/being built up for the Directorate of Oilseeds Research may be converted into a National Research Centre for castor since Hyderabad is not suitable for crops like repeseed, mustard, linseed, niger, safflower and sunflower.

(3) There should be National Research Centre for each of the Oilseed Crops which are considered to be important in the National economy.

(4) The Project Directorate is invested with an important role and as such the position of a Project Director should be filled on a continuous basis.

(5) The Directorate should acquire at least 40 hectares of red and black soils to enable the Centre to do meaningful research work.

(6) The Project Coordinator should be judged from how well he developed research at all the centres apart from his own. The Coordinators of some oilseed crops have been given research responsibilities not because of the recognition of the need of their involvement but because they have comparatively less load of work. This may amount to placing of scientists with greater work load at a disadvantage which should be removed.

(7) Considering the vast jurisdiction of a Project Coordinator, he should have the facility of air-travel.

(8) The staff attached to the Project Coordinator should be augmented to enable him to carry on minimum research work and compile and collate the data received from research centres.

(9) The Coordinators should be invested with minimum powers with regard to *inter-se* changes in the budgetary outlay, etc. to avoid delays in reference to Indian Council of Agricultural Research headquarters. De-centralisation of the responsibilities is necessary.

(10) Attention should be paid to making workshops most effective as they suffer from some drawbacks.

Some of the important drawbacks are as follow:

(a) There is no concerted and properly guided effort for generating breeding material. The maintenance and tabulation of germplasm collection should be systematic so as to utilise material more meaningfully.

(b) To work on different aspects such Physiology of drought resistance, pest and disease resistance are being carried out by several centres without any coordination with the result that mutually conflicting findings are reported by each centre leading to fruitless debate in the workshop. The Centres should adopt uniform norms for screening for pest and disease resistance.

(11) The following National Research Centres may be established :—

(i) Kanpur for Rapeseed-Mustard;

(ii) Sumerpur for Sesamum;

(iii) Raipur (M.P.) for Linseed;

(iv) Annigeri for Safflower;

(v) Bangalore for Sunflower;

(vi) Jabalpur for Niger.

(12) The position of the Project Coordinator is not attractive to senior scientists because the scale of pay is not attractive and he is deprived of active involvement in research. The post of the Project Coordinator should be upgraded to Rs. 1500-2500 (Equivalent to that of Professor of Agricultural University).

(13) The Project Director should have coordinating functions with reference to various National Research Centres in the Universities as well as under the All India Coordinated Project, Command Area Research Centres, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, and Operational Research Projects. He should be wholly responsible for training and information dissemination.

(14) The functions assigned to the National Research Centres for Groundnut seem to be very general in nature and mostly oriented towards generating variability. There is need to define its functions.

(15) The staff, equipment and resources at the National Research Centre should be adequate for all disciplines.

(16) The level of scientific competence at the centres of the All India Coordinated Oilseed Improvement Project was not high enough. This has resulted in the lack of leadership for oilseed research in the State as a whole.

(17) Every State should develop a lead centre for Oilseeds Research

Work. This centre should not be burdened with more than two crops. It should be develop into a multi-disciplinary station where all aspects can be dealt with.

(18) There are a number of Centres of research where sanctioned scientific positions have been vacant. It is better to have a few effective centres of research rather than a large number of non-functional ones.

(19) Budget provision for operating cost in almost all the centres is inadequate. If the approved programme of each centre has to be implemented satisfactorily, this has to be suitably raised.

(20) A forum should be created whereby the All India Coordinated Oilseed Research Project Programmes are discussed with the research efforts of the University to avoid unnecessary duplication.

(21) Research should be intensified to identify cropping systems (double cropping in irrigated and intercropping in dryland areas etc.) in which oilseeds could be introduced.

(22) The recommendations emerging out of this project should be got verified through other All India Coordinated Projects and viceversa.

(23) It is necessary to have seed production units built into the All India Oilseed Improvement Project.

(24) In order to advance generation quickly it is necessary to have three off-season nurseries one each in North, Central and Southern Zones with at least 10 hectares of land.

(25) The QRT *Inter-alia* has made specific recommendations on the research aspects to be taken up in each of the individual oilseed crops.

Most of these recommendations have already been acted upon by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The others are being processed for implementation.

(b) The Oilseed Research is being organised under the following programmes :—

1. All India Coordinated Project for Improvement of Oilseeds .....with 83 crop-based research centres along with the Directorate of Oilseeds Research.

2. National Research Centre for Groundnut.

3. All India Coordinate Project for the improvement of Soybean with 18 research centres.

4. Four advanced research centres for intensifying research on rapeseed-mustard, safflower and sesamum with a support from International Development Research Centre, Canada.

5. Strengthening of rapeseed-mustard research at 5 centres under Indo-Swedish joint collaborative programme.

6. Sixteen Command Area Research Centres for intensifying research on oilseeds and pulses-based cropping system under irrigated farming conditions.

7. Establishment of a Training-cum-Communication Centre for oilseeds development.

8. Establishment of 30 Extension Education Centres in dry-farming areas for dissemination of avail-

able technology on oilseeds for increased production.

9. Scheme for production of breeders' seed of all oilseed crops excluding sunflower.

10. Scheme for production of elite and supper elite seed of sunflower.

11. 13 ad-hoc research schemes in operation to promote research on various aspects of oilseeds production.

During the 6th Five Year Plan total financial support provided to oilseed research under the above programmes is of the order of Rs. 1333.93 lakhs. This is in addition to the expenditure incurred by the State Governments and Agricultural Universities for oilseed research out of their State Plan allocations. In addition, Oilseeds research is being conducted by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and Dryland Agricultural Research Project. The Extension Education activities are also being organised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research under different schemes such as National Demonstrations, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Lab-to-Land Programme, etc.

(c) From this, it may be seen that Oilseed research is being appropriately supported within the overall frame work of the financial resources available to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. There is, therefore, no need to constitute a Committee of Parliamentary Members as proposed.

दिल्ली के शहरी विकास पर व्यय

*210. **श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :**
श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :

क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अभी हाल ही में उन्होंने यह घोषणा की थी कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा दिल्ली के शहरी विकास पर प्रति दिन एक करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए जायेंगे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में तैयार की गई योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) यह योजना कब तक क्रियान्वित की जाएगी ; और

(घ) इस योजना पर इस वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जाएगी ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) यह टिप्पणी दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्रारम्भ की गई गतिविधियों का विस्तृत परिचय देने के लिए हाल ही में एक समारोह में एक भाषण के दौरान दी गई थी ।

(ख) वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का बजट प्रावधान 382.87 करोड़ रुपये है । इस कार्यक्रम में कई प्रकार की नगर विकास योजनाएं अर्थात भूमि विकास, आवास, शहरी नवीकरण और मलिन बस्तियों का पर्यावरणीय सुधार, शहरी गांवों का विकास, अनुमोदित कालोनियों का नियमितीकरण, पानी, मल निर्यात तथा बिजली के घरेलू कनेक्शन देकर पुनर्वास कालोनियों का उन्नयन, बड़े-बड़े वाणिज्यिक केन्द्रों सहित विभिन्न वर्गों के लिए वाणिज्यिक सुविधाओं का सृजन जैसे कि दिल्ली की बृहत् योजना में विचारा गया है, क्षेत्रीय योजनायें बनाना तथा पर्यावरणीय सुधार कार्यक्रम इत्यादि शामिल है ।

(ग) वस्तुतः यह नियमित और सतत् प्रकृति का कार्यक्रम है ।

(घ) 1983-84 के दौरान 224 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय की सम्भावना है ।

Time bound programme to make up loss of forest wealth

*211. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any time bound programme to make up the loss of forest wealth in the country; if so, the facts in details;

(b) whether Government are aware that the climate of South Bihar has been affected due to reckless deforestation of Chhotanagpur area; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Afforestation programmes are undertaken as a Plan activity for the development of Forest in the country in order to achieve National Forest Policy objectives to have 33.3% area under forests.

(b) and (c) There is no conclusive evidence to establish that the climate of South Bihar has got effected due to deforestation. However, Afforestation Social and Farm Forestry Programmes are undertaken in the country including South Bihar region.

New Sugar Mills for Maharashtra

*213. SHRI J. S PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of applications pending with Union Government for permission to construct and commission sugar mills in Maharashtra State;

(b) the particulars, location and capacity of each of the said applicants and the dates when the applications were received; and

(c) the specific reasons for which the decision in eabh case is pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) Ten applications for grant of licence for the establishment of new sugar mills in Maharashtra are under consideration of the Central Government. A statement giving the details of these applications is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The Central Government is reviewing the progress of implementation of licences already granted in the first three ysars of the Sixth Plan with a view to examining whether the existing policy guidelines for licensing have served the cause of balanced inter-regional planning with special emphasis on backward districts' development and whether they need a further review/change. The pending applications are likely to be considered in accordance with the revised guidelines.

Statement

Statement giving the details of applications under considerations for establishment of new sugar factories

S. No.	Short Name of Factory (proposed Location)	Capacity (T.C.D.)	Date of receipt of application in the Deptt. of Industrial Development.	Sector
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Wainganga, Tal. Mohadi Distt. Bhandara.	1250	13.10.82	Cooperative
2.	Amba Khandsar Sakkar Sahakari Sansthan Ltd., Anjangaon-Surji, Distt. Amravati.	1250	8 .3.83	Cooperative
3	Kodeshwar, Badnera (Rly.), Tal. & Distt. Amravati.	1250	14.7.83	Cooperative
4.	Tehsil Pedhambe, Tal. Chiplum, Distt. Ratnagiri.	1250	29.8.83	Cooperative
5.	Teh. Chikhali, Distt. Buldhana.	1250	Sept., 1983	Cooperative
6.	Shetkari S.S.K. Ltd., Teh. Wardha, Distt. Wardha.	1250	20.9.83	Cooperative
7.	Sawarkheda, Teh. Biloli, Distt. Nanded.	1250	17.10.83	Cooperative
8.	Nandigram S.S.K. Ltd., Teh. Nanded, Distt. Nanded.	1250	21.1.84	Cooperative
9.	Narsinha S.S.K. Ltd., Village Shingnapur, Teh. Parbhani, Distt. Parbhani.	1250	20.2.84	Cooperative
10.	Narsinha S.S.K. Ltd., Tadkalas, Taluka & Distt. Parbhani	1250	20.2.84	Cooperative

T.C.D.=Tonnes cane per day.

Completion of Major on-going Irrigation Projects in Kerala

*214. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of major on-going irrigation projects in Kerala which need completion ;

(b) whether any target date has been fixed in regard to the completion of these projects ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) There are nine on-going major irrigation projects in Kerala namely, Periyar Valley, Pamba, Kuttiadi, Chitturpuzha, Kanhirapuzha, Pazhassi, Kallada, Muvattapuzha and Chimoni which need completion. Four projects namely, Periyar Valley, Pamba, Kuttiadi and Chitturpuzha are programmed to be completed by the end of the Sixth Plan, while the remaining five projects are expected to be completed during the Seventh Plan.

भू-जल का उपयोग

*215. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छठी योजना अवधि के अंतर्गत इस समय उपलब्ध भू-जल के कुछ अंश का उपयोग उक्त योजनावधि के दौरान करने के बारे में एक निर्णय किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चालू योजना लक्ष्य की तुलना में कितने भू-जल का उपयोग किया गया है ; और

(ग) राजस्थान विशेषकर पाली जिले में, भू-जल कहां-कहां उपलब्ध है, तथा छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान अब तक उसमें से कितनी मात्रा में जल का उपयोग किया गया है और सातवीं योजना में इसका कितना उपयोग किया जाएगा ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) छठी योजना के दौरान, भूमिगत जल संसाधनों का उपयोग करके 7 मिलियन हैक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित किए जाने की योजना बनाई गई थी। पुनरीक्षा के परिणामस्वरूप, यह प्रत्याशा की जाती है कि छठी योजना में भूमिगत जल से 6.00 मिलियन हैक्टेयर क्षमता सृजित की जा सकती है।

(ख) योजना के पहले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, भूमिगत जल से 3.53 मिलियन हैक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित कर ली गई थी।

(ग) जैसलमेर, जोधपुर, भरतपुर, जालोर, पाली, नागौर, सीकर, चुरू, झुन-झुन, बीकानेर, गंगानगर, अलवर, अजमेर, जयपुर, कोटा तथा सवाई माधोपुर जिलों के क्षेत्र अच्छी किस्म के भूमिगत जल संसाधन वाले क्षेत्र माने गए हैं। पाली जिले में, बाली और दूसरी तहसीलों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों में मीठा भूमिगत जल है। जिले के शेष क्षेत्रों में, मीठे भूमिगत जल संसाधन सीमित संचयिकाओं में हैं। यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि योजना के पहले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पाली जिले में भूमिगत जल से 1726 हैक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित की गई थी। सातवीं योजना के प्रस्तावों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

Slum Problems in Cities

*216. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed that the slum problem, particularly in big cities, is becoming serious ; and

(b) whether Government will revise its policy and urge the Planning Commission to provide funds for clearance and improvement of slums ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Government are siezed of the problems. Clearance and improvement of slums is a State subject. The scheme for environmental improvement of urban slums is being taken up by the State Governments from provision made in the State budgets under the Minimum Needs Programme.

During 1983-84, a sum of Rs. 12 crores has been earmarked in the Central budget to be released to the State Governments for achieving additional performance over and above their approved annual plan targets under this scheme.

The Planning Commission has Constituted a working Group on Urban Development for the Seventh Five Year Plan. The question of revision or otherwise of the programmes and policies regarding slums is one of the issues to be looked into by the group.

Youth Parliament

*217. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study had been made of the impact created among the students participating in the Youth Parliament competitions ;

(b) the details of the States and Union Territories where the Youth Parliament scheme is working and when the entire country is likely to be covered by it ; and

(c) the details of the financial assistance given by Government to the organisers of the Youth Parliament competitions ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Tripura and Union Territories of Delhi, Chandigarh, Arunachal Pradesh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli are conducting Youth Parliament competitions in their States/Union Territories.

The State Governments of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Meghalaya and Union Territory of Pondicherry propose to implement the Scheme from the next ecademic year. It is difficult to indicate any time limit by when the entire country would be covered by the scheme, However, the State Governments have been addressed from time to time to introduce the Scheme in their States.

(c) In accordance with the provision contained in the Financial Assistance Scheme, this Department provides financial assistance upto a maximum ceiling of Rs. 3,000/- per year. The Statement indicating the financial assistance given to State Governments/Union Territories is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

Statement showing the details of the Financial Assistance given to State Union Territory Governments

Year	State Govt./Union Territory	Amount
1972-73	Kerala	513.00
1973-74	Kerala	616.20
	Haryana	1000.00
1974-75	Tripura	380.00
1975-76	Haryana	983.83
1976-77	Uttar Pradesh	1000.00
	Haryana	630.00
1977-78	Haryana	615.54
1978-79	Uttar Pradesh	1000.00
1979-80	Uttar Pradesh	1000.00
1980-81	Uttar Pradesh	990.00
	Chandigarh	1000.00
1981-82	Tamil Nadu	1000.00
	Uttar Pradesh	999.60
1982-83	Tamil Nadu	3000.00

दिल्ली में आटा मिलों को घटिया स्तर के गेहूं की सप्लाई

*218. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने दिल्ली में आटा मिलों को सड़ा हुआ गेहूं सप्लाई किया था जो कि मनुष्य के खाने योग्य नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सड़े हुए गेहूं से तैयार आटे को उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से बेचा जाता है ;

(ग) क्या स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से यह आटा हानिकारक है ;

(घ) क्या आटा मिलों के प्रबन्धकों ने कुछ महीने पहले नई दिल्ली में हुए अपने सम्मेलन में भी ऐसी शिकायतें की थीं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

(घ) सरकार को ऐसे किसी सम्मेलन में की गई किसी शिकायत के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Implementation of Land Ceiling Laws

*219. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the latest proportion of agricultural labourers, marginal farmers, small farmers, medium farmers and rich farmers to the total land holdings, State-wise ;

(b) the latest State-wise position with regard to the estimated land above ceiling and number of such holdings, land above ceiling already acquired and not distributed, land above ceiling already distributed and actually cultivated by the allottees ; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure total implementation of the land ceiling laws throughout the country within a fixed time limit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The necessary information has been given in statements 1 and 2.

(b) A statement is enclosed. (Statement 3).

(c) From the statements furnished, it may be seen that the programme for land ceiling has been implemented to a large extent. Much of the remaining area, which has been taken possession of but not yet distributed, can be distributed only after the litigation in the courts is disposed of. The States have been advised to set-up special monitoring cells in districts where there are sizeable numbers of large pending cases.

Statement-I

India/State/ Union Territories		Percentage of agricultural workers—proportion of main workers as given in 1981 census
1		2
INDIA*	...	24.94
States :		
Andhra Pradesh	...	36.79
Bihar	...	35.50
Gujarat	...	22.66
Haryana	...	16.11
Himachal Pradesh	...	2.72

1		2
Jammu & Kashmir	...	3.49
Karnataka	...	26.78
Kerala	...	28.23
Madhya Pradesh	...	24.24
Maharashtra	...	26.63
Manipur	...	4.99
Meghalaya	...	9.98
Nagaland	...	0.81
Orissa	...	27.76
Punjab	...	22.17
Rajasthan	...	7.32
Sikkim	...	3.31
Tamil Nadu	...	31.73
Tripura	...	24.00
Uttar Pradesh	...	15.98
West Bengal	...	25.23
Union Territories :		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	...	3.73
Arunahchal Pradesh	...	2.49
Chandigarh	...	0.55
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	...	10.85
Delhi	...	0.81
Goa Daman & Diu	...	9.74
Lakshadweep	...	—
Mizoram	...	2.48
Pondicherry	...	31.47

* Excludes Assam where no census was taken due to disturbed condition.

Statement-2

Proportion of marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large holdings to the total number of holdings—statewise

States	Marginal (less than 1 hect.)	Small (1.02-2.0 ha)	Semi-Medium (2.0-4.0 ha)	Medium (4.0-10.0 ha)	Large (10.0 ha & above)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	3970	1602	1228	693	163	7656
	(51.9)	(20.9)	(16.0)	(9.1)	(2.1)	(100.0)
Bihar	8521	1218	951	472	68	11230
	(75.9)	(10.8)	(8.5)	(4.2)	(0.6)	(100.0)
Gujarat	710	634	728	686	172	2930
	(24.2)	(21.7)	(24.8)	(23.4)	(5.9)	(100.0)
Himachal Pradesh	353	140	96	42	7	638
	(55.3)	(21.9)	(15.1)	(6.6)	(1.1)	(100.0)
Jammu & Kashmir	727	176	103	27	2	1035
	(70.2)	(17.0)	(10.0)	(2 6)	(0.2)	(100 0)
Karnataka	1444	1027	895	647	180	4193
	(34.4)	(24.5)	(21.3)	(15.5)	(4.3)	(100 0)
Madhya Pradesh	2102	1226	1372	1276	435	6411
	(32.8)	(19.1)	(21.4)	(19.9)	(6.8)	(100.0)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nagaland	10	20	16	33	37	116
	(8.6)	(17.2)	(13.8)	(28.4)	(32.0)	(100.0)
Rajasthan	1317	878	917	885	490	4487
	(29.4)	(19.6)	(20.4)	(19.7)	(10.9)	(100.0)
Tripura	211	62	29	6	Neg	308
	(68.6)	(20.1)	(9.4)	(1.9)	—	(100.0)
Tamil Nadu	4960	1185	789	280	37	7151
	(69.4)	(16.6)	(9.6)	(3.9)	(0.5)	(100.0)
Uttar Pradesh	12347	2892	1596	658	71	17564
	(70.2)	(16.5)	(9.1)	(3.8)	(0.4)	(100.0)

Note :—figures in brackets are percentages to total.

* Source :—Agricultural Census 1980-81, Min. of Agriculture.

** Details of other states and union territories not yet published.

Statement-3

(In acres)

State/Union Territories	Area taken possession of	Area distributed
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	4,46,701	3,23,476
Assam	3,76,445	3,18,161
Bihar	1,63,364	1,57,913
Gujarat	77,958	56,083
Haryana	21,475	21,221
Himachal Pradesh	2,45,816	3,315
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—
Karnataka	1,50,036	1,08,107
Kerala	83,259	56,109
Madhya Pradesh	1,47,347	89,230
Maharashtra	3,66,202	2,87,452
Manipur	424	424
Orissa	1,31,020	1,15,685
Punjab	15,174	13,694
Rajasthan	2,32,064	1,31,741
Tamil Nadu	82,147	71,414
Tripura	1,844	1,430
Uttar Pradesh	2,68,625	2,40,259
West Bengal	1,19,702	71,084
Dadra & N.H.	6,776	3,751
Delhi	374	374
Pondicherry	1,161	942
Total :	29,37,914	20,71,865

More than 98 per cent of the returns filed by or on behalf of land-owners have already been scrutnised and disposed of yielding 42,49,834 acres of land as surplus. The remaining 2% returns are expected to yield some more—not specifiable at the moment—surplus land.

Technology Development by the CART

*220. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of technology that has been developed so far by the Council for Advancement of Rural Technology ; and

(b) the details of the transfer of such technology to the rural villages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b)The Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART) has been only recently set up and the work of CART is yet in the preliminary stage.

Supply of Essential Commodities through Private Sector

*221. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI :
PROF. RUPCHAND PAL :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to supply certain essential consumer goods through private sector at concessional rates ;

(b) whether credit facilities to such private agencies at concessional rates are also under active consideration of Government ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) which of the essential commodities are being handed over to private sector agencies ; and

(e) when the said system will start functioning and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Central Government has taken the responsibility of supplying seven essential commodities *viz.* wheat, rice, sugar, edible oil, coal, kerosene and controlled cloth through nominated public sector agencies to the State Governments for issue through the Public Distribution System The State Government have been given the option to include other items of mass consumption for issue under the Public Distribution Scheme for which they can arrange supplies on their own.

There is no proposal with the Central Government for supply by it of other essential consumer goods through private sector at concessional rates.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Setting up of Food and Mouth Vaccine Project in Hyderabad

2332. SHRI T.S NEGI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Welcome Foundation an associate of Burroughs Welcome Limited, operating in India is setting up Food and Mouth Vaccine Project in Hyderabad and if so, total amount of consultancy fees, etc., paid to them so far by Indian Diary Corporation/National Dairy Development Board ;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is already surplus capacity of Food and Mouth Vaccine in the country with equally effective vaccine produced by BAIF, IVRI and Hoechst and if so, the reasons for investing Rs. 20 crores by Indian Dairy Corporation in this project ; and

(c) whether Operation Flood-I and II have already gone on for 13 years and

Operation Flood-II will end in middle of 1985 and if so, the reasons for this avoidable expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Government is aware that the Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) has entered into a collaboration agreement with the Welcome Foundation Ltd., U.K. for setting up of a Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine Plant at Hyderabad. The foreign collaboration agreement has been taken on record by the Department of Chemicals & Fertilizers in November, 1981. The vaccine plant has been set up with the assistance of the Overseas Development Administration of the British Government, which has entered into a contract with the Welcome Foundation Ltd., U.K. for payment of consultancy fees etc. The question, therefore, of payment of consultancy fees by the IDC does not arise.

(b) The existing capacity of FMD vaccine production in the country is around 4.5 million doses per year. A Task Force constituted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for in-depth study on the requirement of FMD vaccine in 1977 estimated that the demand for FMD vaccine in the country by the year 1980, would be 40 million quadrivalent doses annually if only the requirement of dairy development and cattle breeding projects were considered. The requirement would increase to 70 to 75 million quadrivalent doses if 100% vaccination programme is taken up in the southern States. In order to meet this demand, the Govt. of India approved the setting up of a Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine Plant by the IDC to manufacture 25 million quadrivalent doses per annum.

(c) It is true that Operation Flood-I and II has gone on for 13 years The FMD Vaccine Plant set up under Operation Flood-II will, however, meet the continued demand of FMD vaccine in the country for controlling the disease in cattle, sheep and goats because all susceptible animals are required to be vaccinated every six months for many years to come.

Issuing of Notification by MCD for taking over of Nirman Vihar, Madhuban, Preet Vihar, etc.

2333. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the MCD have issued any notification for taking over the colonies such as Nirman Vihar, Madhuban, Preet Vihar and other adjacent colonies for providing sanitation and other civic amenities there ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing scavenging services in these colonies either by DDA or MCD ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The M.C.D have stated that they had issued an Office Order in March 1983 for taking over the services of only Madhuban.

(b) The sanitation as well as sewerage system of Madhuban is being taken care of properly by the MCD.

National Price Commission for Essential Commodities

2334. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 23rd National Convention of Farmers has suggested the establishment of a National Price Commission for all essential commodities ;

(b) if so, whether the main object of setting up of such a commission would help to get rid of middlemen who derive maximum benefits from agriculture produce ; and

(c) if so, what were the other recommendations made by the National Convention of Farmers and how many of them have been considered by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The 23rd National Convention of Farmers of Bharat Krishak Samaj held at Haridwar, Uttar Pradesh, on 26th and 27th December, 1983 has suggested the establishment of a 'National Price Commission' to examine and determine the prices of farm and industrial products at par.

(b) The objective of the resolution is "to examine and determine the prices of farm and industrial products at par".

(c) The various recommendations made by the National Convention of Farmers are given in the statement attached and they are under examination.

Statement

23rd National Convention of Farmers of Bharat Krishak Samaj following Resolutions were passed unanimously :

1. Implementation of crop insurance in all the states will take several years. Hence at the State level farmers relief fund should be creted to help the farmers under Natural Calamities and Crop Losses like complete damaged Cotton crop in Punjab this year. Therefore, this convention resolves that a "Natural Calamities Relief Fund" be collected from Government, Mandies, Markets, Traders and farmers and should be used for helping affected farmers.

2. Cultivable agricultural land should not be converted into industrial or residential purposes. Hence 'Urban Land Ceiling Act' be so amended and such land be, released from such acquisition. If such acquisition are unavoidable farmers be given compensations at market rates prevailant at the time of actual acquisition.

3. There has been variable provisions and variable progress of Agricultural Land Ceiling Act in the country creating psychological pressures on farmers In some States, mainly in Rajasthan different Acts prevailed since 1966 to 1973 giving rise to many unsettled disputes. The Samaj urges the State Governments to correct these Acts for uniform application of family size and ceiling limits and quickly dispose off and unsettled cases paying compensation and interest.

4. The Government has constituted Agricultural Prices Commission to decide the price for Agricultural Commodities but there is no such price commission for industrial products. Therefore, it is resolved that Agricultural Prices Commission be desolved forthwith and a "National Price Commission" be constituted to examine and determine the prices of farm and industrial products at par.

5. This Convention demands that central sales tax and excise duty from all the agricultural implements, tractors, combines etc., should be abolished and these items be treated as essential goods and margin limit for traders and manufacturers be fixed.

6. There should be free movement of foodgrains like rice and wheat in the country to give fair return to farmers Small rice hullers upto 7.5 h.p. installed in rural areas be treated under village industries and not under rice mills. While issuing export licences for rice, small farmers having hullers in villages be given priority.

7. The rate of interest on agricultural loans from Nationalised and Cooperative banks be reduced to 4 per cent and loan procedure be simplified. Weaker section farmers be given more reduction on interest. Bharat Krishak Samaj representatives be nominated on various committees or boards of these banks. Under Bank mortgage system only machinery should be mortgaged for loan not any other other things. Educated unemployed are being given Rs. 25,000/- for starting new projects, a similar amount be given for starting poultry, animal husbandary, fisheries and piggery etc.

8. This Convention is highly concerned over the deteriorating level of fertillzers and pesticides. Hence strict regulations be made to maintain the standard of these inputs Like Agriculture Officers, B.K S. Workers should also be given the right to examine the suspicious inputs from time to time at district and tahsil level.

9. Soil erosion and sand deposits alongwith big and small rivers are increasing in many states and damaging valuable lands Hence land levelling measures be taken in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh states by giving economic assistance and such reclaimed lands be planted with trees.

10. Sugarcane farmers have raised the sugar production in the country at high cost and labour. But still sugarmills have not paid about Rs. 126 crores arrears to sugarcane growers. Hence this Convention feels that the above amount of arrear with due interest be paid immediately to cane growers. Government should also take measures that the cane payments be made cash and in time by the Mills. If quick principal payment of arrears is not possible the accrued amount with interest thereon be converted into share capital on behalf of farmers.

11. This Convention feels that the fruit containers be replaced by tin or craft paper to save the costly wood of the country. The excise duty on the tin and craft paper should also be abolished like polythene and while paper used for milk containers and educational purposes respectively.

12. Government should install community tube wells for giving irrigation water to farmers where the canal or pond water is not available.

13 The seepage problem alongwith canals is devastating valuable lands. Hence the BKS Convention demands that the canal linings be made pucca soon and hurdles in traffic be set right quickly.

14. This Convention feels concern over the low prices of onions. In Maharashtra onion was sold @ Rs. 5 70 per quintal. This Convention demands that NAFED should be asked to purchase onions on remunerative prices for export etc. and farmers should atleast get Rs. 150/- per quintal price of his produce.

15. This Convention recommends the establishment of "Indian Horticultural Development and Marketing Corporation" in the country to promote the production and equitable distribution of fruits and vegetables in the country.

छाबी सिंचाई परियोजना

2335. **श्री चतुर्भुज :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के झालावाड़ जिले में छाबी सिंचाई परियोजना पर 1 जनवरी, 1984 तक कितना व्यय किया गया है और इसके कब तक पूरा होने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या धन का आवंटन निर्धारित लक्ष्य के अनुसार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ?

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) सम्भवत: राजस्थान के झालावाड़ जिले में छाबी मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना का उल्लेख किया गया है। मार्च, 1984 तक इस परियोजना पर 1.34 करोड़ रुपए व्यय हो जाने की प्रत्याशा है जबकि इसकी अनुमानित लागत 18.22 करोड़ रुपए है। परियोजना को मार्च, 1987 तक पूरा किए जाने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया था।

(ख) और (ग) वित्तीय संसाधनों की तंगी के कारण, राजस्थान सरकार इस परियोजना को कार्यक्रम के अनुसार पूरा करने के लिए अपनी वार्षिक योजनाओं में अपेक्षित प्रावधान नहीं कर पाई है।

राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) का क्रियान्वयन

2336. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) में उल्लिखित 14 मुद्दों को क, ख और ग तीनों श्रेणियों के राज्यों के लिए द्विभाषी रूप में क्रियान्वित करने का प्रावधान है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क, ख और ग राज्यों में स्थित उनके मंत्रालय, विभागों, सम्बद्ध एवम् अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों एवं उपक्रमों द्वारा वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान धारा 3(3) की क्रियान्विति की प्रतिशतता का राज्य-वार एवं वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) तीनों श्रेणियों के राज्यों में उक्त सभी चौदह मुद्दों को शत-प्रतिशत द्विभाषी करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) दिल्ली स्थित, कृषि मंत्रालय (मुख्य) में राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) के कार्यान्वयन की प्रतिशतता नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	प्रतिशत
1981-82	91
1982-83	84
1983-84 (30-9-83 तक)	94

'क', 'ख' और 'ग' क्षेत्रों में स्थित संलग्न और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों के

बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) और (घ) राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) से सम्बन्धित काम-काज को शत-प्रतिशत करने में, आने वाली कठिनाईयां हिन्दी स्टाफ की सुलभता हिन्दी में काम करने के प्रशिक्षण आदि से सम्बन्धित हैं । तथापि, मंत्रालय के कुछ कार्यों के वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी स्वरूप को ध्यान में रखते हुए अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) के प्रावधानों पर अमल के लिए सभी प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ।

Agricultural production during 1984

2337. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is bumper crop of rice, wheat and sugarcane;

(b) if so, the estimated production figures of these articles for the year 1984;

(c) whether any buffer stock has been created; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Final estimates of production of rice, wheat & sugarcane have not yet been received from many States, for the year 1983-84. However, it is currently assessed that production of rice might attain a record level of 57 million tonnes. As regards wheat, in case the weather and rainfall conditions in the rest of the rabi season are favourable, the production is expected to exceed the last year's record level of 42 5 milllon tonnes. Production of sugarcane is likely to be in the range of 175 to 180 million tonnes.

(c) and (d) The building up and maintenance of buffer stocks of foodgrains have been important planks of the national food policy The total stock of foodgrains (including buffer stock and operational stock) comprising primarily rice and wheat, with the Central Pool and State Governments as on 1-2-1984 was 154.09 lakh tonnes.

Announcement of New-Laws by DDA

2338 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether before announcement of new bye laws, excess coverage of constructed area of houses on DDA land was being regularised on payment of nominal penalty of Rs. 25/ per sq. ft. for 1st 5 percent, Rs. 50/- per sq. ft. for 2nd 5 per cent and Rs. 100/- per sq ft. for the third 5 per cent of excess coverage than the approved plan of the house;

(b) if so, the reasons why the facility/privilege already granted has been withdrawn putting thousands of people to great inconvenience who get their plans approved after 23rd June, 1983 whereas announcement of new Bye-laws was made through News papers in October, 1983; and

(c) whether Government propose to give this facility/privilege again to public enabling them to complete their construction work, which was suspended because of new Bye-laws; if not, reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) In the development area notified under Section 12 of Delhi Development Act, 1957, the DDA had adopted the building bye-laws of Municipal Corporation of Delhi which continued to operate upto 22.6.1983. Under these bye-laws DDA had decided that 10 per cent of the excess permissible

are constructed by the parties be compounded. The rates for compounding charge for the first 5 per cent of excess coverage was Rs. 25 per sq.ft. and for the next 5 per cent of excess coverage this was Rs. 50 per sq. ft. In marginal cases where the covered area was in excess of 10 per cent and it was not possible to rectify such cases the compounding fee was to be levied at the rate of Rs. 100/-per sq. ft.

(b) and (c) The DDA Building Bye-laws, 1983 were notified on 23.6.83 and came into effect from the same date. In these new Bye-laws there is no provision to compound the covered area beyond sanctioned limits. Therefore, the DDA is not in a position to compound any extra covered area.

On coming into force of the new Building bye-laws all persons whose building plans were sanctioned between 23.6.83 and 1.9.83 were informed individually under the registered post that their building plans have been sanctioned under the DDA Building bye-law, 1983. Subsequently all the plans were stamped as sanctioned under the new bye-laws. A press note to this effect was also issued by the DDA on 1.9.1983.

No proposal for giving any such relaxation of the new building bye-laws is under consideration.

Increase in areas under horticulture

2339. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made in different States for bringing more areas under horticulture in Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the progress made in different districts of Orissa under horticulture development programme; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Merger of C.B.W.R.O. with C.W.C.

2340. SHRI R. P DAS : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reason that prevents Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation from merging with the Central Water Commission;

(b) the steps taken against the anti-merger move; and

(c) the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c) The Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation had been made an integral part of the Central Water Commission and is now functioning under the administrative and budgetary control of the Central Water Commission.

The technical gazetted and non-gazetted cadres of the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation were merged with the corresponding cadres of Central Water Commission w.e f. 23.5.78 and 3.11.78 respectively. A decision on the proposal of merging the remaining ministerial staff of the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation with the Central Water Commission was deferred in view of the representations of the Staff of the Central Water Commision and the decision in the Departmental Council of the erstwhile Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, हरियाणा और पंजाब से दूध की खरीद

341. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, हरियाणा और पंजाब से कितना-कितना दूध, किन-किन दरों पर खरीदा गया ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली के लोगों को सप्लाई किए गये दूध में कितने मूल्य का दुग्ध-चूर्ण मिलाया गया ;

(ग) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को लगातार हो रही हानि के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने लगातार हो रही इस हानि के कारणों की जांच की है ?

कृषि मन्त्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों 1981 से 1983 तक के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, हरियाणा और पंजाब से दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा खरीदी गई दूध की कुल मात्रा संलग्न विवरण-एक में दिखाई गई है। चार राज्यों से जिन दरों पर दूध की खरीद की गई वे विवरण-दो में प्रदर्शित की गई है।

(ख) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा मिलाये गये तथा सप्लाई किये गए दुग्ध चूर्ण की कीमत नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	कीमत (लाख रुपए)
1980-81	426.49
1981-82	828.01
1982-83	843.99

(ग) चूंकि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दूध के विक्रय मूल्य वास्तविक उत्पादन लागत के अनुसार निर्धारित नहीं किए जाते, इसलिए दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को लगातार हानियां होती रही हैं।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

विवरण-एक

1981 से 1983 तक की अवधि के लिए खरीदी गई दूध की मात्रा प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण

स्रोत	दूध की किस्म	खरीदी गई दूध की मात्रा (किलोग्राम)		
		1981	1982	1983
1. प्रादेशिक सहकारी डेरी संघ (उ० प्र०)	मिश्रित दूध	45,55,768	38,36,525	30,63,575
2. राजस्थान सहकारी डेरी संघ	मिश्रित दूध	69,28,972	89,22,320	66,77,035
	गाय का दूध	67,44,906	53 81,157	2,35,04,186
3. हरियाणा डेरी सहकारी संघ	मिश्रित दूध	13,92,230	17.83,465	20,23,790
4. पंजाब विकास निगम पंजाब	मिश्रित दूध	27,50,798	64,41,270	—
5. मिल्क फेड पंजाब (पंजाब डेरी विकास निगम का 1983 में मिल्कफेड पंजाब के साथ विलयन)	मिश्रित दूध	39,20,365	1,18,61,465	1,46,36,955

विवरण-दो

वर्ष 1981 से 1983 तक के लिए दूध का अनुबंधित खरीद मूल्य प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण (मिश्रित दूध के लिए 6-5 प्रतिशत वसा तथा 9.00 प्रतिशत एस० एन० एफ० और गाय के दूध के लिए वसा 4 प्रतिशत तथा एस० एन० एफ० 8.4 प्रतिशत (रुपये 100 किलोग्राम में)

एजेंसी का नाम	दूध की किस्म	1981								1982			1983		
		कमी		अल्प-कालिक			प्रचुरता			कमी	अल्प-कालिक	प्रचुरता	कमी	अल्प-कालिक	प्रचुरता
		अप्रैल मई जून	जुलाई	मार्च	अगस्त से 18 अक्तूबर तक	19 अक्तू० से 31 अक्तू० तक	जन्० फर-वरी	नव-म्बर	दिस-म्बर	अप्रैल से जुलाई	मार्च अगस्त सित० अक्तू०	जनवरी फरवरी नव्म्बर दिसम्बर	अप्रैल से जुलाई	मार्च अगस्त सितम्बर अक्तूबर	जनवरी फरवरी नवम्बर दिस-म्बर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
हरियाणा डेरी सहकारी संघ	मिश्रित दूध	279	290	247	267	287	231	261	271	346	317	297	362	328	308
राजस्थान सहकारी डेरी संघ, जयपुर	मिश्रित दूध	277	279	254	274	294	288	288	288	253	324	304	370	336	316
	गाय का दूध	215	235	215	235	255	215	255	255	280	280	280	288	288	288

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
प्रादेशिक सहकारी डेरी संघ, लखनऊ (उ० प्र०)	मिश्रित दूध	270	290	247	267	287	231	271	281	346	317	297	362	328	308
पंजाब डेरी विकास निगम पंजाब	मिश्रित दूध	279	299	256	276	296	240	270	270	353	324	304	369	335	315
मिल्कफेड पंजाब	मिश्रित दूध	279	299	256	276	296	240	290	290	355	326	306	371	337	317

World Bank programme for fish seed farms

2342. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the World Bank assistance programme for 1980-85 construction of certain fish seeds farms, each having an area to certain extent, was taken up in some States;

(b) if so, the details regarding the names of such places, particularly in Orissa, if any, alongwith the names of districts in which such farms have been selected; and

(c) the details regarding their performance in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The outline plans for the Fish Seed Farms have been approved in respect of the following places:

Name of State	Name of District	Name of place
1. Madhya Pradesh	1. Durg	Salud
	2. Raipur	Demar
	3. Bilaspur	Chandkhuri
	4. Shadol	Umrar
2. Uttar Pradesh	1. Lucknow	Gomtinagar
	2. Allahabad	Searonpatti
	3. Faizabad	Paglabhari
	4. Gorakhpur	Pipraich
3. West Bengal	1. Midnapur	Manikpara
	2. Burdawan	Jamunadighi
	3. Murshidabad	Paccmatti-mohalla
	4. Hawrah	Sakrail-Jaldhulgari
	5. Birbhum	Kamalpur
	6. Malda	Jhanjra
	7. Nadia	Dhakordah
	8. Hoogly	Singur
4. Orissa	1. Bolangir	Binika
	2. Sambalpur	Chiplima
	3. Balasore	Saramanga
	4. Ganjam	Bhanjanagar
5. Bihar	1. Patna	Bhausaula
	2. Sitamarhi	Raghopur-Bhakari
	3. Darbhanga	Gaura
	4. Madhubani	Mahinathpur
	5. Muzzaffarpur	Dhingra-Rampur
	6. Begusarai	Bathauli

(c) The Fish Seed Farms in Bolangir Sambalpur and Balasore Districts are under construction and tender was recently approved for the firm in Ganjam District.

Implementation of provision of section 3 (3) of Official Languages Act

2343. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that provisions of Section 3 (3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963, are not being fully implemented in his Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of general orders, circulars, notices, tenders permits etc. issued during the first quarter of 1983 and out of them how many were issued bi-lingually and those issued in English only; and

(d) steps Government have taken to popularise Hindi in rural areas particularly in the State of Gujarat for compliance of the provision of the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The provisions are being implemented in the Ministry keeping in view the scientific & technical nature of some of the work of the Ministry.

(c) The details of such items in respect of the Ministry proper are given below :—

Bilingual	:	568
In English	:	50
Total	:	618

(d) Popularisation of Hindi in rural areas, particularly in Gujarat, is the concern of the State Government.

ग्रुप हाउसिंग सोसायटियों को मालिकाना अधिकार

2344. **श्री अनन्त रामुलुमल्लु** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ग्रुप हाउसिंग योजना के अन्तर्गत हाउसिंग सोसायटियों के सदस्यों को मालिकाना अधिकार देने का कोई निर्णय किया है ताकि राजधानी (दिल्ली) में सदस्यों को होने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर किया जा सके ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ग्रुप आवास समितियों को लीज होल्ड आधार पर भूमि आबंटित करता है। इन समितियों के सदस्यों को मालिकाना अधिकार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, किसी एपार्टमेंट का इसके अनुपातिक तथा भूमि में अविभाजित हित तथा सम्पत्ति के एकक के रूप में साझे क्षेत्रों सहित अन्तरण कर सकने के लिए दिल्ली में एक कानून लागू करने का प्रश्न जांचाधीन है। ग्रुप आवास समितियों द्वारा बनाये गये एपार्टमेंट भी इस कानून के अन्तर्गत आयेंगे।

Bullock cart technology

2345. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA
SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report of a number of a visiting U S. business dele-

gation exploring the possibility of selling improved bullock cart technology of India (T.O.I. dated 3-3-1983);

(b) whether Government have obtained any details of the technology available aimed at productivity of the farmer and increase in the life of the bullock and if so, full details thereof; and

(c) whether Government will appoint a Task Force to look into the entire question of fullest utilisation of energy on the farm in respect of bullock cart, cycle lighting, bio-gas, alcohol etc., in view of the serious energy situation ahead?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Ministry of Agriculture since research on improved bullock carts is already being conducted by various research and development organisations in India.

(c) Government in the Ministry of Energy (Department of Non-Conventional Enery Sources) are looking into all aspects of the energy situation. The Department of Non Conventional Energy Sources has set up a number of technical advisory Committees consisting of experts from the sciences and other disciplines to advise the Department on the various programmes and projects relating to the exploitation of non-conventional energy sources including utilisation of energy on the farm. The Working Group on formulation of the VIIth Five year Plan is also considering this issue. The Advisory Board on Energy has been advising the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources on this subject. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is also considering the issues pertaining to energy in agriculture and various research projects are in progress.

Improvements in Public Distribution System

2346. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have felt that the existing Public Distribution System in the country needs to be improved;

(b) if so, specific steps proposed to be taken by Government to improve the efficiency of Public Distribution System;

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) to (c) The Public Distribution System is, by and large, functioning satisfactorily in the country. Its functioning is periodically reviewed at the meeting of the Advisory Council which are held twice a year under the Chairmanship of the Minister for food & Civil Supplies. The last meeting of the Council was held on 7th November, 1983 and a consensus was reached on the following points:—

(i) There should be greater degree of coordination in supply, transportation, storage and distribution of essential commodities through Fair Price Shops.

(ii) There should be closer supervision and regular monitoring to ensure effective functioning of the Public Distribution System.

Land Acquired by DDA

2347. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total hectares of land acquired by Delhi Development Authority for the planned development of Delhi;

(b) the areas where the land has been acquired;

(c) the various development measures proposed to be undertaken in the acquired land;

(d) when those development works are expected to be completed; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) An area of 19259.54 hectares of land has been acquired by Delhi Administration under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and placed at the disposal of DDA., Under Section 22(i) of Delhi Development Act, 1957 as on 31.1.1984. A huge area has been acquired within the present urban limits of Delhi and many sizable pockets have been and are being acquired outside the urban limits also.

(c) to(e) Acquired land has been developed and is being developed for various schemes such as, Residential, Industrial, Commercial Institutional, Recreational schemes and for Resettlement colonies. Most of the lands (except Rohini) within the present urban limits has been planned and developed and other pockets outside the present urban limits are also being planned and developed. The areas of land outside the urban limits which have been developed/which are likely to be developed are as follows :

— Area in the north of Wazirabad Road.

— Area in the South of Hindon at Mandanpur Khadar Complex.

— Area in the North and South of Mahrauli-Mahipalpur Road.

— Nawada Complex.

Training of Youth Under T RYSEM

2348. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state Statewise number of youths trained under the Training of Rural Youth for Self-Emplopment (TRYSEM) Scheme and actually employed during the year 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : A statement indicating state-wise number of youth trained and self-employed under Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) during the year 1983-84 is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Progress under TRYSEM (1983-84)

(April to December, 1983)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Trained	Undergoing training	Self-Employed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9,353	7,935	7,673
2.	Assam	1,999	1,405	1,167
3.	Bihar	11,690	3,426	4,693
4.	Gujarat	6,003	6,029	3,961

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Haryana	1,536	1,392	97
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,975	1,892	1,084
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,712*	3,480*	3*
8.	Karnataka	NR	NR	NR
9.	Kerala	4,792 @	NR	1,565
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7,577 @	4,857	4,239
11.	Maharashtra	4,200 @	3,262	1,357
12.	Manipur	NR	NR	NR
13.	Meghalaya	NR	NR	NR
14.	Nagaland	NR	NR	NR
15.	Orissa	6,053	3,795	1,201
16.	Punjab	11,766	8,909	6,534
17.	Rajasthan	10,255	10,825	3,086
18.	Sikkim	124	366	44
19.	Tamil Nadu	8,284	20,519	4,332
20.	Tripura	274	208	563
21.	Uttar Pradesh	15,793	17,843	13,400
22.	West Bengal	NR	NR	NR
Union Territories				
23.	A. & N Islands	NR	NR	NR
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	10	—
25.	Chandigarh	NIL	NIL	NIL
26.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	32	24	—
27.	Delhi	396	600	146
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	591	1,383	464
29.	Lakshadweep	NIL	NIL	NIL
30.	Mizoram	NIL	NIL	NIL
31.	Pondichery	51	206	—
	ALL INDIA	1,03,796	98,366	55,609

NR = Not Reported.

* = April to June, 1983

@ = April to September, 1983.

F. C. I. Godown at Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh

2349. PROF. NARAYAN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4292 on 19 December, 1983 regarding building of storage godown in Himachal Pradesh and state :

(a) whether Food Corporation of India has since decided to construct a godown at Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh and if so, the site and other details in this regard as also the likely date by which it would be constructed; and

(b) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken and the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) The proposal for construction of a godown at Bilaspur is under consideration of the Food Corporation of India. Corporation is collecting the requisite details and would take a decision as soon as possible.

नार्थ एवेन्यु, नई दिल्ली में चूहों द्वारा नुकसान

2350. **श्री विजय कुमार यादव** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद सदस्यों के नार्थ एवेन्यु, नई दिल्ली के सरकारी आवासों में चूहों तथा बीमारियों के कारण फलों और आम, केला और अमरूद के वृक्षों को भारी नुकसान हो रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव वीरेंद्र सिंह) : (क) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग का बागवानी निदेशालय, जो इन स्थानों का रख-रखाव करता है, ने सूचना दी है कि चूहों और रोगों के प्रकोप के कारण नई दिल्ली के नार्थ एवेन्यु स्थित संसद सदस्यों के सरकारी आवासों में आम, केले और अमरूदों के फलों और वृक्षों को कुछ हानि पहुंची है ।

(ख) बागवानी निदेशालय इस प्रकार के प्रकोप को देखने या उसकी सूचना मिलने पर कृमिनाशियों का सावधिक छिड़काव और धूनिकरण की व्यवस्था करता है । इस मामले में भी, जैसे ही समस्या का पता लगा कृमिनाशियों का छिड़काव और धूनिकरण की व्यवस्था के विशेष उपाय किये गए थे ।

Allocation for Drought Prone Areas Programme

2351. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked by the Centre and released by the State Government for implementing Drought Prone Areas Programme during the Sixth Plan Period; and

(b) the various relief works undertaken in different States during the said period under the above programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) A provision for Rs. 175 00 crores has been made as the Central share for the Drought Prone Areas Programme under the Sixth Plan. Central assistance amounting to Rs. 111.15 crores has so far been released to different States for this programme. The State Governments are also required to make an equal contribution by way of their share for the programme.

(b) Relief works do not fall within the purview of the programme. The programme seeks to restore ecological balance and also raise the income of the people by improving the productivity of the land, water and livestock resources of the areas covered under the programme. The main components of the programme are development of irrigation, agriculture, forestry, pasture, animal husbandry and horticulture.

Emphasis of Janata, LIG and MIG Housing Scheme

2352. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the DDA has decided to place emphasis on its Janata, low and middle income group housing schemes rather than self Financing Scheme;

(b) if so, details of the steps being contemplated in this direction; and

(c) if not, the reason thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) The DDA so far have constructed 92,865 houses in the various catagories. 51,583 houses under various catagories are under construction and about 58,000 houses are under various process of construction. Out of this, total number of 2,02,810 houses. Janata categories comprises 56,244 houses (27.7%), LIG category 54,939 houses (27.1%) and MIG category 59,207 houses (29.2%). Construction of Janata, low and middle income groups houses comes to 84% of the total construction.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of House Sites to Rural Families

2353. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rural families who have been given house sites in the first three years of the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the target for the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the steps taken to achieve the target ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) 32.20 lakh rural families have been provided house-sites in the first three years of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(b) Sixth Five Year Plan envisages provision of allotment of house-sites to 68 lakh rural landless families.

(c) Scheme is under the constant review of the Ministry of Works and Housing.

तिलहन का उत्पादन तथा अन्य देशों को तिलहन का निर्यात

2354. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980 से आज तक अन्य देशों को वर्षवार कितने टन तिलहन का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में अच्छी किस्म के कितने टन खाद्य तिलहन का वर्षवार उत्पादन हुआ और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या देश में अच्छी किस्म के खाद्य तिलहनों का अभाव है और सरकार उनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए अनुसंधान करने के बारे में उदासीन रही है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो वर्ष 1980 से आज तक किए गए अनुसंधान का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) और (घ) खाद्य तेल वाली फसलों की सुधरी हुई अनेक किस्में विकसित की गई है और खेती के लिए निर्मुक्त की जा चुकी है। (1983-84 के प्रस्तावित लक्ष्य सहित) 1980-81 से 1983-84 के बीच तिलहनों के कुल 7706 क्विंटल प्रजनक बीजों और 2898 क्विंटल उत्कृष्ट सूरजमुखी के बीजों का उत्पादन किया गया और इन्हें बीज संवर्द्धन करने वाली विभिन्न एजेंसियों को सौंपा गया। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद ने समन्वित तिलहन सुधार परियोजना और अन्य विशेष कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से उन्नत किस्मों और अधिक पैदावार देने वाली प्रबन्ध संबंधी प्रौद्योगिकियों का विकास करने के लिए तिलहन फसलों पर सघन अनुसंधान का आयोजन किया है। खेती की विभिन्न प्रणालियों के तहत विस्तार शिक्षा संबंधी कुछ कार्यक्रम भी चलाए गये हैं ताकि तिलहन के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए उपलब्ध प्रौद्योगिकियों को लोकप्रिय बनाया जा सके।

विवरण

(क) कुछ तिलहनों अर्थात अरंडी, बिनौले, अलसी, सूरजमुखी, सोयाबीन कर्डी और सरसों/तोरिया के बीजों के निर्यात की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती। एच० पी० एस० मूंगफली, रामतिल और तिल का निर्यात भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लि० (नेफेड) के माध्यम से किया जाता है। 1979-80 से 1981-82 के दौरान तिलहनों और तैलीय (ओलिएजिनस) के फलों के निर्यात की मात्रा निम्नलिखित थी :—

वर्ष		निर्यातित मात्रा (मीटरी टन)
1979-80	—	42·041
1980-81	—	69·245
1981-82	—	35·703

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान मूंगफली, तिल, तोरिया/सरसों, रामतिल, कुसम सूरजमुखी और सोयाबीन का कुल मिलाकर अखिल भारतीय उत्पादन नीचे दर्शाया गया है :—

वर्ष		मात्रा हजार मीटरी टन
1980-81	—	8,744·8
1981-82	—	11,401·9
1982-83	—	9,732,4
1983-84	—	11,650 (प्रत्याशित)

Cancellation of Function in Indraprastha Stadium

2355. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indraprastha Stadium, New Delhi was booked by some cultural and Welfare Activities Group for a function on 11 February, 1984;

(b) if so, whether the necessary hire charges were paid;

(c) if so, the details;

(d) whether at the last moment the function was cancelled; and

(e) if so, the details ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, the organisers had deposited Rs. 10,000/- as advance money for reservation of the Stadium Hall.

(d) and (e) The organisers informed the stadium authorities on the 7th February, 1984 that they were not in a position to hold the function.

उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रस्तावित पेय जल योजनाएं

2356. **श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार गांवों में पेय जल योजनाओं के स्थान पर हैंड पम्प लगाने पर अधिक बल दे रही है ;

(ख) पेय जल योजनाओं के और अधिक विस्तार में रुकावटें डालने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए कितनी पेयजल योजनाओं का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले में वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए कितनी पेयजल योजनाओं का प्रस्ताव है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) और (ख) यह सही नहीं है कि सरकार, पेयजल योजनाओं के और अधिक विस्तार के रास्ते में रूकावटें पैदा कर रही है। जलपूर्ति राज्य का विषय है परन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पता लगाए गए समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में स्वच्छ पेय जल का कम से कम एक स्रोत मुहैया करने के लिये सहायता देती है। उन्नत हैंड पम्प सहित नलकूप पम्प जलपूर्ति पद्धति जो कि नलों द्वारा जलपूर्ति तीन से चार गुना कीमती है की तुलना में किफायती हैं, लगाने चलाने तथा अनुरक्षण करने में सरल है। इस दृष्टि से, उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ भागों, जहां यह व्यवहार्य पाया गया है, में हैंड पम्प पद्धति सहित नलकूप क्रियान्वित किया गया है।

(ग) 1.4.1980 को उत्तर प्रदेश में पता लगाग गए 28,505 समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में से, दिसम्बर, 1983 तक 13,607 को लाभान्वित किया जा चुका है। शेष 14898 ग्राम मार्च, 1984 तक लाभान्वित किए जाने हैं।

(घ) क्योंकि जलपूर्ति राज्य का विषय है, 1984-85 के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले के लिए प्रस्तावित योजनाओं के ब्यौरे राज्य सरकार के पास उपलब्ध होंगे।

Amendment of Cooperative Enactments of Land Development Banks

2357. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Cooperative Land Development Bank Federation has called upon the State Governments to amend suitably their Cooperative enactments which would permit Land Development Banks to extend credit for non-farm schemes, also like those for which assistance is extended under the Integrated Rural Development Programme; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the suggestions submitted for consideration in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, The National Cooperative Land Development Banks Federation had requested the State Governments in December 1981 and June 1982 to take action for carrying out necessary amendments to their respective Cooperative Societies Act to enable the Land Development Banks for broad-basing their operations and providing credit for non-land based activities. The suggestions, *inter-alia*, included amendment of Act and Bye-laws for diversification of loans, Lending for non-land based purposes in the context of Integrated Rural Development Programme, change in the nominclature of the Banks, waiver of security norms, changes in the method of raising resources, and credit marketing linkages.

Allocation of Sugar to Vishnu Sugar Mills Gopalganj for Sale Amonst Workers

2358. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Vishnu Sugar Mills Ltd., Gopalganj (Bihar) is allocated sugar quota by Government for gate sale amongst its works;

(b) if so, whether, while fixing this quota, the strength of its workers during the season and off season is taken into consideration; and

(c) if so, the strength of workers of this factory from 1980-81 season onwards, both during the season and off-season and the sugar quota allotted to this factory during the respective seasons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (Dr. M S. SANJEEVI RAO : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The strength of workers during the season and off-season taken into account and the gate sale quotas allotted from the season 1980-81 onwards are as under :—

Year	Strength of Workers Taken into Account		Total Gate Sale Quota Allotted (Tonnes)	
	Season	Off-season	Season	Off-season
1980-81	937	373	11.2	8.8
1981-82	980	368	20.3	5.5
1982-83	980	368	26 1	3.3
1983-84 (March, 1984)	858	206	10 4	2.2

Proper Arrangement of Public Conveniences

2359. SHRI G.Y KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are no proper arrangements for public conveniences in certain Government colonies such as Kali Bari Marg, Mandir and Gole Market areas; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide public conveniences in these areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) The New Delhi Municipal Committee have reported that proper arrangement for public conveniences are existing in the said Government colonies, excepting at places where the buildings are under orders of demolition/construction.

Allotment ef MIG Flats to S.C. and S.T.

2360. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of D.D.A. MIG Flats allotted from 1 January, 1982 to 31 December, 1983 ;

(b) the percentage of allotment of MIG Flats to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes from 1 January, 1982 to 31 December, 1983 ;

(c) whether a large number of MIG Flats were allotted to those who had not got their names registered with DDA during the period mentioned at (a) above; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) (i) 3925 MIG flats have been allotted to the persons registered under New Pattern Scheme 1979

(ii) 4947 MIG flats have been allotted under General Housing Scheme.

(b) 25% of the flats constructed by the DDA are reserved for allotment to the members of Scheduled Crstes/Scheduled Tribes.

(c) No. Only 4 MIG flats were allotted to the persons other than registrants on out-of turn basis from January, 1982 to December, 1983.

(d) Does not arise.

Barak Dam

2361. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey of Barak Dam has been completed by the CWC ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) Government's programme for implementation of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Project report for a 161 metre high rock-fill dam envisaging generation of 1500MW of hydro-electric power at 28 per cent load factor apart from providing benefits of flood moderation and augmentation of the dry weather flows downstream has been prepared.

(c) Decision on implementation of the project has to be taken by the North Eastern Council after the techno-economic

viability has been examined and after consultation with the concerned States and Government of India.

Widening of Mandawali-Fazalpur Road

2362. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether 13.5 meter (45 feet) wide road was proposed in the lay out plan E.13 for Mandawali-Fazalpur on which bus route No. 321 and 301 was playing;

(b) whether the same road 1-C 13.5 Meter (45 feet) has now been approved by the D.D.A. vide its resolution No. 125 of 30 July, 1983 ; and

(c) how much time is now required by the authorities to widen the above road so that bus route No. 331 and 301 could be restored to the general public which was suspended two years ago due to its narrowness ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Yes.

(c) The DDA have stated that the execution of the work is co-related with the payment of development charges by the residents of the colony, It is therefore not possible to indicate when the work will be completed.

Land to Cooperative Group Housing Societies

2363. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of co-operative group house building societies in Delhi to whom land has already been allotted ;

(b) whether any time limit has been fixed for construction of houses by these societies ; and

(c) the nature and details of assistance proposed to be given to these societies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Delhi Development Authority is reported to have allotted land to 503 cooperative group housing societies so far.

(b) A period of 4 years from the date of taking over of possession of site has been prescribed for construction of houses by the cooperative group housing societies. An extension for another year can be given without charging any penalty for completion of construction. Further extension of time is permissible on payment of penalty prescribed therefor upto a maximum period of 3 years.

The DDA recently granted general extension upto 31-3-1985 to the pre 1979 cooperative group housing societies without charging penalty in viaw of the representation made by these societies, Federation of Cooperative Group Housing Societies and the Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Societies Ltd.

(c) Cooperative group housing societies are being provided loan assistance for construction of flats as follows :-

1. Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society Ltd. provides long term loan assistance to societies in Delhi area.

2. Housing and Urban Development Corporation finances housing schemes of registered cooperative societies directly as well as through the Apex Bodies if any, in the States/UTs.

3. Central Government servants are eligible for house building

advances for acquiring flats through membership of cooperative group housing societies.

Acquisition of Land by Government for Housing Purpose

2364. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Delhi, Bombay and elsewhere land was acquired for housing and other purpose under the provisions of an Act of 1894 ;

(b) if so, whether the provisions of the Act were not operating against the interests of the agriculturists ; and

(c) whether Justice Mulla Commission had made any recomendations in this behalf ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) The material is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Export of Onion by N. A. F. E. D.

2365. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is at present a subdued tendency in the home market in 'onion' prices which have dropped to uneconomical level in several parts of the country;

(b) whether National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) through which onion exports are canalised has not been alive to the need to seize the opportunity to step up exports, which would have invariably benefited both the growers as well as the country;

(c) whether there is lack of coordination between Government and NAFED resulting in this state of affairs; and

(d) steps Government propose to take to protect the interests of growers ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) With the arrival of the new crop, there was a fall in the price of onions in some of the selected markets. As soon as the price came down to the range of Rs. 50/- to Rs. 60/- per quintal, NAFED started pursuing purchase operation.

NAFED is making all out efforts to increase the quantum of export of onions. During the current financial year (upto February, 1984) a qantity of about 1.65 Lakh metric tonnes has been exported as compared to 1.50 lakh metric tonnes during the corresponding period of last year.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Initiatives have been taken already in consultation with State Governments concerned to work out the modalities of operations to give possible market support with a view o protect the interests of the growers. In this connection, NAFED and State Government Agencies in cooperation and co-ordination with each other have arranged for purchase operations, on limited basis wherever considered necessary.

Rise in Price of D. M. S. Ghee

2366. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the D. M. S. has raised the price of Ghee by Rs. 7/-per kilo at one storke;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether despite this rise, the Ghee

was not available during the latter half of January if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether butter too is not available in larger packs, if so, the reasons therefore and action being taken to make the supply of these commodities regularly and in adequate quantity ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Delhi Milk Scheme increased the selling prices of ghee by Rs. 6/- to Rs. 7/- per kg, with effect from 2.1.1984.

(b) The prices of DMS ghee are mainly dependent on the price of raw Milk procured by the Delhi Milk Scheme from the State Government Agencies. The procurement price of raw milk obtained from State Cooperative Dairy Federations was increased by 40 paise per kg. with effect from 1.1.84 keeping in view the procurement and other costs of these Cooperative Federations.

(c) and (d) Delhi Milk Scheme is primarily a liquid Milk plant. It also munufactures butter and ghee during the winter months when adequate quantities of raw milk are generally available. The manufacture and supply of butter and ghee had to be restricted during the month of January, 1984 because of low availability of raw milk. With the improvement in the supply of liquid milk, butter and ghee is now being supplied regularly through the All Day Milk Stalls of the Delhi Milk Scheme.

Allocation to Madhya Pradesh for Irrigation

2367. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to Madhya Pradesh for the year 1984-85 for completion of the construction of medium and major irrigation projects;

(b) the names of the medium and major irrigation projects in Madhya Pradesh expected to be executed in the above financial year; and

(c) The progress made so far in completion of those irrigation projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) The Working Group of the Planning Commission who considered the 1984-85 Annual Plan proposals of the State have recommended Rs. 235.50 crores for major and medium irrigation projects in Madhya Pradesh.

The names of schemes, their estimated cost, financial progress upto March, 1984, irrigation potential created and the outlays recommended for 1984-85 are included in the statement annexed.

Statement

(Rs. laks/th. ha.)

S. No.	Name of Project	Latest estimated cost	Expected expenditure upto 3/84	Ultimate Potential	Potential created upto 6/83 (Anti.)	Outlay for 1984-85 recommended by Working Group of Planning Commission
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MAJOR PROJECTS					
1.	Chambal	8664	8561	273.2	273.2	46
2.	Rajghat (Dem & Canal)	14523	3028	97.2	—	1100(+100) Cat 'B')
3.	Bansagar (Dam & Canal)	48867	5103	248.8	—	2225(+200 Cat 'B')
4.	Bargi	37519	10814	245.0	—	2300
5.	Mahanadi Res.	53046	9550	340.0	56.5	3500
6.	Hasdeo Bango	51305	10249	255.0	—	4500
7.	Kolar	7000	2304	—	—	1500
8.	Tawa	10416	10107	333.0	250.3	400
9.	Baorna	1630	1620	60.5	60.5	5
10.	Sukta	1325	1233	18.6	16.5	25
11.	Bariarpur	2509	506	43.9	—	400
12.	Urmil	996	326	7.7	—	300
13.	Rangwan HLC	630	535	17.1	12.5	70
14.	Upper Wainganga	8000	6161	105.0	—	1000
15.	Sindh Ph. I	2221	1822	37.2	32.0	400
16.	Bhander Canal	233	229	44.5	44.5	5
17.	Halali	1266	1285	37.2	24.1	100
18.	Pairi	1900	1318	72.9	51.0	90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Kodar	1701	1292	23.5	7.4	100
20.	Jonk	1400	1016	14.4	3.2	100
21.	Thanwar	1525	950	18.2	2.9	400
22.	Narmada Sagar	47689	737	154.44	—	400
23.	Bawanthadi	5470	290	18.60	—	50
24.	Arpa	13000	247	85.00	—	32
25.	Man	3800	229	19.20	—	100
26.	Jobat	2692	23	12.8	—	50
27.	Mahi	7200	593	34.28	—	100
	MEDIUM SCHEMES :					
1.	Bhainsakhedi	93	92	0·9	0.9	1
2.	Kethan	130	133	2.5	2.5	2
3.	Kinkari	122	212	4·9	4.9	16
4.	Bijna	147	146	1.2	1.2	1
5.	Johilla	210	193	1.3	1.3	16
6.	Umrar	221	219	2.8	2.8	7
7.	Amkoi	104	101	0.6	0.6	10
8.	Naktara	92	88	0·5	0.4	4
9.	Mansorwri	256	241	1·8	1.8	15
10.	Chorborari	83	83	0.9	0.8	1
11.	Sakalda	198	188	1.7	1.7	—
12.	Paronch	116	112	2.2	2.2	5
13.	Sahebkhedi	242	240	1.4	1.4	20
14.	Jarmora	327	279	3.0	2.4	48
15.	Jhumka	440	404	2.9	1.1	17
16.	Maren	315	325	2.8	0 2	30
17.	Bisanda	168	161	1.1	0.9	7
18.	Makroda	191	176	5.8	5.8	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Dholawod	515	407	6.4	—	108
20.	Balar	645	470	5.6	0.8	100
21.	Kalisarar	242	123	1.1	—	97
22.	Shivanath Div.	453	113	5.8	—	100
23.	Banjar	400	227	2.4	0.2	8
24.	Banki	710	509	2.0	—	126
25.	Ghongha	263	187	7.7	3.5	25
26.	Bilaspur Div.	240	89	2.7	—	10
27.	Pipatiya Nalla	801	420	6.9	—	40
28.	Khamar Pakut	405	263	4.7	—	15
29.	Mand Div.	800	408	14.6	—	100
30.	Dudhi	600	226	4.0	—	100
31.	Doroha	500	134	2.8	-	100
32.	Rampurkhurd	600	234	3.3	—	100
33.	Matiyari	1600	634	10.0	-	300
34.	Matiya Moti	1040	357	5.7	—	200
35.	Choral	900	353	3.9	—	210
36.	Ghunghutta	2000	707	10.0	—	300
37.	Chandora	600	213	2.8	—	130
38.	Bundala	600	174	3.6	—	130
39.	Gomukh	900	252	6.2	—	209
40.	Koliasote	2600	378	7.8	—	260
41.	Tilar	1600	170	7.0	—	150

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
42.	Budha Nalla	400	80	4.0	—	100
43.	Bargoor	400	142	3.5	—	70
44.	Dejla Dewada	1874	362	N. A.	—	70
45.	Chhirpawi	1180	291	N. A.	—	60
46.	Kanhargaon	800	191	N. A.	—	60
47.	Bah	2700	38	N. A.	—	50
48.	Sagar	2400	31	N. A.	—	50
49.	Lakhundar	1000	29	N. A.	—	50
50.	Bandia	600	25	N. A.	—	50
51.	Kasarteda	2700	163	N. A.	—	60
52.	Barui	400	35	N. A.	—	50
53.	Mahan	2442	135	N. A.	—	150
54	Gaj	996	34	N. A.	—	50
55.	Barchar	430	277	2 63	—	50
56.	Arniabahadur-pur	297	287	N. A.	—	10
57.	Paras	156	91	N. A.	—	55
58.	Kakato Tigra feeder canal	181	112	5.7	0·2	69
59.	Mahwar	2400	63	N. A.	—	50

N. A.=(not available)

Note : Category 'L' means additional funds indicated would be provided if more resources become available.

Vacation of Government Quarters by Retired Government Servants

2368. SHRI R. N. RAKESH :
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the allottees of Government Quarters at Baba Kharak Singh Marg (Multi Storeyed Type III Qrs.) do not vacate them within the due period after their retirement, resulting in undue delay in allotment these of Quarters to the next bonafide persons;

(b) whether cases of undue prolonged stay of such retired Government employees in these Quarters were brought to the notice of Government;

(c) if so, details of such cases where Government accommodation in that area had been retained or is being still retained or is being still retained for more than one year after retirement, during the period from January, 1981 to december 1983: and

(d) steps Government propose to take to streamline the process of vacting the Government accommodation in the time after retirement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) There were four cases where the retired Government servants had retained the Government accommodation for more than one year after their retirement at Baba Kharak Singh Marg during the period from January, 1981 to December, 1983. Out of these cases, one was evicted under the provision of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act. 1971 and one had vacated the Government accommodation while the eviction proceedings were in progress. The thrid case in subjudice. In the last, case the question of providing alterative accommodation to his son who has been sanctioned *adhoc* allotment of Type-B quarter is under consideration.

(d) Necessary action is taken to get the accommodation vacated under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

CLUSA Oilseed Project

2369. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether oilseeds productivity has stagnated due to failure of Research and Development effort and lack of coordination as evidenced by CLUSA Oilseed Project which is changing its programme;

(b) the oilseeds crops in which CLUSA project was expected to improve productivity and the States and districts that were to be covered and the crops, productivity and districts and States actually covered; and

(c) whether any indepth evaluation of the project has been attempted so far, and if so, critical details of such examination since 1978 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The productivity of cultivated oilseeds since 1979-80 is as follows :

Year	Productivity (Yield/ha.)
1979-80	516
1980-81	532
1981-82	640
1982-83	552

The productivity of the oilseeds is on the whole increasing. The year 1982-83 was a drought year.

There is coordination amongst various agencies involved in oilseeds production.

(b) The State, district and crop covered under the National Dairy Development Board's oilseed project with

assistance from CLUSA are as follows :—

	Gujarat	Madhya Pradesh	Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh
1. Crop :	Ground-nut	Soybean	Ground nut	Groundnut
2. Project district :	4	1	1	1
3. Coverage/in district of :	Amreli	Ujjain	North Arcot	Prakasam
	Bhava-nagar	Indore	South Arcot	Guntur
	Jamnagar	Dewas	Ching-leput	Krishna
	Junagadh	Dhar		Khamam
				Nalgonda
				Mehboob-Nagar
				Karimnagar

(c) The latest evaluation of the NDDB's Oilseeds Project run with the assistance of CLUSA was carried out by a joint team in the year 1983. The board recommendations made by the team are as follows :—

1. Procedure for licensing of processing facilities may be streamlined.

2. Centralised market analysis and forecasting functions may be developed.

3. The project strategy may be to stabilise year to year yield at a moderate level in rainfed areas rather than trying to substantially increase annual yields.

4. Society Secretaries should be given training to perform their functions.

5. Where it is necessary to staff agricultural positions with non-agricultural candidates, intensive and formal training in agricultural subjects should be arranged for them.

6 There must be a firm commitment on the part of the State Governments and the NDDB to place well qualified people in the upper level management positions of the federations and to keep these people to their positions at least three to four years.

7. State federations should be divided into geographical regions and the processing plants Manager should be given semi-autonomous jurisdiction within their area.

8. The movement of raw material or finished products across regions should be decided at federation head-quarters.

9. Larger plants may be appropriate in irrigated areas where production, procurement and optimal capacity utilisation are more certain.

10. The State federations should gradually reduce the use of NDDB procurement support and begin utilising to the extent possible the commercial for procurement.

11. Procu rement be conducted round the year.

Guidelines on Forest Act, 1980

2370. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued guidelines to the States and Union Territories after the enactment of Forest Act, 1980 ;

(b) if so, the details therefor ; and

(c) the measures taken by States and Union Territories on the basis of these guidelines so far, State-wise and Union Territory-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7895/84].

(c) A total number of 914 proposals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, were received from the States and Union Territories upto 31.1.84. Of this, 476 proposals were approved, 130 were rejected and 269 proposals were referred back to the concerned State Governments for furnishing the required informatiotion. Only 39 proposal are now under the consideration of the Government of India. The State-wise position is given in the statement attached.

Statement

State-wise position of the proposal received under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 from 25.11.88 to 31.1.84

S. No.	Name of States/U.T.	Proposals (In Number)				
		Received	Accepted	Rejected	Returned	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	26	11	4	2
2.	Assam	17	14	—	2	1
3.	Bihar	27	12	2	13	—
4.	Gujarat	69	22	21	26	—
5.	Haryana	2	1	1	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	30	17	2	9	2
7.	Karnataka	85	35	21	21	8
8.	Kerala	47	23	10	13	1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	71	39	8	19	5
10.	Maharashtra	64	38	7	15	4
11.	Manipur	1	1	—	—	—
12.	Meghalaya	4	2	—	2	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Nagaland	1	—	—	1	—
14.	Orissa	27	21	1	4	1
15.	Punjab	7	4	1	2	—
16.	Rajasthan	6	11	4	9	2
17.	Sikkim	10	6	2	2	—
18.	Tamil Nadu	61	30	5	25	1
19.	Tripura	7	6	1	—	—
20.	Uttar Pradesh	266	146	18	94	8
21.	West Bengal	15	11	3	—	1
22.	A&N Islands	10	1	6	3	—
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	7	3	5	2
24.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	1	1	—	—
25.	Gao, Daman & Diu	5	2	2	—	1
	Total :—	914	476	130	269	39

Promotion of Assistant Manager in F. C. I.

2371. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 34 Assistant Managers were promoted as Deputy Managers on 31 December, 1983 and allowed to join at the same place of posting pending finalisation of their posting orders on regular basis : and

(b) whether it is also a fact that till date FCI Management has not been able to finalise their decision to appoint Unit Managers in the Depots of FCI ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The posting orders of these officers have since been issued on 20.2.1984.

(b) There is no post of Unit Managers in the Food Corporation of India (Staff) Regulations, 1971 and therefore the question of appointment of Unit Managers in the Depots of the Food Corporation of India does not arise.

सड़कों के रख-रखाव पर खर्च की गई धनराशि

2372. श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीज : क्या

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नयी दिल्ली नगर पालिका तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम के क्षेत्राधिकार में पृथक-पृथक कुल कितने किलोमीटर लम्बी सड़कें हैं ; और

(ख) नयी सरकार के सत्ता में आने के बाद से उक्त सड़कों के रख-रखाव के लिए पृथक-पृथक कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) नयी दिल्ली नगर पालिका 1238 किलोमीटर (एकहरी लेन की चौड़ाई में) दिल्ली नगर निगम—14124 किलोमीटर

(ख) नयी दिल्ली नगर पालिका तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा बताये गये व्यय के आंकड़े निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

(आंकड़े रुपयों में)

वर्ष	किया गया व्यय	
	नयी दिल्ली नगर पालिका	दिल्ली नगर निगम
1980-81	74,65,171.81	6,42,50,477.00
1981-82	72,[illegible]074.37	7,37,73,108.00
1982-83	188,88,727.98	8,56,11,564.00
1983-84*	46,19,000.00*	9,01,65,449.00

* जनवरी, 1984 तक

* अनुमानित आंकड़े

Penalty Imposed on Bhartiya Kala Kendra

2373. SHRI D. P YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2361 on 14 March, 1983 regarding misuse of land allotted to Triveni Art and Sangeet Academies and state :

(a) the amount of penalty imposed on the Bhartiya Kala Kendra for subletting a part of its building from 17 February, 1978 till the date on which such subletting ended; and

(b) the amount of penalty imposed on the Gandharav Mahavidyalaya for subletting a part of their building from 13 January, 1983, onwards ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) The misuse charges to be imposed on the Bhartiya Kala Kendra and the Gandharav Mahavidyalaya for breaches are being worked out and will be communicated to them shortly.

Auction of Land in Wazirpur Commercial Complex

2374. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether D.D.A. is not in a position to hand over the possession of Commercial Plot Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of Wazirpur Commercial Complex, Wazirpur, Delhi, sold in auction last year ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether D. D. A. had auctioned land of this Commercial Complex on which one open air tent primary school is running;

(d) the reasons why the D. D. A. had auctioned these plots and whether it is not leading to avoidable litigation; and

(e) upto which date the school from the Plot Nos., 3, 4 and 5 would be removed and whether D.D.A. has granted time for depositing the rest of the money of the bid if so, the last date ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Of the three plots, only plot Nos. 3 and 5 have been auctioned while plot No. 4 has not been sold so far. The auction purchasers of plot Nos. 3 & 5 have failed to make payment of the premium. The possession of the land is to be handed over to the purchasers only after the payment of full premium is made as per terms of auction. Plot No. 5 was auctioned on 12.11.82. One MCD Primary School was in temporary occupation of the plot.

(c) to (e) A school site in Shalimar Bagh in Block 'A' Dakshini has already been allotted to the MCD so as to shift the school to the proper site. The school will be shifted shortly. The question of granting extension of time for depositing the balance premium is not relevant. The plots were disposed of by auction in accordance with the provisions contained in Delhi Development Authority (Disposal of Developed Nazul Lands) Rules, 1981 framed under Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 to 1957).

Supply of substitutes of the items to the mini branches of Super Bazar

2375. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the distribution centres of the Super Bazar do not have powers to supply substitutes of the items asked for by the mini branches ;

(b) whether his Ministry propose to examine the whole system of distribution and streamline it to ensure that the mini branches are not out of stock of items and not insist on a particular brand if the same is not available and to vest the distribution centres with wide powers to use their discretion in supply substitute of the items, if available ; and

(c) the policy of the Super Bazar in the matter of selling consumer items made in the mechanised sector versus the items made in cottage and small scale industry in so far as where the items are of good quality ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Usually Regional

Distribution Centres (RDCs) of Super Bazar supply items to the branches under their jurisdiction in accordance with the indents placed by them. However, there is no bar as such, on the RDC Managers to supply substitute items

(b) At present stock position at the branches is reviewed every week in a meeting of RDC Managers and remedial measures, wherever required, are taken expeditiously. A system of mid-week supply has also been started to feed the mini-branches in addition to their normal supply days. In view of this, no revision of the present system is contemplated.

(c) The Super Bazar, as a matter of policy, prefers to market items produced in the small scale sector, subject to the quality being satisfactory and there being reasonably adequate demand from the customers.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्मित मकानों की गारंटी

237. **श्री राम सिंह शाक्य** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा ठेकेदारों से, उनके द्वारा बनाए गए फ्लैटों की गारंटी मांगेगा ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्मित किए जा रहे फ्लैटों की दीवारों का सीमेंट दो-तीन वर्ष के भीतर हटने लगता है और आबंटी को अपने मूल्य पर उसकी मरम्मत करानी पड़ती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो आबंटित फ्लैटों की निःशुल्क मरम्मत कराने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) आवास योजनाओं सहित दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के निर्माण कार्य विधि मंत्रालय के परामर्श से सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित मानक ठेका शर्तों के आधार पर ठेकेदारों से निष्पादित कराये जाते हैं । बृहद कार्य के मामले में कार्य के पूर्ण होने के बाद 6 माह की अनुरक्षण अवधि के दौरान ध्यान में आई त्रुटियों को ठीक करने के लिए ठेकेदार उत्तरदायी हैं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । कुछ स्थानों पर भूमि के पास लवणता, जलपूर्ति तथा स्वच्छता स्थापनाओं/छज्जों से रिसन/सीलन या आबंटियों द्वारा अनुरक्षण न करने के कारण, प्लास्टर में फोफलापन दिखाई देता है ।

(ग) जी, हां । आबंटियों द्वारा कब्जा लेने के तीन माह की अवधि के भीतर बतायी गयी त्रुटियों को ठीक करने के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा पहले ही प्रबंध किए गए हैं ।

Unauthorised Hoardings in Delhi

2377. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Urban Art Commission has drawn attention of Government to growing cases of indecent, ugly, sexy and unauthorised hoardings in the city, vitiating the city landscape and causing traffic hazard :

(b) whether there is no cooperation and lack of co-ordination by the Licensing agencies like Municipal Corporation/ NDMC, DDA, Railways and Airport Authority to the set of guidelines on hoarding drawn by Delhi Urban Art Commission; and

(c) the number of (i) unauthorised (ii) indecent and (iii) pornographic hoardings in the entire Delhi jurisdiction as on 31 December, 1983 and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, The Delhi Urban Art Commission brought to the notice of this Ministry that the placement of hoardings is causing inconvenience to the public as well as it is creating environment problems and visual pollution to the city.

(b) NDMC, DDA, Iternational Airport Authority and MCD have stated that there is no lack of co-operation on their part.

(c) NDMC has stated that there were only two unauthorised hoardings on 31.12.83 and none was indecent or pornographic. Both the hoardings and covered by stay order issued against the Committee by Courts of Law.

MCD have stated on 31.12.83 there were 245 unauthorised hoardings which could not be removed because of they orders from various Courts. MCD have further stated that no indecent pornographic hoardings is allowed and is removed, if found displayed Recently the West Bengal Defacement Act has been extended to the Union Territory of Delhi. The police has been empowered under this Act to challan and prosecute persons responsible for defacing public properties/ public view and also for putting up unauthorised hoardings Separate orders have also been issued by the Lt. Governor that hoardings that are found hazardous to traffic or have not been displayed according to guidelines, are to be removed by the Traffic Police and other hoardings which are displayed inside cinema houses and which are generally obscene, are to be dealt with by Dy. Commissioner of Police (Licensing).

Agricultural Losses due to Power Cuts

2378 SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the loss of production due to power cuts in agricultural sector during the last 3 years; and

(b) how government propose to cope up with the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Production of a crop in a particular season is dependent on numerous factors including the extent, distribution and timing of rainfall, quality and quantity of inputs like seeds, fertilisers, manures, etc. used and the level of management etc. In a season when rainfall is scarce or inadequate, farmers depend more on diesel and electricity for tubewells and pumpsets etc and under such conditions powers cuts have unfavourable impact on production. However, it is not possible to make precise assessment of damage such caused in a particular region or State and much less for the country as a whole.

(b) The Government has been continuously watching and monitoring the situation with regard to the supply of power to agriculture. Some of the important steps taken in this direction are :

(i) Advising the various State Electricity Boards for the supply of electricity based on the requirements of the crops, particularly during critical periods of crop growth ;

(ii) Review of the electricity supply position at weekly intervals ; and

(iii) field level monitoring of the electricity supply position by sending

Central Teams for discussions with the local officers as well as farmers. This is followed by taking up the matter with the appropriate authorities in case there has been shortfall in the stipulated supplies.

मध्य प्रदेश में गंदी बस्तियों में रह रहे परिवार

2379. **श्री राम प्रसाद अहिरवार** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में गंदी बस्तियों में रह रहे परिवारों की जिलावार संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) क्या इन परिवारों के पुनर्वास के लिए अन्यत्र मकान बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) मलिन बस्तियों में सुधार सहित नगर विकास राज्य का विषय है। मलिन बस्ती सुधार न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप में राज्य क्षेत्र में किया का रहा है। मलिन बस्ती परिवारों की जिले-वार संख्या के संबंध में ब्यौरे राज्य सरकार के पास उपलब्ध होंगे।

(ख) जी, नहीं। सरकार की वर्तमान नीति में मलिन बस्तियों का उन्मूलन तथा पुनः स्थान निर्धारित करने की अपेक्षा नगरीय मलिन बस्तियों के पर्यावरणीय सुधार पर बल दिया गया है।

Amount Earmarked for Urban Housing Scheme in Seventh Five Year Plan

2380. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 8,000 crores has been earmarked for the development of Urban Housing Scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the share of Tamil Nadu and other States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No outlay for the Seventh Plan has yet been decided.

(b) Does not arise.

Report on 'Dairying in India'

2381. SHRI RAM AWADH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the report named "Dairying in India-1984" presented at Twentieth Dairy Industry Conference in February at Calcutta and noted that International Dairy Federation gave per capita liquid milk consumption for India in 1979 and and 1980 both less than 60 gms. per day whereas IDC's twelveth annual report for 1981-82 had reported per capita milk availablity in 1979-80 and 1980-81 of 126 and 128 gms. respectively ;

(b) which of these figures in government figures showing correctly milk consumption per capita in India and the basis of arriving at that figure ;

(c) what percentage of fund utilized Plan-wise from First Plan upto Fifth Plan

and year-wise thereafter till 1982-83 for animal husbandary and diarying in India was for dairying; and

(d) basis of deciding these apportionments in each Plan period and what percentage of outlays got utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Attention of Government has been drawn to the Report named 'Dairying in India-1984'. The per capita availability of milk in India has been 125 gms. in 1979-80 and 128 gms. in 1980-81. The per capita consumption figure is not available.

(c) and (d) The information made available by the Planning Commission is enclosed as statement. The apportionment of the outlay for Animal Husbandary and Dairy sub sectors is based on :—

(i) absorption capacity for implementing the various development programmes ;

(ii) administrative and other infrastructure available ; and

(iii) availablity of resources in the various States.

Statement

Plan Period	Animal Husbandary and Dairying		Percentage of outlay on Animal Husbandary and Dairying actually spent.	Percentage of utilisation on Dairying against expenditure incurred on Animal Husbandary and Dairying tnkea together
	Outlay (in crores)	Expenditure (in crores)		
1	2	3	4	5
1. First Plan	22.00	16.00	72.7	48.6
2. Second Plan	55.94	33.47	59.8	36.0
3. Third Plan	90.52	77.00	85.1	43.6
4. Annual Plan (1966-67-1968-69)	67.47	59,70	88.5	43.0
5. Fourth Plan	233.10	154.00	66.1	Not available.
6. Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78)	437.54	232.46	53.1	-do-
7. 1978-79	126.48	86.65	68.50	-do-
8. 1979-80	140.46	122.25	87.0	-do-
9. 1980-81	161.14	132.13	82.0	-do-
10. 1981-82	148.63	139.83	94.1	-do-
11. 1982-83	165.13	176.43	106.8	-do-

सातवीं योजना में ग्रामीण विकास के लिए धनराशि का आबंटन

2382. **श्रीमती कृष्णा साही** : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सातवीं योजना में ग्रामीण विकास के लिए कितनी धनराशि रखी गयी है ;

(ख) सातवीं योजना में बिहार के लिए समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किया गया आबंटन छठी योजना में किए गए आबंटन की तुलना में किस सीमा तक बढ़ाया गया है ; और

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान बिहार सरकार ने इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत कितनी धनराशि खर्च की है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) सातवीं योजना के लिए आबंटनों को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

(ग) अब तक 92 20 करोड़ रुपये (राज्य अंश सहित) ।

Rural People Benefited by Rural Development Programmes

2383. SHRI B. D. SINGH :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :
SHRI TRILOK CHAND :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made by Government to know how far the rural people have been benefited by the rural development programmes and to what extent it has raised their per capita income ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the State Governments which are lagging behind in the implementation of the programmes and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) No such assessment has been made at the all-India level so far, as to how far the rural people have been benefited by the rural development programmes. The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has done study of some of the selected states and some more states are also being taken up by them, for study. The findings of the impact/evaluation studies on IRDP are contained in the Annexure laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7896/84].

(b) According to a recent review of these programmes by the Planning Commission, the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Sikkim, Gujarat, Tripura, Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya are lagging behind in implementation of the IRDP. In the implementation of NREP, the States of Rajasthan, Tripura, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Assam, Maharashtra and Meghalaya are in this category In the case of distribution of ceiling surplus land, the Performance in the States of Bihar, Tripura, Manipur, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka is below the national average. Necessary modifications have been made in the guidelines taking into account the shortcomings, that were noticed and instructions have been issued to the States/UTs., to remove the deficiencies in implementation of the Programmes.

Shifting of Offices from Delhi

2384. SHRI N. K. SHEWALKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a plan to delay various offices from Delhi to some suitable place so as to avoid the rush of population in Delhi and also for the purpose of safety ; and

(b) if so, what is the programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) Shifting of certain Union Government Offices located in Delhi to places outside Delhi is under consideration of Government.

भूमि उपयोग संबंधी बोर्डों द्वारा किया गया कार्य

2385. प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :
श्री नवीन्द्र वर्मा :
श्री बापू साहिब पल्लेकर :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्यों में भूमि उपयोग संबंधी बोर्डों की स्थापना की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन बोर्डों द्वारा अब तक किए गए कार्य का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इन बोर्डों द्वारा वांछित प्रगति प्राप्त न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) सभी राज्यों और छः संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने राज्य भूमि उपयोग संबंधी बोर्ड अथवा कोई वैकल्पिक निकाय स्थापित किए हैं।

(ख) और (ग) ये बोर्ड भूमि की उपयुक्तता तथा समाज-आर्थिक आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार इष्टतम भूमि उपयोग करने के बारे में कार्य करते हैं। कुछ राज्य भूमि उपयोग बोर्डों ने भूमि उपयोग योजना तैयार करने, उपचार अथवा अवस्थापना संबंधी प्राथमिकता अथवा नाजुक रूप से अवक्रमित क्षेत्रों की पहचान करना अथवा काजू तथा अन्य लाभकारी पौधों की खेती करने के लिए उपयुक्त क्षेत्रों का पता लगाने से संबंधित कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किए हैं। कुछ बोर्डों ने भूमि संसाधनों, 2000 शताब्दी के लिए खाद्यान्न प्रक्षेपण की तैयारी, संभाव्य योजना तथा नये 20 सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम की तुलना में पनधारा विकास से संबंधित सूचना का आंकड़ा बैंक स्थापित करने के लिए भी काम करना शुरू कर दिया है।

Funds for Ending Jhumming Cultivation

2386. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to raise special funds in the Seventh Plan to aid the North Eastern States in their efforts to end what is called 'Jhumming cultivation in the region' which posed serious ecological and environment problem ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the extent of forests cleared during each of the last three years in connection with Jhumming cultivation and efforts made at the Central and State Governments' levels to prevent it ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Government propose ro keep in view the requirement of funds during the Seventh Five Year Plan to tackle the problem of shifting cultivation in the

North-Eastern States. The broad strategy proposed is to wean away the shifting cultivators from this practice through beneficiary oriented programmes aiming at providing alternative occupation and economic upliftment.

(c) A study made by the Task Force on Shifting Cultivation appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture revealed that there has been no practice in the States and Union Territories of periodically collecting information concerning shifting cultivation. However, the Task Force estimated the average annual area under shifting cultivation at 9.9 lakh hectares in the whole country. The States and Union Territories of the North Eastern Region account for about 3.8 lakh hectares annually. The efforts made by the Central and State Governments to prevent shifting cultivation are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Steps Taken for Control of Shifting Cultivation Resulting in Deforestation

(a) *Government of India*

(i) A pilot project for control of shifting cultivation was introduced in 1977-78 as a Central Sector scheme generally covering all States and Union Territoies for North Eastern region, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. The programme, however, was transferred to the States affective from 1st April, 1979 in accordance with the decision of National Development Council.

(ii) A Board on shifting cultivation at national level under the chairmanship of Secretary (Agriculture & Cooperation) with membership from all the States and Union Territories concerned with shifting cultivation periodically reviews the programmes and progress. It has last met in January, 1984.

(iii) The Government of India appointed a Task Force on shifting cultivation which submitted its report in October, 1983. Based on the recommendations made by the Task Force and endorsed by the Boar of Shifting Cultivation Government of India propose to formulate a suitable programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) *State Government and Union Territories*

(i) While generally the development programmes in the concerned States and Union Territories provide income-generating employment as an alternative to shifting cultivation practicer, in Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh special beneficiary-oriented programmes have been contemplated both for settlement on permanent cultivation, on plantation crops, and other avocations like pisciculture, piggery etc.

(ii) The North Eastern Council also conceived plans and provided funds on the above lines to assist the States and Union Territories of North Eastern region.

(iii) Regulations have also been formulated in the North Eastern States and Union Territories for preventing shifting cultivation resulting in deforestation.

Drinking water Problem Villages

2387. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many villages were ascertained as "problem villages" for the purpose of drinking water at the beginning of Sikth Plan *viz.* 1980 ;

(b) how many of the above villages have been provided with at least one source of drinking water ;

(c) what has been the cost for this purpose each year from 1980 onwards ; and

(d) what will be the cost to reach the target by 1985 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) As on 1-4-1980, 2,30,784 villages have been identified as "problem villages" in accordance with the criteria prescribed by this Ministry.

(b) Out of the above 2,30,784 problem villages, as on 31st December, 1983 1,31,964 problem villages were provided with at least one source of drinking water.

(c) Statement showing the State-wise outlay and expenditure during the years 1980-81 to 1982-83 and the allocation for the current year under the Minimum Needs Programme in the st te sector is attached at Annexure I laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No. LT. 7897/84]. Grants released to States/ UTs. during 1980-81 to 1983-84 under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme are given at Annexure II laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library *See* No. LT. 7897/84]. The grants released to the States/U.Ts during the current year udder the new Central Incentive scheme based on performance are given in Annexure III laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No. LT. 7897/84)-

(d) It has been estimated that funds to the tune of Rs. 3,725 crores (approx.) would be required to cover all the identified problem villages.

Work on Rural between Hailey Mandi and Village Jauri

2388. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR :
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1209 on 1 March, 1982 regarding work on rural road between Hailey Mandi and village Jauri and state :

(a) whether the work on rural road between Hailey Mandi and Village Jauri via village Rampura, District Gurgaon has since been sanctioned and started, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for delay ;

(b) the exact extra distance that has to be covered to Hailey Mandi for transportation of foodgrains to Hailey Mandi ;

(c) whether this distance is a very long distance for the villages in view of their meagre transport facility ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not taking up this work which is part of Rural Development and what special Central assistance is proposed to be given for the expeditious sanction and execution of the work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c) Information of this nature is not maintained in this Ministry.

(d) The construction of rural roads is taken up by the State Governments mainly under the Minimum Needs Programme which is in the State Sector. The rural road works can also be taken up under the National Rural Employment Programme, funds for which are shared between the States and the Centre on 50 : 50 basis, as also under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme which is fully financed by the Central Government.

Periyar Valley Irrigation Project

2389. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION ed pleaseb to state :

(a) whether the Periyar Valley irrigation project in Kerala is a pre-Third Five Year Plan project ; and

(b) how much work has been completed so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Periyar Valley Irrigation Project of Kerala is a pre-third Five Year Plan Project. The project works consisting of a barrage across Periyar River and Canal system are in an advanced stage of construction and only some distribution systems remain to be completed. Against the largest updated estimated cost of the project of Rs. 48.71 crores, an expenditure of Rs. 38.92 crores would be incurred upto March 1984, and the works are expected to be substantially completed during the next year i e. 1984-85 Against the total irrigation potential of 85,600 hectares from this project, a potential of 73,741 hectares would be created by June 1985 and which is also simultaneously expected to be fully utilised.

Strengthening of Central Institutions at Budni and Hissa r

2390. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central institutions at Budni and Hissar were to be strengthened to meet regional needs of training and to test agricultural machinery ;

(b) if so, whether these institutions have been fully developed and have been of any help to the small and marginal farmers ;

(c) whether Farmers' Agro Service Centres have been set up at these places ;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the benefits accrued therefrom :

(e) whether the training and visit system has been introduced on a nationwide basis to improve the education and technical competence of the extension functionaries ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and whether it has helped the field harvest ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Central Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute (formerly Tractor Training and Testing Station), Budni (Madhya Pradesh) and Northern Region Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute (formerly Tractor Training Centre), Hissar (Haryana) are being strengthened in the VIth Plan at a total sanctioned cost of Rs. 118 lakhs. The training capacity is proposed to be increased from 585 persons per annum to 675 persons per annum at each Institute and the testing capacity will be increased from about 50 agricultural machines to about 60 Agricultural machines per annum in the two institutes taken together.

(b) The two Institutes will be fully developed to achieve the capacity mentioned above by the end of the VIth Five Year Plan. The Institutes impart training to farmers, tractor operators, technicians, rural youth and employees of Government agencies in the selection, operation and maintenance of agricultural machinery. The training courses are not specifically designed for small and marginal farmers but for all farmers, including small and marginal farmers, who have, or are planning to acquire, tractors, power tillers or other agricultural machinery such as engine, pumpset and plant protection equipment. Small and marginal farmers have also been availing of the facilities at Budni and Hissar.

(c) and (d) The Institutes at Budni and Hissar are specifically intended for training and testing and not for running farmers agro service centres at these places. However, a centrally sponsored scheme for establishment of farmers' agro service centres for custom hiring and popularisation of improved animal

drawn implements has been sanctioned in December, 1983 under which 1200 farmers agro service centres are proposed to be set up at 2 centres per block in 600 blocks in 9 States (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh Eastern Districts)]. The agro service centres are intended to make available on custom hiring basis improved animal drawn implements and hand tools which would be intensively demonstrated in the same blocks, as also some basic machines such as engine, pumpset, power thresher and power sprayers. Establishment of the centres has still to commence.

(e) and (f) No Sir. However, this system has been introduced in 13 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Under this system extension functionaries are given training in extension education and technical subject matters. The objective of the system is to make the farmers adopt improved technology. A number of factors contribute to increase in production. The professional agricultural extension system has also played a significant role in bringing about an all round increase in production, as will be seen from the production of 128.4 million tonnes of foodgrains even in the drought year 1982-83 and the estimated record production of more than 142 million tonnes in the current year 1983-84.

नर्मदा परियोजना की कार्यान्विति में सहयोग

2391. **श्री भीम सिंह :**
श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :
श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नर्मदा परियोजना की कार्यान्विति में मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और महाराष्ट्र की सरकारों को ही मुख्य रूप से सहयोग देना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह परियोजना कब तक कार्यान्वित करने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) इस परियोजना को चलाने में इन राज्य सरकारों को किस किस्म का सहयोग देना है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) संभवत: गुजरात में नर्मदा नदी पर अन्तर्राज्यिक सरदार सरोवर परियोजना का उल्लेख किया गया है जिसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र तथा राजस्थान राज्यों के सहयोग की आवश्यकता है ।

(ख) परियोजना के लिए 1981-82 के मूल वर्ष के आधार पर इसे 1998-1999 तक पूरा किए जाने का कार्यक्रम है ।

(ग) महाराष्ट्र तथा मध्य प्रदेश को जल विद्युत शक्ति के लाभ मिलेंगे तथा राजस्थान इस परियोजना से सिंचाई की सुविधाएं प्राप्त करेगा । इसलिए उन्हें परियोजना की आनुपातिक लागत वहन करनी होगी तथा परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए गुजरात को समय पर वार्षिक अंशदान देना होगा । महाराष्ट्र तथा मध्य प्रदेश को अपने क्षेत्र में जलाशय से जलमग्न होने वाली भूमि के अधिग्रहण की व्यवस्था करनी है तथा उनके क्षेत्र के जो विस्थापित लोग उनके राज्य में ही बसने का निर्णय करते हैं उनके पुनर्वास के लिए आवश्यक प्रबंध करने होंगे ।

Provision of Drinking Water in the Coastal Districts of Orissa taken up by Denmark Government

2392. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Denmark Government have taken up the task of providing drinking water in the Coastal districts of Orissa ;

(b) if so, the names of the districts, number of block likely to be covered and the estimated amount involved ;

(c) when the scheme was taken up and the progress made so far ; and

(d) by when all the villages of the above mentioned districts will be provided drinking water facility ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The Government of Denmark agreed to consider financial assistance for a Rural water supply project in the saline belt of Orissa. Accordingly a rural water supply project covering 4100 villages in Cuttack, Balasore and Puri districts was posed to them. The Government of Denmark then agreed to extend financial assistance for the project preparation phase amounting to 10.5 million Danish Kronars. The project Directorate has now submitted a project proposal costing around Rs. 57.7 crores for covering identified problem villages with water supply in 35 blocks in these districts. The proposal is now under the active consideration of Government of Denmark.

(c) and (d) The scheme can be taken up for implementation only after an agreement is signed with the Government of Denmark. The implementation period is estimated to be five years from the date of commencement of work.

राष्ट्रीय आपदा राहत निधि

2393. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत कृषक समाज द्वारा आयोजित एक सम्मेलन में प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के समय किसानों को सहायता प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से एक राष्ट्रीय आपदा राहत निधि बनाने की मांग की गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) और (ख) उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, भारत कृषक समाज ने हरिद्वार में हुई अपनी 23 वीं राष्ट्रीय सभा में एक संकल्प पारित किया कि "राष्ट्रीय आपदा राहत निधि" बनाई जाय।

राष्ट्रीय आपदा राहत निधि बनाने का प्रश्न छठे वित्त आयोग द्वारा हाथ में लिया गया था, जिसने विभिन्न राज्यों के परामर्श से विस्तार से इस मामले की जांच की। ऐसी निधि बनाने के लिए यह सहमत नहीं था।

8 वीं वित्त आयोग द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार की वर्तमान नीति की समीक्षा की जा रही है और इसकी सिफारिशों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित प्रतिवेदन

2394. **श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय और इसके सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में राजभाषा नीति के कार्यान्वयन के लिए पर्याप्त प्रबंध नहीं किए गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन कार्यालयों द्वारा प्रकाशित अधिकांश प्रतिवेदन केवल अंग्रेजी में ही जारी किये गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3 (3) का स्पष्ट रूप से उल्लंघन यह दलील देकर किया जा रहा है कि इन प्रतिवेदनों की विषय वस्तु तकनीकी है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उनके मंत्रालय के उन कार्यालयों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्होंने गत छः महीनों के दौरान जारी किये गये प्रतिवेदनों में कम से कम आधे प्रतिवेदन हिन्दी में जारी किये हैं तथा इस प्रकार जारी किये गये प्रतिवेदनों की संख्या कितनी है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) केन्द्र सरकार की राजभाषा नीति के कार्यान्वयन से संबंधित कार्य को करने के लिए सिंचाई मंत्रालय में पर्याप्त व्यवस्था विद्यमान है।

(ख) सिंचाई मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित अधिकांश रिपोर्ट अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी, दोनों में जारी की जाती हैं।

(ग) और (घ) राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3 (3) मंत्रालय में यथासंभव कार्यान्वित की जा रही है।

(ङ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Import of Edible Oil

2395. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Goverment are considering to import more edible oil from foreign countries to counter act the high rising prices of edible oils ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

c) whether Government have increased the supply of imported edible oil to different States to be distributed through Public Distribution System ; and

(d) if so, details thereof, State-wise and Union Territory-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) The quantity of oils to be imported is decided by the Government from time to time depending upon factors like indigenous production, demand for edible oils, price in national and international markets, availability of foreign exchange etc. Thus the quantity of edible oils to be imported during the oil year 1983-84 will be decided taking into consideration these factors.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement is attached.

Statement

Statement Showing Allocation of Imported Edible Oils made to States/Union Territories under Public Distribution System During the Period from March, 1983 to February, 1984

(Qty. in M. Tonne)

Sl. No.	Name of States/U.Ts.	March 1983	April 1983	May 1983	June 1983	July 1983	August 1983	Sep. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3450	4000	4000	1500	6500	6500	7000	7000	9000	8000	7500	8000
2.	Assam	455	630	630	800	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	900
3.	Bihar	210	350	350	455	455	755	800	800	800	800	1200	1300
4.	Gujarat	3260	3600	3600	4500	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	5000	4500	5000
5.	Haryana	175	220	220	260	260	260	330	500	500	500	700	900
6.	Himachal Pradesh	455	625	625	790	790	790	790	1000	1000	1000	1030	1100
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	65	120	120	170	170	270	270	270	270	270	270	300
8.	Karnataka	890	1235	1235	1700	1700	3700	3700	4500	4500	4000	3500	4000
9.	Kerala	1500	1950	1950	2325	2325	3325	4300	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1015	1030	1030	1050	1050	2050	2050	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
11.	Maharashtra	3860	4850	4850	5845	5845	7845	10000	12000	12500	11500	11000	11500
12.	Manipur	265	265	265	265	265	310	310	400	400	400	450	500
13.	Meghalaya	175	230	230	290	290	440	440	440	440	440	440	500
14.	Nagaland	55	60	60	65	65	100	100	150	200	200	250	300
15.	Orissa	510	770	770	1030	1030	2030	2030	2500	2500	2500	3000	3200

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16.	Punjab	610	1130	1130	1645	1645	2645	2645	2645	2645	2645	2600	2600
17.	Rajasthan	190	350	350	510	510	1010	1010	1010	1010	1010	1000	1000
18.	Sikkim	130	155	155	180	180	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
19.	Tamil Nadu	2930	3530	3530	4500	4500	6500	7500	7500	7500	7000	7000	7500
20.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	50	50	60
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1695	2345	2345	2990	2990	2990	2990	2990	2990	2990	3000	4000
22.	West Bengal	4780	5950	5950	7045	7045	85 5	9000	10000	10000	10000	10000	11000
23.	A & N. Islanc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	25	25	30	30	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
25.	Chandigarh	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	50
26.	D & Nagar Haveli	15	15	15	20	20	20	20	20	20	0	20	20
27.	Delhi	1040	1430	1430	1820	1820	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	240	295	295	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	400
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	15	15	15	20
30.	Mizoram	50	50	50	50	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	200
31.	Pondichery	85	130	130	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	1 0	200
		28200	35355	35355	43370	61020	61048	66220	73160	75325	69775	69980	750 0

Irrigation Projects Pending Execution

2396. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of hydel irrigation projects costing more than Rs. one crore pending execution for more than 10 years ;

(b) the progress made so far in each such project ;

(c) the reasons for delay and when these are likely to be completed ; and

(d) the irrigation potential expected to be created after their completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The information is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) The main reason for delay is paucity of funds to meet with the escalated costs. The likely period of completion are indicated in col. 7 of statement enclosed.

(d) The irrigation potential to be created after completion of all these projects is about 4.84 m. ha.

Statement

(Rs. Crores/'000 ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Latest est. cost	Anti. exp. upto 83-84	Ulti Pot.	Pot. created upto 6/83	Likely date/ period of completion	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANDHRA PRADESH							
1.	Nagarjunsagar	769.41	511.92	807	807	3/1988	
GUJARAT							
2.	Daman Ganga	127.89	100.28	56.07	9.00	June 87	Including share of U.Ts of Goa, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
HARYANA							
	Beas Unit I	8.10	8.09	No direct		84-85	
	Beas Unit II	35.96	34.28	benefit		84-85	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PUNJAB							
3.	Beas Unit I	12.14	12.13	No direct		84-85	
4.	Beas Unit II	53.95	51.43	benefit		84-85	
5.	Thein Dam	6.69	0.66	348	Nil	1988-89	
RAJASTHAN							
	Beas Unit I	3.57	5.58	No direct		84-85	
	Beas Unit II	126.74	120.88	benefit		84-85	
KARNATAKA							
6.	Tungbhadra LBC & RBC	68.99	69.20	244	216	84-85	
KERALA							
7.	Kuttiadi	47.50	45.62	37	34	84-85	
MADHYA PRADESH							
8.	Chambal	86.64	85.61	273.20	273.20	VII Plan	Only Irrigation share of M.P.
9.	Makanadi Reservoir	530.46	95.50	340.00	356.50	Beyond VII Plan	
ORISSA							
10.	Rengali						
	(a) Dam	29.54	26.72				
	(b) Irrigation portion	694.43	36.69	423.6	Nil	91-92	
TAMIL NADU							
11.	Parambikulam Aliyar Project	64.25	62.46	101	95	84-85	
UTTAR PRADESH							
12.	Ramganga	170 82	135.94	591.11	591.11	83.84	
13.	Tehri Dam	1077.96	113.97	270	Nil	91.92	
14.	Lakhwar Vyasi	315.80	24.35	49.57	Nil	90.91	Not yet approved
15.	Kishau Dam	459.84	4.37	271	Nil	—	-do-
16.	Kotlibhel Dam	926.00	—	260	Nil	—	-do-
WEST BENGAL							
17.	Mayurakshi	20.46	18.94	250 86	250.86	1985	
18.	Barrage & Irrigation System of D.V.C.	30.00	28.55	515 38	440.00	VII Plan	
	TOTAL :		4837.79				

Implementation of NREP

2397. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the performance of several States in implementing the National Rural Employment Programme is highly unsatisfactory;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) whether Government have recently issued any guidelines in this regard; and

(d) if so, details thereof and what other steps Government have initiated to implement the NREP speedily ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) According to the review of the performance of different States/UTs under National Rural Employment Programme upto January 1984, the performance in 12 States has not been satisfactory. These States are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Punjab, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Tripura.

(c) and (d) Necessity of stepping up the performance under the programme has been emphasised on each of the State and they have been requested to achieve the targets fixed for them. The performance under National Rural Employment Programme generally improves in the last quarter of the year and it is expected that the over all target fixed for the country will be achieved by 31st March, 1984.

कृषि विकास दर में गिरावट

2398. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष के दौरान कृषि विकास दर में गिरावट आई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा इसकी विकास दर में वृद्धि करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (श्री राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) 1982-83 में कृषि उत्पादन में 4 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई है क्योंकि इस वर्ष भयंकर सूखे से खरीफ उत्पादन कम हुआ है। 1983-84 में कृषि में सुधार ही नहीं होगा बल्कि 1982-83 की अपेक्षा उत्पादन में लगभग 9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होने की आशा है।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार ने कृषि उत्पादन में विकास की दर को तीव्र करने के लिए कई उपाय अपनाए हैं। कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपाय निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) अधिक उपज देने वाले आदानों, बीजों की अन्य उन्नत किस्मों, उर्वरकों, बिजली और सिंचाई के लिए तेल की समय पर और समुचित आपूर्ति की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करना ;

(2) कृषि अनुसंधान और विस्तार प्रयासों में तीव्रता लाना ;

(3) सिंचाई सुविधाओं का विस्तार ;

(4) मध्यवर्ती और अन्तवर्तीफसल के माध्यम से फसलों की अल्पकालिक किस्मों के अन्तर्गत अधिक क्षेत्र लाना ;

(5) बारानी खेती प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाना ;

(6) बढ़ाये गये क्षेत्र में वनस्पति संरक्षण के समुचित उपाय करना ;

(7) संस्थागत ऋण की आपूर्ति मे वृद्धि करना ; और

(8) किसानों के लिए लाभप्रद मूल्य ।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सरकारी क्वार्टरों का आबंटन

2399. **श्री छांगुर राम** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली में कितने केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं और उनके लिए कितने सरकारी क्वार्टर उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) क्या कर्मचारियों को आधी के लगभग नौकरी पूरी हो जाने के बाद भी क्वार्टर नहीं मिल पाते ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकारी कर्मचारियों को शीघ्र क्वार्टर दिलाने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कदम उठाने का है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) 1 जनवरी, 1984 को दिल्ली में सामान्यपूल वास के लिए 1,29,503 पात्र कर्मचारी सरकारी वास के लिए पंजीकृत हैं तथा केवल 54,628 एकक आबंटन के लिए उपलब्ध थे ।

(ख) दिल्ली में 1 जनवरी, 1984 को टाइप ए से डी तक जिनकी बड़ी संख्या में मांग है, के बारे में कवर की गई अग्रता तारीखें निम्नलिखित हैं :—

टाइप	दिल्ली में 1.1.84 को कवर की गई अग्रता तारीख
ए	19.10.65
बी	17.9.60
सी	30.8.62
डी	7.11.59

(ग) सामान्यपूल में रिहायशी वास की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार उपलब्ध निधियों के भीतर समय पर अतिरिक्त क्वार्टर बनाती है ।

Meeting of Members of Parliament from Delhi

2400. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had called a meeting of Members of Parliament from Delhi in the first week of February, 1984;

(b) if so, details of those who attended;

(c) issued raised and suggestion made; and

(d) decisions taken/recommendations made to the Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) A meeting of Members of Parliament from Delhi was convened on 8-2-1984 to discuss some problems connected with development of Delhi and seek their cooperation to ensure that all development in Delhi takes place according to approved norms and standards.

(b) The meeting was attended by Shri H. K. L. Bhagat, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting and the following Members of Parliaments :—

1. Shri Bheekhu Ram Jain
2. Shri Dharam Dass Shastri
3. Shri Sajjan Kumar
4. Shri Jagdish Tytler
5. Shri Shamim Ahmed Siddique
6. Shri Laxmi Narain.

(c) The Members of parliament mainly made suggestions about the following :—

(i) regularisation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi particularly those located in notified slum areas and village extensions;

(ii) out off dates for regularising the unauthorised colonies;

(iii) development of regularised unauthorised colonies;

(iv) recovery of development charges; and

(v) change in lease-hold system in Delhi.

(d) The suggestions were taken note of by the Government.

अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित करने संबंधी नियमों में संशोधन करना

2401. **श्री जगपाल सिंह :**
श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र :

क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित करने के संबंध में नियमों में संशोधन करने पर विचार कर रही है ; यदि हां, क्या-क्या संशोधन किए जाएंगे और उन संशोधन का स्वरूप क्या होगा और ये संशोधन कब तक कर लिए जाएंगे ?

(ख) इस संशोधन के बाद कितनी अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित किया जाएगा और इस उद्देश्य के लिए कितनी अवधि को आधार माना जाएगा ;

(ग) क्या उक्त संशोधन के बाद 1 जनवरी, 1981 तक बनी सभी कालोनियों को नियमित किया जाएगा ; यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में क्या कठिनाई है ; और

(घ) 1 जनवरी 1981 से पहले बनी अनधिकृत कालोनियों में बिजली, शौचालय, जल-आपूर्ति, सड़क निर्माण आदि जैसी जन सुविधाएं देने के लिए की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) सरकार के आदेशों के अनुसार क्रमशः 30.6.77 तथा 16.2.77 तक बनाई गई रिहायशी तथा वाणिज्यिक संरचनाओं सहित अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित किया जाना है । इन आदेशों को संशोधित करने के सुझाव समय-समय पर प्राप्त हो रहे हैं, परन्तु फिलहाल इन आदेशों को संशोधित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(घ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम को निर्देश जारी किये गये हैं कि सरकार के आदेशों के अन्तर्गत आने वाली नियमित अनधिकृत कालोनियों में नागरिक सुविधायें मुहैया कराई जाएं

और संबंधित अभिकरणों द्वारा लाभभोगियों से विकास प्रभार वसूल किये जाएं ।

Supply of Imported Edible Oil at Subsidised Rates to Vanaspati Industry

2402. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 out of the total imported edible oil amounting to 13 lakh tons each year 7-8 lakh tons was supplied to vanaspati industry each year at a price less by about Rs. 5 per kg. than the then ruling market price;

(b) if so, did the vanaspati industry supply vanaspati to the consumers at any reduced price in these years;

(c) the estimated profit of the vanaspati industry in each of these years; and

(d) if not, then the purpose is being served by this subsidised supply excepting adding to the profit of this industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) During 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, the quantity of imported oils supplied to the vanaspati industry and the issue price thereof was as follows :—

Oil Year	Quantity Imported (In lakh MT)	Quantity Supplied to vanaspati industry (In lakh MT)	Release Price (Rs per MT)
1980-81	10.74	6.85	7,210
1981-82	9.95	5.96	7,210 Upto 16-2-1982 8,500 From 17-2-1982
1982-83	11.50	6.88	8,500

(b) to (d) Imported oil is being supplied to the industry at a fixed rate with a view to –

— relieve pressure on indigenous oils

— sustain tempo in the production of vanaspati; and

— ensure availability of the product at reasonable prices.

There is also a voluntary prices agreement under which the industry has agreed to sell vanaspati at the rate of Rs. 217 per 16.5 kg tin. Government have no information in regard to the profits earned by the private vanaspati industry.

Sugar Factory for Konkan, Maharashtra

2403. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether at present there is not a single sugar factory in Sindhudurg district of the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, has any application been

received for a licence to start a cooperative sugar factory in Sindhudurg district of Konkan region; and

(c) if so, whether to accelerate development of the backward Konkan region, the application will receive favourable codsideration from Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) An application was originally received for grant of a licence to start a Cooperative Sugar Factory at Ajra in District Kolhapur of Konkan region. The Government of Maharashtra in January, 1984 have intimated that the Chief Promoter of the proposed Cooperative Factory has decided to shift the location of the factory site in Sindhudurg district. The Government of Maharashtra have been requested to furnish the cane data etc. for this new site. On receipt of the required information, this application along with other pending applications will be considered in accordance with the revised guidelines for licensing additional capacity as and when these are finalised as also taking into account the inter-State/inter-Regional and backward areas priorities.

Alteration in Ration Quota and Prices of essential articles supplied through F.P.S.

2404. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to tates :

(a) whether the ration quota and the prices of the essential articles distributed from the fair price shops have been altered recently;

(b) if so, the quota per head of rice, wheat and sugar. the quota at the beginning of January 1983; and

(c) the prices of these articles in January, 1983, and the prices as on 1 January, 1984 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) The essential commodities which are supplied by the Central Government to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for issue through the Public Distribution System are wheat, rice, sugar, imported edible oils and kerosene apart from soft coke and controlled cloth. The quota of ration and ultimate consumer prices of these commodities distributed from the fair price shops are fixed by the State Governments/U. T. Administrations after taking into consideration the Central Issue prices and other incidental charges. There is no uniformity in the scale of essential commodities supplied through the Public Distribution System to consumers in various parts of the country. The quantity of each commodity issued to consumers differs from State to State and also some times within the same State because of variations in the circumstances existing in the respective States/Union Territories, preferrence of the consumers for a particular foodgrain, its availability in the States and allotment from the Central Pool. Of the three commodities rice, wheat and Sugar, the end-retail price of levy sugar only is fixed by the Central Government which has been Rs. 3.75 per kg. both on 1st January, 1983 and 1st January, 1984.

Allocation of Funds to States for Rural Development Programmes During 1983

2405. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the funds allotted to various State Governments/Union Territories for various rural development programmes and actually utilised out of it by each during the year 1983; and

(b) targets fixed for each of the programmes and achievements in each of the States/Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) and (b) Statements showing funds allotted and expenditure incurred as also the physical targets and achievements under the major rural development programmes of this Ministry, State wise, during 1983-84 are attached.

Statement

Integrated Rural Development Programme—Progress during 1983-84 till the month of January, 1984.

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Total allocation (Central and State shares included) (Rs. in lakhs)	Utilisation (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical target (No. of beneficiaries to be covered)	No. of beneficiaries covered.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2592.00	1883.63	198.00	164470
2.	Assam	1072.00	645.51*	80400	46380
3.	Bihar	4696.00	2119.62	352200	240280
4.	Gujarat	1744.00	1136.09	130800	116413
5.	Haryana	696.00	499.96	55800	76107
6.	Himachal Pradesh	552.00	439.61*	41400	34208
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	600.00	44.52@	67800	18093
8.	Karnataka	1400.00	835.42*	135000	94945
9.	Kerala	1152 00	760.53*	90600	82286
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3664.00	2582.69	275400	191398
11.	Maharashtra	2368.00	1721.87	177600	142005
12.	Manipur	208.00	86.85	11700	5162
13.	Meghalaya	192.00	9.62**	18000	689
14.	Nagaland	168.00	83.88	12600	8365
15.	Orissa	2512.00	1451.29	188400	134674
16.	Punjab	936.00	795.67	70800	61550
17.	Rajasthan	1856.00	1422.83	141600	112976
18.	Sikkim	32.00	12.66	2400	1474

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
19.	Tamil Nadu	3016.00	2028.03	225600	173431
20.	Tripura	136.00	35.53£	10200	6269
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7008.00	4265.70	532200	381395
22.	West Bengal	2680.00	553.71	201000	72952
23.	A & N Islands	40.00	0.46+	150	257
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	384.00	35.67	8000	1734
25.	Chandigarh	8.00	NR	600	NR
26.	D & N Haveli	8.00	3.94	600	272
27.	Delhi	40.00	32.85	3000	2561
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	96.00	54.55	6800	5541
29.	Lakshadweep	40.00	13.70	800	270
30.	Mizorum	160.00	89.20	12000	3516
31.	Pondicherry	32.00	14.85	2400	1213
	TOTAL	40088.00	23660.44	3053850	2180896

* Information till Dec , 1983 £ Information till Nov., 1983

** Information till Sept., 1983 + Information till July, 1983

@ Information till May, 1983 N. R.=Report not received,

Statement

Statement showing the allocations made, employment targets fixed and achievements made there against during 1983-84 unde· National Rural Employment Programme.

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Funds allocated including the State share (Rs. in lakhs)	Funds utilised upto Jan. 1984. (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment target (lakh man-days)	Employment actually gene-rated upto Jan. 1984 (lakh mandays)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3980.00	1915.25	295.50	156.56
2.	Assam	876.00	256.12	65.70	25.62
3.	Bihar	5744.00	2209.51	405.46	190.73
4.	Gujarat	1300.00	1082.51	86.66	88.30

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
5.	Haryana	340.00	210.84	15.68	8.10
6.	Himachal Pradesh	240.00	135.23	11.64	9.97
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	300.00	160.22	18.00	8.00
8.	Karnataka	1900.00	1452.59	175.38	148.39
9.	Kerala	1860.00	860.34	121.30	75.46
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2940.00	1550.28	252.00	152.43
11.	Maharashtra	3200.00	1241.62	295.38	79.76
12.	Manipur	44.00	N. R.	3.30	1.88
13.	Meghalaya	60.00	3.31	4.80	0.35
14.	Nagaland	40.00	14.91	1.50	1.70
15.	Orissa	1820.00	915.15	182.00	96.77
16.	Punjab	550.00	350.09	27.50	12.22
17.	Rajasthan	960.00	525.47	67.76	38.64
18.	Sikkim	32.00	23.84	0.90	2.47
19.	Tamil Nadu	3600.00	2299.74	308.58	254.91
20.	Tripura	132.00	77.58	9.90	5.52
21.	Uttar Pradesh	6880.00	3950.15	550.40	262.68
22.	West Bengal	3110.00	1838.48	311.00	218.95
UNION TERRITORIES					
23.	A & N Islands	32.00	12.51	0.28	1.98
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.00	35.46	0.80	3.12
25.	Chandigarh	8.00	4.45	0.06	0.21
26.	D & N Haveli	16.00	6.23	0.50	0.48
27.	Delhi	13.80	3.29	0.70	0.06
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	36.80	51.38	3.66	3.30
29.	Lakshadweep	8.00	13.02	0.14	1.59
30.	Mizoram	32.00	7.50	0.46	0.97
31.	Pondicherry	32.00	22.57	2.32	2.24
	TOTAL	40118.60	21229.64*	3222.26	1853.36*

* As per reports received.

Statement

Drought Prone Areas Programme—Progress during 1983-84 upto January 1984
(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Allocation including State share	Expenditure
1. Andhra Pradesh	990.00	189.00*
2. Bihar	465.00	169.80
3. Haryana	135.00	61.22**
4. Gujarat	630.00	414.80
5. Jammu & Kashmir	195.00	60.50@
6. Karnataka	1050.00	500.00
7. Madhya Pradesh	720.00	500.00
8. Maharashtra	795.00	283.50
9. Orissa	585.00	222.56@
10. Rajasthan	270.00	128.00@
11. Tamil Nadu	450.00	303.50
12. Uttar Pradesh	945.00	207.94
13. West Bengal	435.00	170.00**
TOTAL	7665.00	3216.80

*Upto September 1983

**Upto October 1983

@Upto December 1983

Statement

Desert Development Programme—Prgress during 1983-84

State	Allocation including State share (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Gujarat	82.40	65.70 (upto Jan. 84)
2. Haryana	230.00	133.44 (upto Nov. 83)
3. Himachal Pradesh	100.00	77.16 (upto Dec. 83)
4. Jammu & Kashmir	100.00	41.92 (upto Dec. 83)
5. Rajasthan	1571.00	687.30 (upto Dec. 83)
TOTAL	2083.40	1005.52

Statement

Drougnt Prone Areas Programme—Key indicators of physical achievements during the year 1983-84 (upto the quarter ending Sept. 1983) (Provisional)

Sl. No.	State	Soil and moisture conservation (00' Hects.)	Creation of irrigation potential (Min. irrgn.)(00' Hects.)	Afforestation and pasture (00' Hocts.)	Milk Societies established (Nos.)	Sheep societies established (Nos)	No. of Beneficiarie (i.e. Families Assisted)				Employment generated (000' man-days)
							Total	SC	ST	SF and MF	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.04	9.47	63.13	—	—	30613	5513	1685	22506	1762.216
2.	Bihar										
3.	Gujarat	26.04	0.40	12.72	2	10	—	—	—	—	715.500
4.	Haryana	—	0.45	17.11	—	—	8112	4840	—	3272	53.342
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.50	N.A.	0.20	—	—	5175	380	—	1482	48.731
6.	Karnataka	11.01	19.66	6.16	7	20	203415	120	60	492	151.891
7.	Madhya Pradesh	—	708.20	45.28	—	—	54587	9535	44266	1376	809.444
8.	Maharashtra	7.46	15.56	13.94	9	—	2581	241	432	2463	1320.737

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
9.	Orissa	—	14.38	38.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	717.926
10.	Rajasthan	1.37	—	139.26	—	—	383	—	383	125	104.327
11.	Tamil Nadu	6.02	—	26.91	45	—	1972	460	30	3652	351.077
12.	Uttar Pradesh	28.33	0.13	27.75	—	—	4961	69	—	12	805.431
13.	West Bengal	2.83	21.64	2.90	—	—	4670	682	818	4120	374.341
	TOTAL	87.80	789.89	393.50	63	30	316469	21840	47674	39500	7214.963

Data for the following districts relate to the quarter ending June 1983 since the data for the quarter ending September, 1983 have not been received :

1. Kurnool (A.P.), 2. Amreli (Gujarat), 3. Bhav Nagar (Gujarat) 4. Jalgaon (Maharashtra).

NOTE : Physical targets are not fixed under the programme.

Statement

Desert Development programme - Key indicators of Physical Achievements during the year 1983-84 (upto Sept. 1983) (Provisional)

All India	Gujarat	Haryana	Rajasthan	H.P.	J&K	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. *Afforestation :*						
(i) Plantation (Hect.) including road side plantation, pasture development, fuel and fodder plantation)	1388	546	4473	81	5	6493
(ii) Shelter Belts (Kms.)	—	2335	793	—	—	3128
(iii) Sand dune stablisation (Hect.)	—	269	30	—	—	299
2. Irrigation potential created (Hect.)	—	—	616	134	—	750
3. (a) Construction of water harvesting structures (Nos.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Construction of Khadian (Nos)	—	—	21	—	—	21
4. *Rural Electrification*						
(i) Tubewells/pumps energised (Nos.)	—	—	15	—	—	15
(ii) Villages electrified (Nos.)	—	—	2	—	—	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. *Agriculture :*						
(i) Soil survey (Hect.)	—	—	215	80	—	295
(ii) Area treated under soil conservation scheme (Hect.)	—	—	53	—	14	67
(iii) Execution of water sheds (Hect.)	—	—	256	—	—	256
6. *Animal Husband y :*						
(i) New veterinary dispensaries/centres (Nos.)	—	—	14	—	—	14
(ii) New wool extension centres set up (Nos.)	—	6	—	—	—	6
(iii) New milk collection centres/coop. societies set up (Nos.)	—	—	57	—	—	57
(iv) No. of sheep breeding Coop. Societies	—	—	5	—	—	5
(v) No. of cows artificially inseminated (Nos.)	—	—	662	—	—	662
(vi) No. of cross bred lambs born/distributed	—	—	631*	—	96	*727
7. Employment Generated (000' Mandays)	136.581	158.740	329.165	73.172	—	697.658

*Includes rams also.

NOTE : Physical target are not fixed under the programme.

Statement

Statement indicating allocation to States/UTs. under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during 1983-84 (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.		1983-84 (out of 100,00.00 lakhs)
1	2		3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	...	990.00
2.	Assam	...	216.00
3.	Bihar	...	1425.00
4.	Gujarat	...	320.00
5.	Haryana	...	84.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	...	60.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	...	75.00
8.	Karnataka	...	470.00
9.	Kerala	...	470.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	...	780.00
11.	Maharashtra	...	790.00
12.	Manipur	...	11.00
13.	Meghalaya	...	15.00
14.	Nagaland	...	10.00
15.	Orissa	...	450.00
16.	Punjab	...	135.00
17.	Rajasthan	...	240.00
18.	Sikkim	...	8.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	...	890.00
20.	Tripura	...	33.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	...	1705.00
22.	West Bengal	...	770.00
		Total States (A)	9947.00

1	2		3
23.	A & N Islands	...	8.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	...	8.00
25.	Chandigarh	...	2.00
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	...	4.00
27.	Delhi	...	4.00
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	...	9.00
29.	Lakshadweep	...	2.00
30.	Mizoram	...	8.00
31.	Pondicherry	...	8.00
		Total UTs (B)	53.00
		Total States (A)	9947.00
		Total UTs. (B)	53.00
		Grand Total	10000.00

NOTE : The various projects under the programme have been sanctioned by the Central Committee recently and are in the initial stages of implementation.

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Norms for Recovery of Dues by NABRAD and Land Development Bank

2406. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the norms relating to the recovery of dues of the NABRAD and Land Development Banks ;

(b) whether the organisations are following those norms ;

(c) if not the reasons therefor ; and

(d) how Government are going to book the erring units ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides refinance to eligible Banks including Land Development Banks and repayment of instalments is fixed by taking into account the due dates fixed by the Banks to ultimate borrowers. NABARD advises the Banks to fix the repayment period and instalments according to the incremental income of the borrowers from the investment made and the life of the assets created. Repayment period varies from purpose to purpose.

(b) to (d) The organisations are generally following these norms and in cases of violation; NABARD takes up the matter with appropriate authorities for

remedial action at the level of State Government.

Increasing Rice Production in Eastern States

2407. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI N. E. HORO :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting was held in New Delhi of some States to discuss measures to boost rice production in the Eastern Region; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the points discussed and decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present status of rice production/productivity and constraints experienced in different areas were discussed. It was suggested in the above meeting that area specific programme should be formulated for increasing rice production in these States.

Study of PDS entrusted to Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

2408. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study of Public distribution System in the country was entrusted by his Ministry to the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, what was the study about and what have been its recommendation and suggestions;

(c) whether recommendations of the above study are being implemented; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how much was the cost of the study ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Unauthorised occupation of land by Edward Keventers Ltd. in Chanakyapuri

2409. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK :
SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large area of land has been unlawfully occupied by the closed company i. e. Edward Keventers Ltd., New Delhi in Chanakyapuri for the last three years;

(b) whether the management of the said company have unauthorised by constructed a number of bungalows and raised other structures on this land; if so, full details thereof;

(c) whether the land of questions is earmarked in the Capital's Master Plan for some schools and other public purposes; and

(d) if so, full facts and reasons for not evicting M/S Edward Keventers Ltd. from this land in Chanakyapuri, New Delhi so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) A plot of 22.95 acres of land at Kitchner Board in chanakyapuri leased out to M/s Edward Keventers Ltd. in October, 1920 on perpetual lease basis (subsequently mutated in the name of M/s Edward Keventers (Successors) Pvt. Ltd. in October, 1956), was re-entered upon by the I & DO for failure on the part of the lessee to remove the unauthorised constructions. This Ministry is not aware if the Company is closed. Details of unauthorised constructions are given in the statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The matter is subjudice in the Supreme Court.

Statement

1. Unauthorised tin shed near gate of bangalow 1×12'×10'.
2. Unauthorised tin shed near gate of bangalow 1×10'—6"×6'.
3. Unauthorised tin shed near Chatterjee Bangalow 1×80'×8'.
4. Unauthorised tin shed near Chatterjee Bangalow 1×30'×8'.
5. Unauthorised tin shed 1×14'—6"×12'.
6. Unauthorised Phoose shed 1×9'—6"×9'.
7. Unauthorised tin shed 2×40'×8'.
8. Unauthorised tin shed 1×40'×8'.
9. Unauthorised tin shed 1×20'×8'.
10. Unauthorised tin shed 1×12'—6"×8'.
11. Unauthorised tin shed 1×10'—6"×8'.
12. Unauthorised tin shed 1×30'×8'.
13. Unauthorised tin shed 1×30'×8'.
14. Unauthorised tin shed 1×20'×8'.
15. Unauthorised tin shed 1×20'×8'.
16. Unauthorised tin shed 1×20'×8'.
17. Unauthorised tin shed 1×20'×8'.
18. Unauthorised tin shed 1×170'×8'.
19. Unauthorised phoose shed 1×8'—6"×9'—3".
20. Unauthorised phoose shed 1×12'×9'.
21. Unauthorised phoose shed 1×17'×12'.
22. Unauthorised phoose shed 1×9'×6'—9".
23. Unauthorised phoose shed 1×9'×8'.
24. Unauthorised tin shed 1×20'×8'.
25. Unauthorised tin shed 1×10'×81'—6".
26. Unauthorised tin sned 1×50'×10'.
27. 103 unauthorised labour huts measuring 12'×8' each.

Sugar Mill for Taran Taran District of Amritsar (Punjab)

2410. SHRI L. S. TUR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to states :

(a) whether sugar mill for village Seron in Tehsil Taran Taran, District Amritsar, Punjab has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, whether it is being set up there;

(c) what action has been taken so far;

(d) whether State Government can change the site of the proposed sugar mill from village seron; and

(e) if so, under what circumstances ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The mills have so far collected an amount of Rs. 30,400/- as share money from the grower members.

(d) and (e) The mill is to be established at village Seron as mentioned in the Letter of Intent. However, the State Government can change the site keeping in view the availability of land, suitability of soil, underground water, approachability and rate of land, etc.

Implementation of House Sites-cum-construction Assistance Scheme for Landless Workers in Kerala

2411. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the implementation of rural house sites-cum-construction assistance scheme from landless workers is not satisfactory in Kerala;

(b) if so, the eligible number of landless families identified and out of which how many have been provided house sites in the State;

(c) whether the scarcity of land and high cost of available land have been the main reasons for the tardy implementation of the scheme; and

(d) if so, measures being taken to solve the problem ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPART MENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Housing, being a state subject, all the Social Housing Scheme are being implemented by the State Governments/UT Admns themselves. The Ministry of Works and Housing monitors the Rural House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance Scheme for landless workers which forms part of the Revised 20-Point Programme.

The details about the scheme in Kerala are as below :

No. of eligible families	—	2,20,000 (as reported by the State Government)
No. of families who have been allotted house-sites upto December, 1963.	—	52,870
No of houses/huts constructed on allotted house-sites	—	27,693

(c) and (d) Performance is being reviewed.

Publication of New Master Plan

2412. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) when the draft Second Master Plan is propossd to be published; and

(b) suggestions and objections from the pablic are proposed to be invited ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The Delhi Development Authority are revising the Master Plan of Delhi with a new perspective covering the period 1981–2001. The draft perspeciive Plan is at an advanced stage of preparation.

(b) The question of publication of a public notice will arise after the draft perspective Plan is prepared by the DDA and submitted to Central Government for approval.

ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम के अधीन उत्तर प्रदेश से प्राप्त प्रस्ताव

2413. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम के अधीन उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों से अब तक प्राप्त निर्माण कार्य संबंधी प्रस्तावों पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने प्रस्तावों को स्वीकृति दे दी गई है और उत्तर प्रदेश के 8 पहाड़ी जिलों की स्थिति क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकार ने ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 26-10-83 से अब तक अनेक परियोजनाओं के प्रस्ताव राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण कार्यक्रम/ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम की केन्द्रीय समिति के अनुमोदनार्थ भेजे हैं। कुछ प्रस्ताव बाद में राज्य सरकार द्वारा वापस ले लिए गए थे और कुछ मामलों में संशोधन किया गया था। कुछ प्रस्तावों के संबंध में राज्य सरकार की अंतिम सिफारिशों की अभी तक प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। इन परिस्थितियों में यह बतलाना मुश्किल है कि राज्य सरकार द्वारा कितने प्रस्ताव भेजे गए हैं और उनमें कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी। तथापि, केन्द्रीय समिति ने 27-2-84 तक उत्तर प्रदेश की लगभग 3447.71 लाख रु० की अनुमानित खर्च की 16 परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की हैं। इनमें देहरादून और नैनीताल जिलों की परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं जिन पर क्रमशः 274.66 लाख रु० (लगभग) और 65.20 लाख रु० (लगभग) के खर्च होने का अनुमान है।

भारत बांगलादेश संयुक्त नदी आयोग

2414. **श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी** : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फरवरी, 1984 में नई दिल्ली में हुई भारत बांग्लादेश संयुक्त नदी आयोग की बैठक में क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ; और

(ख) इस आयोग की असली बैठक कब होगी और कहां पर होगी और उस बैठक में किन मुद्दों पर चर्चा होने की संभावना है ?

सिचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) भारत बंगला-देश संयुक्त नदी आयोग की फरवरी, 1984 में नई दिल्ली में हुई 26 वीं बैठक में (1) फरक्का पर गंगा के जलप्रवाह में वृद्धि, (2) तीस्ता के जल का बटवारा, (3) साझी/सीमावर्ती नदियों पर तटबंधों की समस्या तथा नदी नियंत्रण संबंधी निर्माण-कार्य, तथा (4) छोटी साझी/सीमावर्ती नदियों के जल का उपयोग, विषयों से संबंधित मामलों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया था।

संयुक्त नदी आयोग ने तीस्ता जल के तदर्थ बटवारे के प्रलेखन से संबंधित सचिव स्तरीय बैठकों की रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया था। आयोग ने नोट किया कि तीन संयुक्त प्रेक्षण स्थलों को स्थापित करने के लिए सचिवों में सहमति हो गई थी। संयुक्त नदी आयोग ने आगे यह भी नोट किया कि तीन स्थलों पर संयुक्त प्रेक्षण की मानीट-रिंग तथा वैज्ञानिक अध्ययनों के विचारार्थ विषयों को तैयार करने के लिए जिससे वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन तत्काल आरम्भ किए जा सकें, वे संयुक्त समिति गठित करने हेतु सहमत हो गए थे।

स्थायी समिति तथा इसकी विभिन्न स्थानीय स्तर की समितियों द्वारा तटबंधों और नदी नियंत्रण संबधी निर्माण कार्यों से जुड़े हुए मामलों पर आगे हुए प्रगति पर आयोग ने संतोष व्यक्त किया। आयोग ने निर्देश दिया कि समस्याओं को जल्द सुल-झाने के लिए स्थायी समिति तथा इसकी स्थानीय स्तर की समितियों द्वारा लिए गए निर्णयों का उपयुक्त रूप से अनुसरण किया जाए।

आयोग ने मनु, मुहारी, खोंवई, गुमती तथा धारला/दुधकुमार नदियों के जल के उपयोग से संबंधित मामलों पर संयुक्त नदी आयोग की स्थायी समिति के कार्यों को नोट किया। स्थायी समिति को निर्देश दिया गया कि विचार-विमर्शों को जारी रखें तथा अपनी सिफारिशों को यथाशीघ्र पूरा करके संयुक्त नदी आयोग के विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत करें।

अक्तूबर, 1982 के समझौता ज्ञापन के अन्तर्गत, संयुक्त नदी आयोग को किसी पक्ष द्वारा प्रस्तावित फरक्का पर गंगा में शुष्क ऋतु प्रवाह में वृद्धि करने पर स्कीमों की पूर्व-व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन को पूरा करने तथा ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर होने के 18 महीने के अन्दर इष्टतम हल पर निर्णय करने के निर्देश दिए गए थे। संयुक्त नदी आयोग ने अपनी 25 वीं बैठक में यह स्वीकार किया था कि तकनीकी पहलुओं के अतिरिक्त, प्रस्तावों के व्यापक आर्थिक तथा कार्यान्वयन संबंधी पहलुओं पर अध्ययन करने की आवश्यकता होगी। 25 वीं बैठक के पश्चात, दोनों पक्षों ने अपने अद्यतन प्रस्तावों को प्रस्तुत कर दिया था। 26 वीं बैठक के दौरान दोनों पक्षों ने एक-दूसरे के प्रस्तावों पर अपनी टिप्पणियां उपलब्ध कराई। परामर्श की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह सहमति हुई थी कि 26 वीं बैठक स्थगित कर दी जाए तथा 29 मार्च, से 31 मार्च, 1984 तक ढाका में फिर बुलाई जाए।

(ख) संयुक्त नदी आयोग की 26 वीं बैठक में, जो 9 से 31 मार्च, 1984 को पुन: ढाका में शुरू होगी, उन्हीं मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श होगा जिन पर पहले स्थगित हुई बैठक में विचार किया गया था।

Reconstitution of ISDC

2415. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the date of reconstitution of the Indian Sugarcane Development Council and its composition ;

(b) how many meetings of the Council were held during last 3 years ending December, 1983 and the nature of recommendations made in these meetings ; and

(c) the present position of allocation of funds to the Council and Centrally sponsored Seheme for cane development in Andhra Pradesh for the year 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The question of reconstitution of the Indian Sugarcane Development Council is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The allocation of funds for the working of the Indian Sugarcane Development Council is made in the Budget of Secretariat and provides necessary assistance.

There is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Sugarcane Development in Andhra Pradesh.

Suggestion to improve level of Hockey

2416. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to have more astro turfs in the country;

(b) whether measures were suggested by the President of the Indian Hockey Federation to improve the quality and level of the Indian Hockey : and

(c) the action taken by Government and steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Sports being a State subject, efforts of State Governments and other concerned authorities to instal Astro turf hockey fields in the country will be welcomed by the Government.

(b) and (c) The hockey coaching plan proposed by the Indian Hockey Federation, as approved, is being implemented since March, 1983. Requisite financial support is being provided by Government for fulfilment of the plan.

Grants from EEC for Rural Development

2417. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether India will receive grants from European community for rural development and irrigation projects during the next financial year;

(b) if so, the total amount to be received :

(c) the development projects that will be undertaken under the scheme ; and

(d) the States where these projects will be undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c) It has been indicated by our Mission in Brussels that the EEC has decided to extend a grant for financing two projects, namely :—

(i) State Centres for Research and Training in Rural Development (6.5 million ECU) and

(ii) Modernisation of Tank Irrigation System in Tamil Nadu (25.0 million ECU), as part of the 1983 aid programme (1 ECU = 1.1 US $).

It has also been indicated that India is likely to receive a grant of ECU 33.5 million for the import of fertilizer. The counterpart funds generated from the sale of import of fertilizer, are proposed to be abscribed to three projects. Two of the projects to be financed out of the counterpart funds are irrigation projects, namely :—

(i) The Saline Land Reclamation Project in Maharashtra (20 million ECU), and

(ii) Minor irrigation Tank Project Phase-I, Gujarat (7.5 million ECU).

(d) Each of the 22 States has/will have a centre for Research and Training on Rural Development. The location of the other projects has been indicated above.

किसानों को ट्रैक्टरों की उपलब्धता

2418. **श्री जगपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :**

(क) देश में किसानों को 1970, 1971 1982 और 1983 में राज्यवार कुल कितने ट्रैक्टर उपलब्ध कराये ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने ट्रैक्टर किसानों को ऋण पर दिए गए ; और

(ग) किसानों को ट्रैक्टर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा दी जा रही अथवा दी जाने वाली सहायता का क्या ब्यौरा है ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) और (ख) 1970 और 1971 में देश में ट्रैक्टरों की राज्यवार की गयी बिक्री के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, स्वदेशी उत्पादन और आयात के माध्यम से देश में 1970 में लगभग 20,0 0 और 1971 में लगभग 2 ,000 ट्रैक्टर उपलब्ध कराये गये थे। 1981-82 और 198 -83 के दौरान देश में ट्रैक्टरों की बिक्री का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है। उधार बेचे गए ट्रैक्टरों की संख्या के बारे में इस समय सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है और इस सूचना को प्राप्त करने के लिए किये जाने वाले प्रयासों पर होने वाला खर्च इस सूचना के प्राप्त होने से होने वाले लाभ के अनुरूप नहीं होगा तथापि, अनुमान है कि बेचे गये ट्रैक्टरों के 90 प्रतिशत ट्रैक्टर की वित्तीय व्यवस्था बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए ऋण से की गई है।

(ग) किसानों को ट्रैक्टर सुलभ कराने के लिए सहायता की कोई केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना न तो क्रियान्वित की जा रही है और न ही विचाराधीन है। किंतु ट्रैक्टर खरीदने के लिए छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों को 10 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज दर पर और अन्य किसानों को 12.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज दर पर ऋण सुलभ कराये जाते हैं।

विवरण

ट्रैक्टरों की राज्यवार बिक्री

राज्य	ट्रैक्टरों की बिक्री	
	(1981-82)	(1982-83)
आंध्र प्रदेश	2586	3003
असम	165	167
बिहार	1829	1059
गुजरात	4784	4088
हरियाणा	11122	8582
हिमाचल प्रदेश	176	112
जम्मू और कश्मीर	162	106
कर्नाटक	1404	1619
केरल	213	246
मध्य प्रदेश	3548	2767
महाराष्ट्र	4605	2926
मेघालय	—	—
मणिपुर	6	1
नागालैंड	—	—
उड़ीसा	374	159
पंजाब	21511	18785
राजस्थान	3670	4418
सिक्किम	—	—
तमिलनाडु	1399	1652
त्रिपुरा	7	—
उत्तर प्रदेश	18646	12625
पश्चिम बंगाल	326	100
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	708	649
	77240	63073

Financial Aid to Bihar for Executive of Water Supply Scheme

2419. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Bihar have approached Union Government for the grant-in-aid for the execution of rural water supply schemes in that State ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the schemes of Bihar Government submitted to the Centre and the reaction of Central Government alongwith the financial aid provided for the purpose, during the current financial year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Water supply is a State subject and schemes for providing water supply are implemented and monitored by the State Governments under the Minimum Needs Programme of the State sector. The Centre, however, supplements the efforts of the States by providing assistance under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (A.R.P.) for covering villages which have been identified as problem villages as on 1.4.1980. The Government of India provided grants-in-aid to the Government of Bihar during 1980-81 to 1982-83 under the A.R.P. as per details given below :—

Year	Amount sanctioned for work component (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	503.36
1981-82	862.50
1982-83	863.75

(b) During 1983-84, this Ministry sanctioned schemes for providing tubewells with handpumps for 4182 villages amounting to Rs. 1757.48 lakhs under the A.R.P. This includes expose=facto approaval of schemes implemented by the State Government in the earlier years. Further, schemes costing Rs. 277 lakhs covering 925 villages have been sanctioned during the current year under the new Centrally sponsored incentive scheme based on performance in the coverage of identified problem villages.

During the current year, the Government of India released grants amounting to Rs. 761.55 lakhs for works component under the A.R.P. In addition, Rs. 277 lakhs were also released during the current year under the incentive scheme based on performance.

Restriction on Loans by Cooperative Banks

2420 SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it had been decided not to advance further loans by the cooperative banks due to restrictions put by Government;

(b) whether huge commission and cuts by the intermediaries have proved obstructive in this matter;

(c) whether the loan beneficiaries are compelled to buy second hand and substandard materials from a few favoured dealers ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the measures proposed by Government to improve the system and the working of land development banks ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Loans and advances from cooperative institutions are governed by the norms fixed by NABARD from time to time. At present, their lending is regulated

by NABARD on the basis of recovery.

(b) No Commission or cuts are allowed apart from the margin of interest charged by different tiers in the cooperative credit structure.

(c) and (d) No such instances have come to the notice of Central Government.

(e) Rehabilitation measures are being taken to improve the working of land Development Banks which are weak.

Mohane Reservoir Scheme

2421. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Bihar, the Mohana Reservoir Scheme is pending since long and no progress has been made in the matter of taking up the work ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not proceeding with the project so far ; and

(c) when the work will be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) Irrigation projects are investigated, planned, funded and constructed by the State Governments, as Irrigation is a State subject. The Government of Bihar has not been able to provide any funds for the Mohane Reservoir Project in the Annual Plan for 1984-85. The modified report taking into account the comments of the Central Water Commission on hydrological aspects, canal and dam designs have not been submitted by the State Government.

Supply of Coarse Grains by FPS

2423. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the share of coarse grains in the total offtake from Public Distribution System during 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 ;

(b) whether this share is commensurate either with the importance of coarse grains in our cereal production or with the share of coarse grains in people's food habits ;

(c) whether Government are thinking of improving the share of coarse grains in procurement and Public Distribution System; and

(d) whether the policy of improving the share of coarse grains in Public Distribution System will make the system serve the needs of the poorer sections better ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) to (d) According to the policy of the Government of India, procurement of coarse grains under price support programmes are carried out by the major growing States wherever/whenever necessary. Keeping in view the local needs and other factors, State Governments distribute coarse grains through their public distribution system/fair price shops at rates deemed reasonable to the State Governments. During 1983-84 kharif marketing season, in view of fall in the prices of bajra, Government of India decided to give price support to bajra in the States of Haryana, Gujarat and Rajasthan. In view of low keeping quality and local nature of consumption and production, the procurement and distribution of coarse grains, except bajra, has been entrusted to the State Governments to serve the needs of poor people.

Statement

Statement showing the share of coarse grains in the total distribution under public distribution system during 1980 to 1983.

(Figures in Lakh Tonnes)

	Coarse grains	Total Foodgrains
1980	1.17	92.66
1981	1.85	95.96
1982 (P)	1.00	113.98
1983 (P)	2.31	130.02

(P) Provisional

Indo-Danish Agriculture Extension

2424. SHRI NITYANAND MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Indo-Danish Agriculture Extension Programmes are under implementation in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the year since when such Indo-Danish Extension Programmes are under implementation; and

(c) the details of the progress made in implementing such programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Question does not arise.

Housing Shortage

2425. DR KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is Housing shortage in the country : and

(b) measures being taken to provide house/shelter to every citizen ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARAJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to encourage housing activities. These include :

(i) Augmenting the level of investment for housing from Rs. 600.92 crores in the 5th Plan to Rs. 1190.87 crores in the 6th Five Year Plan.

(ii) Giving priority to the economically weaker sections of the society and shelter-less persons through Public Sector housing efforts.

(iii) Formulation of housing schemes to benefit the maximum number of people.

(iv) Steping up the investment level of Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) to Rs. 600 crores and providing loans at concessional rate of interest to economically weaker sections both in rural and urban areas.

(v) Raising the quantum of bank loans available for housing to Rs. 150 crores in 1983.

(vi) To encourage cooperative group housing efforts in large cities, Apartment Ownership Act has been introduced in 9 States.

(vii) To encourage private sector investments and construction of residential accomodation several fiscal incentives have been given for construction of residential accommodation.

(viii) The new 20-Point Programmes includes the programmes of rural house sites-cum-construction assistance and housing of the economically weaker sections of the society. Under the rural house sites-cum-construction assistance programme it is envisaged that 6.8 lakh families will be covered during the plan period. Under the housing of economically weaker sectsons of society, the plan envisages construction of 16.2 lakh houses.

Sale of Evacuee Properties in Delhi

2426. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the evacuee/custodian properties in Delhi are being sold to their tenants occupants and if so, what are the guidelines ;

(b) have some of such properties been transferred to the management of the DDA (Slum Department) especially in Delhi Sadar and Chandni Chowk Parliamentary constituencies ; if so, what are the guidelines about their being sold similarly ; and

(c) if the property under the management of DDA (Slum Department) is not being sold, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The Department of Rehabilitation have reported that the evacuee properties can be sold by the Chief Settlement Commissioner under Rule 87 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955 by public auction or by inviting tenders or in such other manner as the Chief Settlement Commissioner may, by general or special order, direct. The Department have also stated that unless otherwise decided in a particular case, the present policy of Government is to transfer such properties to the sitting occupants jointly on payment of present market value and up to-date arrears of rent/damage charges.

(b) Yes, Sir. There are, however, no guidelines about selling the properties to the occupants.

(c) The matter is still under consideration.

NREP in Orissa

2427. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state to what extent the NREP has been able to generate mandays of employment in Orissa, districtwise, as against the target in 1982-83 and 1983-84 till date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): Employment generated under National

Rural Employment Programme in Orissa against the target fixed for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 is as under :-

Year	Employment generated (Million mandays)	
	Target	Achieved
1982-83	160.00	167.77
1983-84 (upto Jan.,84')	182.00	96.77

Districtwise information is not maintained at the Central level.

Improvement in Technique of Games

2628. SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIYA : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve the technique of the games keeping in view the humiliating defeat of India in the cricket and football matches played recently ; and

(b) the efforts being made by Government to regain the pride in hockey ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The Government set up in 1961 the National Institute of Sports, Patiala for raising of standards and improving of techniques of games including football and cricket. It has produced so far over 5800 qualified coaches in fulfilment of its task. Government also sanctions coaching camps to improve the technique of the games.

(b) The Government has approved a coaching plan submitted by the Indian Hockey Federation for preparation of the Indian hockey team for defending its olympic title. This includes intensive coaching and exposure to international competition. The entire admissible expenditure in the implementation of this plan is being met by the Government.

Funds to States Under Nrep

2429. SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total provision made under National Rural Employment Programme and expenditure incurred by States/Union Territories during 1983-84, including total employment generated and utilised ; and

(b) whether any assessment has been made as to how far the programme has been able to achieve its purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) A statement indicating the allocations made to different States Union Territories under NREP and expenditure incurred by them during the year 1983-84 and the employment generated as reported so far is enclosed.

(b) The basic objective of the programme has been fulfilled as the plan target of generating 300-400 million mandays of emaloyment each year has been achieved during the years 1980-81 to 1982-83 of the Sixth Plan. This target is also expected to be achieved during the current year.

Statement

Statement indicating the State-wise allocations made, utilisation thereof and employment generated during the year 1983-84 under National Rural Employment Programme.

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Allocation including State during 1983-84 (Rs. lakhs)	Utilisation (Rs. lakhs)	Period to which information in col. (4) relates.	Employment		Period to which information in col. (7) relates.
					Target	Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3980.00	1915.25	Dec. 83	298.50	156.56	Jan. 84
2.	Assam	876.00	256.12	Dec. 83	65.70	25.62	Jan. 84
3.	Bihar	5744.00	2209.51	Jan. 84	405.46	190.73	Jan. 84
4.	Gujarat	1300.00	1082.51	Jan. 84	86.66	88.30	Jan. 84
5.	Haryana	340.00	210.84	Dec. 83	15.68	8.10	Jan. 84
6.	Himachal Pradesh	240.00	135.23	Dec. 83	11.64	9.97	Jan. 84
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	300.00	160.22	Dec. 83	18.00	8.00	Jan. 84
8.	Karnataka	1900.00	1452.59	Dec. 83	175.38	148.39	Jan. 84
9.	Kerala	1860.00	860.34	Nov. 83	121.30	75.46	Jan. 84
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2940 00	1550 28	Dec. 83	252.00	152.43	Jan. 84
11.	Maharashtra	3200.00	1241.62	Jan. 84	295.38	79.76	Jan. 84
12.	Manipur	44.00	N.R.	—	3.30	1.88	Jan. 84
13.	Maghalaya	60.00	3.31	Sept. 83	4.80	0.19	Dec, 83

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
14.	Nagaland	40.00	14.91	Nov. 83	1.50	1.70	Dec. 83
15.	Orissa	1820.00	915.15	Jan. 84	182.00	96 77	Jan. 84
16.	Punjab	550.00	350.09	Jan. 84	27.50	12.22	Jan. 84
17.	Rajasthan	960.00	525.47	Dec. 83	67.76	38.34	Jan. 84
18.	Sikkim	32.00	23.84	Dec. 83	0.90	2.47	Jan. 84
19.	Tamil Nadu	3600.00	2299.74	Dec. 83	308.58	254.91	Jan. 84
20.	Tripura	132.00	77.58	Dec. 83	9.90	5.52	Jan. 84
21.	Uttar Pradesh	6880.00	3950.15	Jan. 84	550.40	262.68	Jan. 84
22.	West Bengal	3110.00	1838.48	Nov. 83	311.00	218.95	Nov. 83
UNION TERRITORIES							
23.	A & N Islands	32.00	12.51	Dec. 83	0 28	1.98	Jan. 84
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.00	35.46*	Jan. 84	0.80	3.12	Jan. 84
25.	Chandigarh	8.00	4.45*	Jan. 84	0.06	0.21	Jan. 84
26.	D & N Haveli	16.00	6.23	Jan. 84	0.50	0.48	Jan. 84
27.	Delhi	13.80	3.29	Jan. 84	0.70	0.06	Nov. 83
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	36.80	51.38*	Dec. 83	3.66	3.30	Nov. 83
29.	Lakshadweep	8.00	13.02	Jan. 84	0.14	1.59	Jan. 84
30.	Mizoram	32.00	7.50	Sept. 83	0.46	0.97	Dec. 83
31.	Pondicherry	32.00	22.57	Jan. 84	2.32	2.24	Jan. 84
	TOTAL	40118.60	21229.64		3222.26	1853.36	

N.R.=Not reported

*Excess utilisation has been met from unutilised balance of previous year.

Functioning of Cooperative Institutions under the I. R. D. P.

2430. SHRI RAJANTH SONKAR SHASTRI :
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the credit advancing cooperative Institutions are either not taking interest in the implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme or have now been advancing far less quantum of loan as compared to the loans advanced by them earlier;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to make their working more effective and increase the share of cooperative institutions in advancing loan and to ensure loan to maximum number of persons;

(c) whether the Integrated Rural Development Programme has not proved to be successful in some of the States because of certain lacunae in the basic structure and if so the name of those States; and

(d) the effective steps taken by Government to remove those lacunae ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) It is true that flow of credit from the cooperative sector for term loaning for the schemes included in the Integrated Rural Development Programme has not been encouraging.

(b) In a recent meeting of the High Level Committee on credit support to IRDP, the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development had been asked to examine the reasons for the poor participation of the cooperative credit institutions in IRDP and to issue detailed guidelines to them for making their working more effective. The Ministry of Agriculture has also been urging the State Governments and the Cooperative institutions to increase the flow of credit to the IRDP. A model bill has been circulated by the MINISTRY of Agriculture to the State Governments suggesting amendments to the State Acts to enable Land Development Banks to take up financing of IRDP activities.

(c) Some States in the North-Eastern Region have lagged behind in the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(d) A special meeting of the State Secretaries of North-Eastern Region was called to indentify the lacunae in the basic structure and to recommend ramedial action. A Working Group has also been constituted in the Ministry of Rural Development to study the problems of implementing IRDP in the North-Eastern Region. The concerned State Governments also have been requested to send their views regarding modifications required in the approach to the planning and implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Rat Population

2431. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :
SHRI T. S. NEGI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that 20 lakh rats are to be killed in Bulandshahr this year and if so, the details of expenditure involved;

(b) the total estimated population of rats, State-wise, at the last to censuses carried out indicating the expenditure incurred, during the intervening period and quantity of grains saved from rodents; and

(c) the estimated destruction of different crops, grains, vegetables etc. separately each year ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Plant Protection Officer, Bulandshahr, Government of Uttar Pradesh, has reported that it is targetted to undertake rodent control operation in 2,24,000 hectares. The achievement so far is about one lakh hectares For this purpose, rodenticides, namely Zinc phosphide and aluminium phosphide are sold to farmers on each payment.

(b) According to available information, no State-wise surveys have been conducted to estimate the rat population or to quantify the grain saved resulting from rat control, on an All India basis, Control operations in limited areas are undertaken by different organisations like State Departments of Agriculture, Food and Health, Local Bodies and other Voluntary Organisations, besides the farmers. Presently, there is no system to monitor the total expenditure incurred for rat control by the various organisations concerned.

(c) No authentic information, on All India basis is available regarding the destruction of different crops etc. Certain isolated efforts have been made by scientists on limited area basis to assess the loss caused by rats. The National Rodent Control Committee (1965) repoted that it was generally believed that rodents caused an overall damage of 2-4% of grains produced in the country. Similarly, another expert Committee reviewed the post harvest losses of food-grains in 1966 and made an estimate that 2.50% losses occured in storage, due to rodents.

Construction of Roads in Rajasthan

2432 SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of new roads planned and constructed for the benefit of village population under the 20 point programme in Rajasthan; and

(b) the work done in this regard in Jhalawar district of Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Constructions of rural roads does not form part of the Twenty Points Programme.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of NREP and RLEGP in flood affected area in Maharashtra

2433. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to heavy rains and floods, Nanded, Parbhani and Yavatmal districts in Maharashtra are greatly affected and the agriculture labour and small cultivators are without work; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government under NREP and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Schemes in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) Nationai Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) are normal programmes for generating additional employment in the rural areas. A amount of Rs. 1600.00 lakhs and Rs. 790.00 lakhs have been allocated to Government of Maharashtra as central assistance under NREP and RLEGP respectively during the year 1983-84.

Assistance to provide relief in areas affected by natural calamities like floods etc. is given under Scarcity Relief Programme. On a memoradum received from the Government of Maharashtra reflecting damages caused in Konkan, Madhya Maharashrta, Marathwada and Vidharbha regions, a ceiling of central assistance of Rs. 14.91 crores for flood relief has been sanctioned in October/ November, 1983. A central team visited

Maharashtra on January 5-7, 1984 and based on its report, further central assistance is likely to be sanctioned shortly.

Decision to Dissolve S. Y. L. Organisation

2434. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Government have decided to dissolve the Sutlej-Yamuna Link (SYL) Organisation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Plans for Roads and Sewage lines in Nirman Vihar

2435. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plans for providing roads and sewage disposal lines laid in Nirman Vihar have been approved and completion of work certified by the DDA; and

(b) if so, the difficulty of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in taking over scavanging and sewage disposal works of the colony pending decision regarding taking over services of that colony ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The Delhi Development Authority have intimated that roads in Nirman Vihar are approved in the layout plan by the DDA. The proposal regarding Sewerage services has been approved by the Delhi Water supply and Sewage Disposal undertaking, and its approval communicated to the Society by the D.D.A. According to D.D.A. no certificate for the completion of these items is required to be issued by them to the Society.

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have intimated that as per approved procedure, piece-meal services are not taken over by them and the maintenance of all the services are taken over simultaneously after necessary formalities are fulfilled by the applicant Society. According to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the society concerned has not so far furnished documents/plans required by the concerned services departments for taking the development work of various services and estimating quantum of deficiencies.

Strategy for Export of Agricultural Products

2436. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation has urged the Government to formulate a long term strategy for export of agricultural products;

(b) if so, whether it has suggested for an organisational frame work to be provided to ensure that quality of food products to be exported should be of a consistently high level;

(c) if so, whether Government have considered the views of the Marketing Federation;

(d) if so, whether a long-term policy is being considered in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO RIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) For promotion of agricultural

exports on a long-term basis, the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) has suggested that besides having a viable infrastructure there are some important aspects to be kept in view, namely continuity of exports, maintenance of assured quality of the commodities exported and a system of constant watching of international markets and price forecasting. NAFED has indicated that there is not only a need for a long-term export policy but also for canalising exports of specified commodities through an organisation like NAFED in order to take care of the maintenance of quality and constant upgrading of it.

(c) to (e) The Government are conscious of the suggestions made by NAFED and they are kept in view while formulating the policy for exports of various agricultural commodities. In fact, exports of items including onions, HPS groundnuts, Seasame seed, Nigerseed are canalised through NAFED.

Announcement of new Bye-laws by DDA

2437. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of "C" & "D" forms have been rejected by the D.D.A. after announcement of new Bye-laws and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether most of "C" &" "D" forms have been rejected on the grounds of excess coverage, staps in set back and full canopy of those houses under construction whose plans were approved after 23 June, 1983; and

(c) when these new Bye-laws were announced and reasons for rejecting "C" & "D" forms of those houses under construction whose plans were approved before the announcement of new Bye-laws?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The notices for 'C' and 'D' forms for premises where the owners have made deviations from the sanctioned building plan which are neither compoundable nor permissible under the D.D.A Building bye-laws, 1983 have been rejected and the parties have been asked to make the rectification to be in confirmity with the D.D.A. Building bye-laws, 1983.

(b) Excess covered area, steps in the set back area and more than 2 canopies in a residential building (not exceeding 4 5 m × 2.4 m each) are not permissible under the DDA Building bye-laws, 1983 and in such cases the notices for the form 'C' and form 'D' have been rejected by the D.D A

(c) The Delhi Development Authority Building bye-laws, 1983 were notified on 23.6.1983 and came into force from the same date. All the parties whose building plans were sanctioned between 23.6.1983 and 1.9.1983 were informed individually under registered post that their building plans were sanctioned under these bye-laws. Subsequently all plans were stamped as sanctioned under the DDA's building bye-laws, 1983.

A press note was also issued by the DDA on 1.9.1983 to this effect.

Permanency to work charged staff under C.W.C.

2438. SHRI R P DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state the latest position in the matter of declaration of permanency of 50 per cent work-charged staff presently working under the administrative control of the Central Water Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): The Central Water Commission have converted 50 percent of the work charged posts in the various field offices into permanent posts.

Some of the Superintending Engineers in-charge of the Circles have already issued orders of confirmations of the eligible work-charged employees against such permanent posts. With regard to the remaining cases, the concerned Superintending Engineers/Executive Engineers have already been directed by the Central Water Commission to make confirmations of the eligible work-charged employees expedit ously.

Promotion to ministerial staff of G.B.W.R.O.

2439. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministerial staff of the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation is being deprived of their normal promotion to the next higher grade; and

(b) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Pending merger of ministerial staff of the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation with the corresponding cadres of Central Water Commission, promotion cases of the ministerial staff of the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation are dealt with in accordance with the Recruitment Rules of Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation.

विस्तार निदेशालय में हिन्दी का कार्य

2440. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विस्तार निदेशालय के सम्पादकीय विभाग में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में समान कार्य होता है ;

(ख) क्या सम्पादकीय विभाग में अंग्रेजी अनुवादकों और अंग्रेजी के टाइपराइटरों की संख्या हिन्दी के अनुवादकों और टाइपराइटरों से अधिक है जबकि हिन्दी की पत्रिकाओं की मांग अंग्रेजी की पत्रिकाओं की अपेक्षा अधिक है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा हिन्दी के कार्य को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हिन्दी की अनुवादकों और सम्पादकों और हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं तथा इस समय हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के सम्पादकों, अनुवादकों और मशीनों की अलग-अलग संख्या क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं, अंग्रेजी में कार्य किए जाने की मात्रा अधिक है ।

(ख) यद्यपि, अंग्रेजी टाइपराइटरों की संख्या हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों की संख्या से अधिक है, तथापि विस्तार निदेशालय के सम्पादकीय एकक में सभी अनुवादक, हिन्दी अनुवादक हैं ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ख) के उत्तर को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए हिन्दी अनुवादकों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने का प्रश्न नहीं होता । हिन्दी सम्पादकीय स्टाफ में वृद्धि करना कार्यभार पर निर्भर करेगा, जिसका निर्धारण कार्य अध्ययन एकक द्वारा किया जाएगा । सम्पादकीय एकक के स्वीकृत कर्मचारियों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

अंग्रेजी		हिन्दी	
सम्पादक	3	सम्पादक	1
सहायक सम्पादक	1	सहायक सम्पादक	1
उप सम्पादक	4	उप सम्पादक	1
		अनुवादक	3
सूचना सहायक	5	सूचना सहायक	2

सम्पादकीय एकक में 2 अंग्रेजी टाइपराइटर और एक हिन्दी टाइपराइटर है। अंग्रेजी की 9 कम्पोजिंग मशीनें हैं जिनमें से 3 खराब पड़ी हैं और थोड़ा बहुत काम कर रही है। हिन्दी में कम्पोजिंग करने वाली मशीनों की संख्या 2 है जिनमें से एक खराब पड़ी है।

Sluice Gates at Balahaghat

2441. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been demand for construction of sluice gates at Balahaghat and to the north of Shabarghat in river Dhons Bagmati and direct linkage of the river from Karahara to Soelight under Madhubani district of Bihar for irrigation and flood control;

(b) if so, steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether there have been persistent demands for sluice gates near Shib Nagar in Madhubani district and at Muraitha (Laganma) and between Hariharpur-Kaligaon across river Khiroiin Darbhanga district; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) The Government of Bihar has reported that flood protection schemes for Achwara Group of rivers are being investigated and formulated in phases. Provision for providing hume pipe and anti-flood sluices at suitable locations for country drainage is made in these schemes.

The State Government has reported that at present there is no proposal for constructing sluice-cum-bridge at Kuraidha and between Hariharpur and Kaligaon since the area remains flooded due to Bagmati and its tributaries on western side of river Khirohi and by river Dhons Bagmati on eastern side of river Khirohi. The State Government has further reported that after the completion of flood control schemes, necessary investigation for introducing irrigation to the flood free areas will be taken up.

Participation of the co-operate credit institution in IRDP

2442. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware of the low participation of the co-operative credit Institutions in the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP);

(b) if so, whether some initiatives have been taken by his Ministry to seek the co-operation of Ministry of Agriculture to take necessary steps to ensure that at least during the next plan period the role of the co-operatives in this programme becomes substantial.

(c) whether Government are also of the view that the implementation of the IRDP in the southern region had not been very successful because of some weaknesses in the basic infrastructure, one of which is the poor banking structure ; and

(d) if so the details regarding the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the all India context, basic infrastructure including banking structure and the implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme in the southern region are found to be satisfactory.

(d) Does not arise.

Mini watersheds

2443. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centrally sponsored schemes have been launched in some States in 1982-83 and 1983-84 under which mini watetrsheds have been developed for improving rainfed farming;

(b) whether such schemes have also been launched in Orissa during the above period;

(c) if so, the number of mini watersheds that have been developed in different districts of Orissa; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Pilot Project for propagation of Water Conservation/Harvesting Technology for Dry Farming areas' has been 19 launched in districts of 15 States. Koraput district of Orissa has been identified for this Scheme.

(c) and (d) Seven watersheds in Koraput district have been identified for comprehensive development including Land Development, Water Resources Development, Improved Crop Production, Pasture development, Afforestation, Horticultural plantation, etc.

राष्ट्रीय मूल्य आयोग और विपदा राहत निधि

2444. **श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का राष्ट्रीय मूल्य आयोग और विपदा राहत निधि का गठन करने और कृषि ऋण पर ब्याज की दर चार प्रतिशत निश्चित करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग, आपदा राहत निधि स्थगित करने और कृषि ऋणों पर 4 प्रतिशत ब्याज की दर निर्धारित करने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव तैयार नहीं किया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

उर्वरकों के मूल्य और कृषि उत्पादों का समर्थन मूल्य

2445. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1977-78 से 1983-84 तक प्रत्येक वर्ष में कृषि उत्पादों के केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा घोषित जिसवार समर्थन मूल्य क्या है ; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त वर्षों के दौरान उर्वरकों की प्रत्येक किस्म के प्रति बोरा मूल्य में क्रमश: कितनी वृद्धि अथवा कमी हुई ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) भारत सरकार द्वारा 1977-78 से 1983-84 तक कृषि उत्पादों के घोषित समर्थन मूल्य विवरण-1 में दिए गए हैं ।

(ख) उर्वरकों की विभिन्न किस्मों के मूल्यों में आये उतार-चढ़ाव का ब्यौरा विवरण-2 में दिया गया है ।

विवरण-1

कृषि जिंसों के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य/न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य

जिस	किस्म	फसल वर्ष						
		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य				
धान	साधारण	77.00*	85.00*	95.00	105.00	115.00	122.00	132.00
मोटे धान्य (ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का और रागी)	एफ० ए० क्यू०	74.00	85.00	95.00	195.00	116.00	118.00	124.00
गेहूं	सभी किस्में	112.50	115.00	117.00	130.00	142.00	151.00	152.00
				न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य				
जौ	एफ० ए० क्यू०	67.00	घो० न०	घो० न०	105.00	घो० न०	122.00	124.00
चना	एफ० ए० क्यू०	125.00	140.00	145.00	घो० न०	घो० न०	235.00	240.00
अरहर	एफ० ए० क्यू०	घो० न०	155.00	165.00	190.00	घो० न०	215.00	245.00
मूंग	एफ० ए० क्यू०	घो० न०	165.00	175.00	200.00	घो० न०	240.00	250.00
उड़द	एफ० ए० क्यू०	घो० न०	घो० न०	175.00	200.00	घो० न०	230.00	245.00
गन्ना		8.50	10.00	12.50	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.50

* — मोटे धान्यों से संबंधित है ।

एफ० ए० क्यू० — औसत अच्छी किस्म

घो० न०— घोषित नहीं किए गए ।

**— ये मूल्य 8.5 प्रतिशत की आधारिक वसूली के साथ उक्त स्तर से होने वाली प्रत्येक 0.1 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि के लिए आनुपातिक अतिरिक्त बढ़ोत्तरी के साथ जुड़े हैं ।

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
कपास	पंजाब अमरीकन 320 एफ	255.00	255.00	275.00+	304.00+	घो० न०	380.00@	400.00† 527.00††
पटसन (कच्चा)	असम में पटसन की डब्ल्यू-5 श्रेणी	141.00	150.00	155.00	160.00	175.00	175.00	185.00
छिलके सहित मूंगफली	एफ० ए० क्यू०	160.00	175.00	190.00	206.00	270.00	295.00	315.00
सोयाबीन (काली)	एफ० ए० क्यू०	145.00	175.00	175.00	183.00	210.00	220.00	230.00
सोयाबीन (पीली)	एफ० ए० क्यू०	—	—	—	198.00	230.00	245.00	255.00
सूरजमुखी के बीज	एफ० ए० क्यू०	165.00	175.00	175.00	183.00	250.00	250.00	275.00
तोरिया और सरसों के बीज	एफ० ए० क्यू०	225.00	245.00	घो० न०	घो० न०	घो० न०	355.00	360.00
तम्बाकू (रु०/किलो ग्राम)	वर्जिनिया फ्लयू क्योर्ड फार्म ग्रेड-2	घो० न०	7.50	7.50	8.25× 7.75××	8.50× 8.00××	9.50@ 8.75@@	
प्याज***	एफ० ए० क्यू	—	—	40.00	—	—	—	—

\+ — 320-एफ/414-एफ/जे-34

घो० न०— घोषित नहीं

@ — जे-34

† — एफ-414/एच-777

† — एच-4

× — 1980-81 में पहली बार घोषित

× — हल्की मिट्टी में पैदा किया जाने वाला फार्म ग्रेड का तम्बाकू

×× — काली मिट्टी में पैदा किया जाने वाला फार्म ग्रेड का तम्बाकू

@@ — हल्की मिट्टी में पैदा किया जाने वाला एल-2 ग्रेड

***— केवल 1979-80 में घोषित

एफ० ए० क्यू० — औसत अच्छी किस्म

विवरण-2

उर्वरकों के मूल्य में गिरावट/बढ़ोत्तरी की सीमा

उत्पाद	गिरावट/ बढ़ोत्तरी की तारीख	50 किलोग्राम की प्रत्येक बोरी पर बढ़ोत्तरी	50 किलोग्राम की प्रत्येक बोरी पर गिरावट
1	2	3	4
यूरिया	12-10-1977	—	5.00 रु०
	10-3-1979	—	5.00 रु०
	8-6-1980	27 रु० 50 पै०	—
	11-7-1981	17 रु० 50 पै०	—
	29-6-1983	—	10.00 रु०
डी० ए० पी०	10-3-1979	—	0.50 पै०
	8-6-1980	42 रु० 50 पै०	—
	11-7-1981	27 रु० 50 पै०	—
	29-6-1983	—	12 रु० 50 पै०
एम० ओ० पी०	10-3-1979	—	—
	8-6-1980	14 रु० 75 पै०	—
	11-7-1981	10 रु०	—
	29-6-1983	—	5.00 रु०

Proposal of Himachal Pradesh for felling of trees

2446. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3138 on 12 December, 1983 regarding proposal of Himachal Pradesh for felling of trees and state:

(a) whether the cases referred to Government for clearance but for which some information was still pending have since been decided and the necessary approval given for the execution of the scheme.

(b) if so, the dates on which each of the schemes have been approved; and

(c) whether any additional cases have also been referred to Government since then and if so, the details thereof and the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Only six cases were shown pending on 12.12.1983 because the required information was awaited from the State Government. The present position is given in statement-I.

(c) Yes, Sir. The details of the additional cases received from Himachal Pradesh Government, and action taken thereon, are given in statement-II.

Statement-I

Type of Scheme	District	Name of Scheme	Remarks
Electrification	Simla	66 KV Kumarsain Malgi line	The State Government was asked on 25.6.83 to furnish additional information by 27.7.1983. The required information has not been submitted despite reminders. Hence, the State Government has been informed that this case will be considered afresh when full particulars are furnished.
	Solan	400 KV Dehar-Patiala Bhiwani line.	The State Government was asked on 30.3.83 to furnish additional information by 21.4.1983. The required information has not been submitted despite reminders. Hence, the State Government has been informed that this case will be considered afresh when full particulars are furnished.
Roads	Bilaspur	Talai-Deogidh road.	The State Government was asked on 3.7.83 to furnish additional information by 25.7.1983. The required information has not been submitted despite reminders. Hence, the State Government has been informed that this case will be considered afresh when full particulars are furnished.

Type of Scheme	District	Name of Scheme	Remarks
Road	Solan	Diversion of Kalka-Simla National Highway.	The State Government was asked on 3.8.83 to furnish additional information by 31.8.1983. The required information has not been submitted despite reminder. Hence, the State Government has been informed that this case will be considered afresh when full particulars are furnished.
Water Supply	Una	Execution of water supply at Dharui	The State Government was asked on 4.4.83 to furnish additional information by 25.4.1983. The required information has not been submitted despite reminders. Hence, the State Government has been informed that this case will be considered afresh when full particulars are furnished.
Irrigation	Mandi	Main canal of both Valley.	The State Government was asked on 27.8.83 to furnish additional information by 18.9 1983. The required information has not been submitted despite reminders. Hence, the State Government has been informed that this case will be considered afresh when full particulars are furnished.

Statement-II

Statement showing position of proposals received from the government of Himachal Pradesh after 12.12.1983

Type of Scheme	District	Name of Scheme	Remarks
Road	Kangra	Alignment of amb Ghatta Tehri road.	Case received on 20.12.83. Additional information asked from State Government on 6.1.84. Case will be decided on receipt of information. No reply received so far.
Mining	Mandi	Mining of cement grade limestone by S.P.B.P. Tea Industries	Case received on 19.1.84. Additional information asked from State Government on 10.2.84. Case will be decided on receipt of information.
Setting up of Paper Mills	Hamirpur	For setting up Paper Udyog at Ghumarwin Mehregarli Road	Not approved.
Quarry	Kinnaur	Quarrying of stone for Sanjay Vidyut Pariyojana.	Case received on 18.1.84 State Government asked to furnish additional information on 10.2.84. Case will be decided on receipt of information.
Road	Bilaspur	Alignment of road in regard to Kol Dam Project.	Case received on 15.2.84. State Government asked to furnish additional information on 23.2.84. Case will be decided on receipt of information.

Execution of Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Himachal Pradesh

2447. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any drinking water supply scheme are being executed with financial allocation from E. E C. in the districts of Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Una and Kangra in Himachal Pradesh for the last three years including the current financial year;

(b) if so, the latest progress regarding the construction of these schemes, the estimated cost and the target dates for completion in each case;

(c) whether there is any constraint of resources which has slowed down the progress of construction work in any one or more of these schemes; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken to expedite the construction of these schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir, Since 1982.

(b) The information as reported by Govt. of Himachal Pradesh is furnished in the Statement attached.

(c) According to the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh there have been no constraints affecting the implementation of the project.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

District-wise coverage of villages upto November, 1983 under E. E. C. assisted drinking water supply schemes in Bilaspur, Kangra, Hamirpur and Una districts of Himachal Pr desh.

	District	Villages included	Population to be benefited (1971)	Cost of construction (Rs. in lakhs)	Villages covered	Population covered	Expenditure ut 9/83 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Bilaspur	139	34176	148.39	29	5277	69.80
2.	Kangra	144	21205	131.00	109	19380	118 29
3.	Hamirpur	223	37103	189.95	141	22777	141.95
4.	Una	64	27528	107.77	40	13133	37.36

Allocation of the edible oil to Gujarat

2448. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the total quantity of edible oil allocated to Gujarat for distribution through P. D. S. particularly for tribal areas of the State during the year 1983;

(b) steps taken to ensure that there is no profiteering or adulteration by the trader in the sale of oils imported by private parties;

(c) the quantity and quality of edible

oil likely to be imported during the current year to meet the demand of the country and through which agency; and

(d) whether edible oil is being imported by private companies also if so, the number of such companies and how it is being utilised by them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND FOOD AND IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The allocation of imported edible oil by the Central Government is made to the State Governments. Its further distribution to different areas is made by the State Government concerned. 61,480 Mts. of Palmolein was allocated to Gujarat during 1983 for issue through public distribution system It is reported by the Government of Gujarat that 26,225 Mts. was earmarked by them to Districts having more tribal population.

(b) The State Government distributes edible oils allocated by the Central Government through fair price shops only. Frequent checking, inspections etc. are carried out by the enforcement machinery of the State Government to ensure that the edible oils reach the consumers for whom it was intended. Action is taken against defaulters and other unscrupulous traders under the P. F. A. and other control orders. Import of edible oils is canalised through STC only. The private parties are not permitted to import edible oils.

(c) and (d) The quantity of edible oils to be imported is decided by the Government from time to time taking into consideration factors like production and demand for edible oils in the country, price trends in national and international markets, foreign exchange availability and such other factors. It is too early to make a forecast about the quantity of edible oils to be imported during the oil year 1983-84 at this stage.

The import of edible oils is canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India and private parties are not allowed to import edible oils.

Production of Oilseeds and Pulses

2449. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of oilseeds produced during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983;

(b) special measures being taken to produce more oilseeds in the country;

(c) whether such measures are likely to be taken in this regard to increased the production of pulses also; and

(d) if so, the names of States which are producing pulses and the details of the measures likely to be taken to increase the production of pulses ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The quantity of oilseeds produced during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 is 121.94 and 105.53 lakh tonnes respectively. The estimates of production for the year 1983-84 have not yet become available.

(b) Special measures being taken to produce more oilseeds in the country are the implementation of Special Project on Groundnut in Gujarat, Special Project on Soybean in Madhya Pradesh besides the Centrally Sponsored Sohemes for Oilseeds Development in important oilseeds growing States.

(c) With a view to increase the production of pulses, the Government of India have been implementing various pulse development Programmes through Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes.

(d) Broadly, pulses are grown in all the States and Union Territories.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Pulses, assistance is

provided to farmers by way of subsidies on certified/truthfully labelled seeds, plant protection chemicals, plant protection equipments, operational charges, rhizobium culture, demonstrations, production of breeders' foundation seed and irrigation charges for pulses during summer so as to motivate the farmers to adopt the improved package of practices. The minikit distribution programme is also being implemented under the Central Sector Scheme where the seed packets of pulses are distributed free of cost to the farmers. During 1983-84, a new scheme for assistance to Small and Marginal farmers has been launched under which minikits of pulses and fertilizers are being supplied.

Public Sector Undertakings

2450. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the public sector undertakings that come under this Ministry; and

(b) the (a) authorised and issued/subscribed capital, (b) reserves, (c) assets. (d) bad-debts, (e) profits earned or losses incurred by each of these undertakings for the year ending 31-3-1980, 31-3-1981, 31-3-1982 and 31-3-1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There are four Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Agriculture. They are as follows :—

(i) State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.

(ii) National Seeds Corporation Ltd.

(iii) Indian Dairy Corporation.

(iv) Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forests and Plantation Development Corporation Ltd.

(b) The information is given in the Statements attached (I to IV).

Statement-I

Information in respect of State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.

(Rs. in lakhs)

		As on 30-6-80	As on 30-6-81	As on 30-6-82	As on 30-6-83
1.	(a) Authorised Capital	700.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500 00
	(b) Issued, Subscribed and paid up Capital	669.32	723.79	1068.00	1122.79
2.	Reserved (Capital)	88.54	93.63	97.23	113.30
3.	Assets :				
	(a) Fixed (Net)	468.49	503.89	522.86	589.48
	(b) Current	915.86	1055.33	1283.18	1555.07
4.	Bad Debts	33.20	0.01	Nil	Nill
5.	Net Profit/Loss (+) (—)	(—)80.22	(+)4.90	(+)2.38	(—)35.33

NOTE :—As the financial year of the Corporation starts from July, the information given above is from July to June of the respective financial years.

Statement-II

Information in respect of National Seeds Corporation Limited

(Rupees in lakhs)

			As on 31-5-80	As on 31-5-81	As on 31-5-82	As on 31-5-83
1.	(a)	Authorised Capital	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
	(b)	Issued and subscribed Capital	584.39	591.49	657.00	945.49
	(c)	Share Capital Deposits	7.11	34.01	112.56	50.01
2.		Reserves including balance of Profit & Loss Account	17.41	61.64	97.82	112.18
3.		Fixed Assets including Capital works-in-progress machinery-in-transit and material-at-site				
	(a)	Gross	225.97	351.06	413.54	489.91
	(b)	Net	120.03	232.12	270.37	311.70
4.		Bad Debts (Written off)	55.49	1.04	0.24	1.27
5.		Profit for the year	35.25	128.04	39.52	15.94

NOTE:– As the financial year of the Corporation starts from June, the information given above is from June to May of the respective financial years.

Statement-III

Information in respect of Indian Dairy Corporation

(Rupees in lakhs)

			As on 31-3-80	As on 31-3-81	As on 31-3-82	As on 31-3-83
1.	(a)	Authorised Share Capital	100.00	100.00	100.00	100-00
	(b)	Issued/Subscribed Share Capital	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2.		Reserves :				
	(a)	General	2,663.00	3,653.00	5,165.00	6,459.00
	(b)	Specific	6,521.00	8,798.00	15,715.00	20,211.00
	(c)	Loan Funds	3,707.00	5,659.00	6,529.00	10,975.00
3.		Assests :				
	(a)	Fixed	393.00	434.00	1,817.00	2,095.00
	(b)	Current	12,263.00	17,439.00	25,352.00	35,244.00
	(c)	Misc. Expenditure (temporary capitalisation)	330.00	332.00	335.00	401.00
4.		Bad Debts	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.		Profit	790.00	989.00	1,512.00	1,278.00

Statement-IV

Information in respect of Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forests and Plantation Development Corporation Ltd.

(Rupees in lakhs)

		As on 31-3-80	As on 31-3-81	As on 31-3-82	As on 31-3-83
1. (a)	Authorised Capital	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
(b)	Subscribed Capital	175.00	196.23	219.23	254.23
2.	Reserves	30.02	58.87	74.87	115.79
3.	Assets	273.68	426.35	554.28	709.39
4.	Bad Debts	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.50*
5.	Profits earned	23.25@	93.03@	88.00@	172.28@

(*) Provision for bad-debts.

(@) Profit before taxes.

Irrigation Schemes from Maharashtra Pending Approval

2451. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharastra have submitted various irrigation project schemes for approval/clearance to the Union Government;

(b) the names, locations, capacity and estimated cost of each of the said project, and the dates on which these were submitted to the Union Government ; and

(c) the specific reasons for which the clearance/approval is pending and when the final decision in connection with each of the same is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) Presently there are 17 major/multipurpose and 30 medium irrigation projects submitted to Centre by the Government of Maharashtra under correspondence with the State Authorities for clearance and obtaining approval of the Planning Commission.

A statement giving the names, location, estimated cost, benefits, date of receipt in Central Water Commission and present stage of examination acceptance is appended.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Project	Location/ District/ River/ Basin	Estimated cost in Rs. lakhs	Benefits in Th. ha.	Date of receipt in Central Water Commission	Present position
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Major Schemes					
1.	Gosikhurd (Lift also involved	Bhandara/ Wainganga/ Godavari	37222.00	By flow 69.656 By lift 68.094	7.12.83	Under examination in Central Water Commission
2.	Human River Project	Chandrapur/ Human/ Godavari	3759.06	26.727	27.12.83	-do-
3.	Satti River Project	Gadchiroli/ Wainganga/ Godavari	2138.00	15.892	18.1.84	-do-
4.	Lower Wunna	Nagpur/ Wunna/ Godavari	3275.094	28.410	1.10.83	Pending with state for sending replies to Comments of Central Water

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Commission
5.	Tillari	Ratnagiri/ Tillari	4520.48 ——— 8502.00	36.77	19.11.83	-do-
6.	Tultuli	Candrapur/ Khorbagadi/ Wainganga/ Godavari	2941.422	31.56	4.10.83	-do-
7.	Andhari River Project	Chandrapur/ Andhari/ Wainganga/ Godavari	2801.00	19.86	5.3.83	-do-
8.	Pinjal	Thane/ Pinjal/ Vaitarna/ West flowing River	5463.61	41.30	13.10 82	-do-
9.	Punad	Nasik/ Punad/ Girna/ Tapi	914.52	16.854	12.8.82	-do-
10.	Lower Penganga (Joint venture of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh)	Yavatmal of Maharashtra, Adilabad of A.P./ Penganga/ Godavari	16354.046	95.155 Maha-rashtra 9.330 A.P.	11.8.83	-do-
11.	Warna	Sangli/ Warna/ Krishna	20184.13 ——— 28472.91	110.85	Aug. 83	-do-
12.	Karwa	Nasik/ Karwa/ Darna/ Godavari	659.24	10.32	19.2.79	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Dudhganga	Kolhapur/ Dudhganga/ Krishna	9754.30 ——— 15473.201	78.14	1.9.83	-do-
14.	Bawanthadi	Bhandara/ Wainganga/ Godavari	3765.317	37.65	1.4.80	-dy-
15.	Talamba	Ratnagiri/ Karli/ West flowing	7237.9	17.00	9.6.81	-do-
16.	Lower Wardha	Wardha/ Godavari	4808.5	44.150	30.6.81	-do-
17.	Bembla	Yeotmal	5076.0	48.20	9.3.84	Under scrutiny.
Medium Schemes						
1.	Left Bank Canal Ex-Girna dam at Panzan	Panzan/ Tapi	734.878	22.360	11.6.82	Under examination in Central Water Commission Also discussed with State Engineers in Sept., 1983.
2.	Tarali	Satara/ Tarali/ Krishna	896.20 ——— 1103.77	8.757	1.9.82 ——— June 83	Under examination in Central Water Commission
3.	Katangi	Bhandara/ Katangi/ Rangoli/ Godavari	200.712	2.271	30.8.81	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Chapdoh	Yavatmal/ Waghadi/ nalla/ Waghadi river/ Godavari	374.916	4.560	12.10.82	Pending with State for sending replies to comments of Central Water Commission
5.	Nawargaon	Yavatmal/ Nirgudi/ Wardha/ Godavari	389.32	3.820	25.2.83	-do-
6.	Jangamhatti (Lift Irrigation)	Kohlapur/ Honalnalla/ Tamraparni/ Krishna	245.41	3.700	3.12.81	-do-
7.	Morna	Satara/ Morna/ Krishna	730.52	3.806	28.5.83	-do-
8.	Chimboda	Raigad/ Amba/ NSF/ NWF West flowing	1656.07	3.840	24.6.83	sdo-
9.	Sambarkund	Raigad/ Sambarkund/ Kundalika/ west flowing	1156.74	2.528	26.4.83	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Northmand	Satara/ Northmand/ Krishna	417.40 ——— 530.17	4.587	26.8.82 ——— July, 83	Pending with State for sending replies to comments of Central Water Commission
11.	Chargahh	Amaravati/ Chargarh/ Wardha/ Godavari	280.810	2.755	20.10.83	-do-
12.	Sungadewadi	Raigad/ Sungadewadi/ nalla/ Patel Ganga (West flowing)	770.28	1.800	26.3.82	-do-
13.	Gandhari	Raigad/ Gandhari/ Savitri (West flowing)	501.50	3.48	24.3.82	-do-
14.	Maniramkhed	Nanded/ Penganga/ Godavari	193.611	1.804	21.8.81	-do-
15.	Deharji	Thane/ Dehraji/ Vaitarna (West flowing)	1482.21	5.95	26.9.81	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Deogad	Sindhudurg/ Kurlinala/ Deogad (West flowing)	2105 422	4 512	19.9 82	Pending with State for sending replies to comments of C.W C.
17.	Chanera	Raigad Masodinala/ Kundalika/ West flowing	576.52	3,307	26,3,82	-do-
18.	Tembhapuri	Aurangabad/ Nagzari/ Godavari	385.46 ———— 496,57	4,271	16.7.81 ———— 30.4.82	-do-
19.	Sakol	Osmanabad/ Ghirni Manjira/ Godavari	154.286 ———— 215.232	2,10	16.7.81 ———— Sept., 1983	-do-
20.	Raigohan	Osmanabad/ Murud river/ Manjira/ Godavari	167.65 ———— 239.466	2.10	16.7.81 ———— March, 1983,	-do-
21.	Masalga	Osmanabad/ Solnala/ Manjira/ Godavari	288,46 ———— 323.44	2,13	5.9 81 ———— Sept., 83	-do-
22.	Bor (Dehegaon)	Aurangabad/ Borinala/ Shiv river/ Godavari	307.44 ———— 354.44	2.95	5.9.81 ———— Sep., 83	-do-
23.	Shivna (Takli)	Aurangabad/ Shivna/ Godavari	855.79 ———— 1133.75	7,892	8.9.81 ———— Sept., 83	-do-
24.	Kordinala	Dhule/ Kordinala/ Krishna	265.20 ———— 296.26	2,613	24.9.82 ———— Sept. 83	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Hathigota (Kothari)	Chandrapur/ Hathigotanala/ Wardha/ Godavari	537.023	3,382	28.4.83	Pending with State for sending replies to comments of Central Water Commission
26.	Kar	Wardha/ Godavari	498.08 611.20	7.4	20.4.81 Nov. 83	-do-
27.	Jam	Nagpur/ Jam/ Wardha/ Godavari	566.453 942.43	8.7	1.10 81 Nov. 83	-do-
28.	Patgaon	Kolhapur/ Krishna	739.09	8,792	6,5.81	Accepted by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission subject to certain observations. State Government is to send necessary clarifications.
29.	Hatwane	Raigad/ Bhageshwari/ West flowing	1955.95	9,116	1.7.81	-do-
30	Bori	Solapur/ Bori/ Bhima/ Godavari.	762.42	6,680	30.11.81	-do-

कालागढ़ बांध से पानी छोड़ा जाना

2452 **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि सितम्बर, 1983 में उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में करोड़ों रुपए की फसल, कालागढ़ बांध से राम गंगा में अचानक पानी छोड़ देने के कारण बर्बाद हो गई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिना पूर्व सूचना के अचानक पानी छोड़ देने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस संबध में किसानों को मुआवजा न देने के क्या कारण है ?

सिचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि वर्ष 1983 के दौरान रामगंगा जलाश्य परियोजना के कालागढ़ बांध के उमड़मार्ग के ऊपर से पानी बहने नहीं दिया गया । इसलिए जलाशय से जल छोड़े जाने के कारण फसलों को नुकसान होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Credit to Andhra Pradesh under Rural Developpeat Programme

2453. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have assessed the credit requirement under the rural development programmes of Andhra Pradesh in the flood affected areas ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken by Government to mobilies credit for the flood affected area of Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) This Ministry does not prepare any specific Rural Development Programmes for flood affected areas. Under Integrated Rural Development Programme subsidy and institutional credit are provided to beneficiaries identified in all the blocks throughout the country, irrespective of the fact whether they are from flood affected areas or not.

However, the Ministry of Agriculture has a scheme known as Credit Stablisation Fund which is meant for converting short-term credit into medium term credit in respect of borrowers affected by natural calamities. Under this scheme the Ministry of Agriculture has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4 crores to Andra Pradesh Government during 1983-84.

The Ministry of Finance, Banking Division has advised all the Chief Executives of Public Sector Banks to render assistance to the victims of the cyclone and floods in Andhra Pradesh in rehabilitating them as the standing guidelines on the subject.

Change of Type 'C' Quarters in Lodi Road Complex

2454. DR. A.U AZMI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased in state :

(a) the number of people on the waiting list to change type 'C' quarters who were allotted these Type C quarters in Lodhi Road Complex in 1983 ;

(b) the reasons for not acceding to their requests so far and by when are they likely to get a change ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to take performance of the employees at the time of calling for applications for allotment of quarters to avoid all such waste of labour, energy and money; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) During the calland-der year 1983, 171 persons have already been allowed change in their turn leaving a balance of 686 as on 31.12.1983 who were waiting for change. They will be given change as and when their turn comes and vacancies are available.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Adequate provisions exist in the Rules to take care of individual preference for change of accommodation.

उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंचाई परियोजनाओं पर कार्य

2455 **श्री जैनुल बशर** : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की ऐसी स्वीकृत सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जो केन्द्रीय सहायता से कार्यान्वित की जाएंगी ;

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक परियोजना की लागत क्या है ?

(ग) इस समय कौन-कौन सी परियोजनाओं पर काम चल रहा है ;

(घ) इन परियोजनाओं का काम कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ; और

(ङ) शेष परियोजनाओं का काम कब तक शुरू हो जाएगा ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और यह विकास के किसी क्षेत्र अथवा विशिष्ट परियोजना से नहीं जुड़ी होती है। इस प्रकार उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई सिंचाई परियोजना नहीं है जिसे स्वीकृत माना जा सकता है और जो केवल सहायता से क्रियान्वित की जा रही मानी जा सकती हो।

(ख) से (ङ) ये प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होते।

Provision of Assistance to U. P. for Construction of Houses

2456. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Housing Board, Development Authority and Municipal Boards in Uttar Pradesh have asked for assistance for construction of houses from the agencies working under his Ministry ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the projects sanctioned and assistance provided to Uttar Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) Such requests are made to the Housing and Urban Development Corporation, a public sector enterprise. Since its indeption and upto 31.1.1984, the Corporation has sanctioned 215 schemes involving a total loan commitment of Rs. 133.60 crores to the various agencies in Uttar Pradesh as follows :

Name of Agency	No. of schemes	Loan sanctioned (Rs. crores)
Housing Board	111	66.35
Development Authorities	96	64.95
Public Sector organisations	2	0 88
Private Sector	5	1.29
University	1	0.13

Vacation of stay order obtained by M/s. Vishnu Sugar Mills Ltd.

2457. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had moved an application in the Calcutta High Court against the writ petition filed by Vishnu Sugar Mills Ltd., Gopalganj for its dismissal and vacation of stay order under which the mills were getting Rs. 26.00 more per quintal ; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands and action being taken to get it expedited ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The writ petition is still pending in the Calcutta High Court as the matter has not come up for hearing. Continued efforts are being made for expeditious hearing of the writ petition.

ICAR Teams visit to Sunderbans

2458. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some ICAR teams visited the Sunderbans area and other areas in West Bengal during the year 1983-84 uptil date ; if so, the composition of these teams and the studies assigned to them ;

(b) the nature of reports submitted by these teams and the various observations/recommendations made by them ; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

SYL Canal Work Blocked

2459. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appeared in the Hindustan Times on page 17 dated 18 January, 1984 wherein it has been stated that Sutlej-Yamuna link canal project which is to take Sutlej waters from Punjab into Haryana through a 100 Km. canal has been blocked ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) action Government propose to take in regard to the start of construction of canal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The work on the project had been slow due to the time taken in finalisation of alignment, acquisition of land and timely availability of funds

(c) To expedite the work on the Project, Government of India has released an advance of Rs. 500 lakhs to Government of Punjab in February, 1984 on behalf of Government of Haryana. Central Water Commission has been asked to closely monitor the physical and financial progress of the project.

Soviet Helicopters called to clear Debris of collapsed Building at Bangalore

2460. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Soviet copters were acquired to clear debris of the building recently collapsed at Bangalore, as published in the "Statemen" dated 18-9-1983 ?

(b) if so, the number of such copters obtained and on what terms a d conditions and how much time was taken by the copters to clear the debris ;

(c) how much expenditure was incurred on them and the share between the Central and State Government and how it was paid ; and

(d) the compelling circumstances under which the copters were called for ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) According to the information received from the Government of Karnataka no Soviet Helicopters were used for clearing debris of the collapsed building at Bangalore.

(b) to (d) The question does not arise.

Slaughter House near Bhivandi

2461. SHRI J.S PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representations were received by the DGTD in the last six months in the matter of location of a slaughter house near Bhivandi, Distt. Thane in Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, the nature of the representations and the reply, if any, given by the DGTD ;

(c) whether the promotors of the Project have applied for shifting of the project site ; and

(d) if so the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Establishment of National Meat Board

2462. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI :
SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated a scheme for the establishment of a national meat board for increasing exports of livestock and meat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have assessed the fact that because of increase in export of meat and livestock the problem of shortage of meat for domestic consumption will arise; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to meat the shortage and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No such scheme has been finalised so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Introduction of Improved Technique Schemes

2463. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced any improved technique schemes for the economic rehabilitation of village artisans;

(b) if so, when those improved technique schemes were introduced;

(c) the States and Union Territories where such schemes have been introduced so far; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (d) The Integrated Rural Development Programme, covering all the development Blocks in all States and Union Territories since October, 1980, is intended to provide benefits to rural families below the provety line, including village artisans. The training component of this programme (TRYSEM) provides facilities and assistance for upgradation of skills and technological improvements to rural youth and rural artisans and craftsmen are also assisted through this scheme. A statement showing details of the achievements under TRYSEM is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

Progress under TRYSEM
(1980-81 to 1983-84)*

Year	No. of rural youth trained	No. of rural youth self-employed
1980—81	1,22,612	45,540
1981—82	2,02,417	98,189
1982—83	2,44,526	1,30,749
1983—84	1,04,469	55,609

***(April to December, 1983 in respect of 17 States and 5 Union Territories)**

Training of Football Players for world Cup Football Tournament

2464. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps his Ministry has been or propose to take for the training of football players of our country to take part in the next World Cup Football Tournament; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) The training of Football players for the World Cup Football Tournament is the responsibility of the All India Football Federation. The Gevernment, on the part, provides certain financial and technical facilities to the Federation which include meeting expenditure on the running of coaching camps, provision of diet money during the coaching camps and making available for the camps trained coaches by Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala, and expert foreign coaches, wherever required by the Federation. Exposure to international competitions is also encouraged by meeting air passage both ways, whenever requested by the Fedreation, of the national teams going abroad in international tournaments. Similar assistance is also made available for holding international tournaments in the country.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा फ्लैटों का आवंटन

2465. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री :
श्रीमती जयन्ती पटनायक :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1984 के अन्त में, फ्लैटों के आवंटन के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के पास पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों की वर्षवार संख्या क्या थी ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को कब तक फ्लैटों का वास्तविक कब्जा दिए जाने की संभावना है ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Vegetable Processing Plant

2466. SHRI R. L P. VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Question No. 235 on 26-7-82, Unstarred Question No. 49 on 21-2-83, Unstarred Question No. 4445 on 22-8-83 and Unstarred Question No. 3239 on 12-12-1983 regarding vegetable processing plant and state :

(a) the efforts Government have made for the finalisation of the techno-economic feasibility report;

(b) whether the said report has been finalised;

(c) if so, the salient features of the report; and

(d) the reasons for delaying the project report ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES(DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (d) The techno-economic feasibility report has been completed and is currently under examination in the Modern FOOD Industries (India) Limited. The time taken in preparing the feasibility report is not considered unreasonable.

एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम और ट्राइ-सेम के अन्तर्गत गिरीहडीह और हजारीबाग जिलों में शुरू की गई योजनायें

2467. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम और ट्राइ-सेम के अन्तर्गत 1980-84 के दौरान गिरिडीह और हजारी बाग जिलों (बिहार) में कितनी योजनाएं आरम्भ की गई है ; और

(ख) कितने शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को अब तक स्वनियोजित हेतु 25,000 रुपए प्रति व्यक्ति का ऋण दिया गया है और इस संबंध में पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्राथमिक, द्वितीय और तृतीय क्षेत्र में आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षम कोई भी परियोजना शुरू की जा सकती है। इस मंत्रालय द्वारा योजनाओं की कोई सूची संकलित नहीं की गई है। समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गिरिडीह तथा हजारीबाग जिलों में शुरू की गई परियोजनाएं मुख्यत: कृषि, पशुपालन, कुटीर तथा ग्रामीण उद्योग, बढ़ईगिरी, दर्जीगिरी आदि से सम्बंधित है। ग्रामीण युवकों को स्वरोजगार हेतु प्रशिक्षण योजना तथा राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम हेतु इस प्रकार की कोई सूची नहीं रखी गई है ।

(ख) उद्योग मंत्रालय से एकत्र की गई सूचना के अनुसार हजारीबाग जिले में 639 शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों को सहायता दी गई है तथा बैंक शाखाओं को 101.42 लाख रुपये की धनराशि की सिफारिश की गई है। गिरिडीह जिले की सूचना 'शून्य' है।

गिरिडीह और हजारी बाग के लिए सिंचाई योजना

2468. **श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद बर्मा** : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के गिरिडीह और हजारी बाग जिले की कुल कितनी सिंचाई योजनाएं केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की स्वीकृति के लिए विचाराधीन पड़ी हैं ; और

(ख) इन दोनों पिछड़े जिलों से संबद्ध उन सिंचाई योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन के लिए सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा किया जा सका है और तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) बिहार के गिरिडीह तथा हजारीबाग जिलों को लाभान्वित करने वाली पांच वृहत् तथा चार मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों की राज्य के सिंचाई विभाग के साथ परामर्श करते हुए केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में तकनीकी जांच की जा रही है। इन स्कीमों की, अनुमानित लागत तथा सिंचाई लाभों सहित सूची संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है। लघु सिंचाई स्कीमों को केन्द्र को प्रस्तुत करने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती।

(ख) सिंचाई एक राज्य विषय है, सिंचाई स्कीमों का अन्वेषण कार्य तथा उन्हें तैयार करने का कार्य राज्य सरकार द्वारा

किया जाता है तथा केन्द्र में ऐसी स्कीमों को सूची नहीं रखी जाती जिनकी आवश्यक परियोजना रिपोर्टें तैयार करने के लिए राज्य सरकार सर्वेक्षण कर रही हो।

विवरण

बिहार के गिरिडीह तथा हजारीबाग जिलों की सिंचाई स्कीमें जिनकी केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में तकनीकी जांच की जा रही है

क्रम सं०	परियोजना का नाम तथा लाभान्वित जिले	कुल अनुमानित लागत (लाख रु०)	कुल लाभ (हजार हैक्टेयर)	वर्तमान स्थिति
1	2	3	4	5
	(क) वृहत स्कीमें			
1.	लीलाजन (हजारीबाग)	3371.69	36.923	राज्य को जल-विज्ञान संबंधी अध्ययन की पुनरीक्षा करनी है। तथा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करनी है।
2.	अपर सकरी जलाशय स्कीम (नवादा, हजारीबाग तथा मुंगेर)	5975.23	58.20	राज्य इंजीनियरों को केन्द्रीय जल आयोग से विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है।
3.	कोनार जलाशय से सिंचाई (हजारीबाग तथा गिरिडीह)	8182.1	65.117	परियोजना पर सलाहकार समिति को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कार्य चल रहा है। इसमें अन्तर्राज्यीय पहलू निहित हैं।
4.	अमानत जलाशय स्कीम (पलामऊ, हजारीबाग)	1611.00	17.85	राज्य को आशोधित परियोजना रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करनी है।

1	2	3	4	5
5.	मोहाने जलाशय-एच-बराज स्कीम	12700	75.25	केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियों पर राज्य को उत्तर भेजने हैं।
	(ख) मध्य स्कीमें			
1.	पंचखेड़ा जलाशय (हजारीबाग)	631.716	2.74	परियोजना सलाहकार समिति के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की जा रही है।
2.	भैरव जलाशय (स्कीम हजारीबाग)	814.30	4.01	राज्य को फरवरी, 84 में टिप्पणियां भेज दी गई हैं।
3.	केशो जलाशय (स्कीम हजारीबाग)	608.24	3.56	सलाहकार समिति की टिप्पणियों के उत्तर राज्य द्वारा भेजे जाने हैं।
4.	मलैया जलाशय स्कीम (हजारी बाग)	595.25	2.97	वही —

गांवों के निर्धन लोगों के लिए राशन की सप्लाई

2469. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि गांवों में तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निर्धन लोगों की संख्या अपेक्षाकृत अधिक है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गांवों में सभी लोगों को चीनी तथा गरीब भूमिहीन लोगों को राशन की सप्लाई करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को 1.10.1983 को परियोजित जनसंख्या के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति 4.5 ग्राम की उपलब्धता के आधार पर लेवी चीनी के मासिक कोटे आवंटित किए जा रहे हैं। यह संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासनों की जिम्मेदारी है कि वे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए लेवी चीनी के वितरण की मात्रा के बारे में निर्णय करें तथा उसे ग्रामीण जनता को सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था करें।

Provision of Drinking Water to Problem Villages

2470. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will be Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a whether even 36 years after getting independence, a number of villages in the country have been facing drinking water problem;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to formulate any special plan to provide drinking water to each and every village of the country and if so, details thereof;

(c) whether it is time bound programme; and

(d) special funds allocated, if any, for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) As on 1.4.1980, 230784 villages were indenfified as problem villages according to the criteria prescribed by the Government.

(b) Water supply is a State subject and the State formulate and implement schemes for providing water supply in rural areas under the Minimum Needs Programme in the State sector. The Centre has, however, drawn up a special scheme in the Central sector called the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to supplement the resources of the States for covering the villages which have been identified as problem villages with at least one source of safe drinking water. In addition, the Centre has launched a new incentive scheme under which grants are released to States based on performance in achieving the targets laid down in coverning the problem villages.

(c) Yes, Sir. The problem villages are proposed to be covered by the end of the Sixth Plan i.e. 31.3.1985 with at least one source of safe drinking water supply.

(d) Under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme an amount of Rs. 600 crores was provided for giving grant-in-aid to the States/U. Ts. for covering the problem villages during the Sixth Plan. As this amount has been more or less, utilised within the first four years of the Plan, a provision of Rs. 242.50 crores has been in the proposed Annual Plan for 1984.85. During 1983.84, an amount of Rs. 75 crores was also provided for grants to the States/U. Ts based on performance in achieving the targets problem villages. This is in addition to the provision made in the State sector under the Minimum Needs Programme of Rs. 1407.11 crores during the Sixth Plan period.

Fair Price Shops on Wheels

2471. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have started fair price shops on wheels in the Capital;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce this scheme in other parts of the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Only one fair price shop has started functioning on mobile van in the Capital.

(b) and (c) All the state Governments have bsen advised to open mobile shops for very remote, far-flung and sparsely populated areas. Some of the States are already having some mobile fair price shops.

Ganga and Tista Waters Dispute

2472. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Joint Meeting consisting of representatives of India and Bangladesh to resolve the Ganga and Tista Waters Dispute was held in New Delhi during the 2nd week of February, 1984 ; and

(b) if so, particulars of the representatives who participated in the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The twenty-sixth meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission was held in New Delhi from 13th to 15th February, 1984 The issues discussed in this meeting were (i) augmentation of the Ganga flows at Farakka, (ii) sharing of the Tista waters, (iii) problems of embankments and river training works in common/border rivers and (iv) utilisation of waters of small common/border rivers.

(b) The meeting was attended by Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, Minister of Irrigation, Government of India Chairman, Mr. A.Z.M. Obaidullah Khan, Minister of Agriculture of Government of Bangladesh, Co-Chairman, Messrs. Md. Amjad Hossain Khan, C. M. Shafi Sami and Dr. Ain-un-Nishat, Members from Bangladesh side and S/Shri M.G. Padhye, R. Rangachari and S. T. Devare, Members from the Indian side. The Commission was assisted by Messrs. A K. Khandker. Syed Shamim Ahsan, S M. Zakiul Alam. A S.M. Quasem, Risalat Ahmed, Khalilur Raman, M A. Khaleque and T.A. Khan, Advisers from Bangladesh and S/Shri I.P. Khosla, R. Ramaswamy, G.S. Jakhade, C.D. Seshadri, Ramesh Chandra, G.V. Rao and V. Saithanyamurthi, advisers from India.

Oilseeds Production

2473. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether total production and yield per acre of oilseeds did not increase between 1950 to 1980 despite over 60 per cent increase in human population ;

(b) the acreage, total yield and yield per hectare for each oilseeds crop and for total oilseeds in 1950 and 1980 ;

(c) the particulars, date-wise, of each ICAR/Project Coordinator incharge oilseed project from 1960 to-date, annual expenditure incurred, year-wise from 1980-81 to 1982-83, the number of centres functioning, year-wise, the quantity of breeders' seed, crop-wise, produced and area covered therewith ; and

(d) the location of Coordinator's own centre, field area available to him, for experiments, category-wise staff attached to him and whether Government consider it adequate for his trials ; if not, how soon Government hope to remedy it and if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The total production and yield of oilseeds have, over a period from 1949-50 to 1981-82, increased by 2.01 per cent and 0.53 per cent, respectively.

(b) The acreage, total production and yield per hectare for each oilseed crop and for total oilseeds in 1950 and 1980 are given below :-

Name of the crop	Acreage		Production		Yield	
	1950	1980	1950	1980	1950	1980
Groundnut	4494	7165	3192	5768	775	805
Rapessed-mustard	2071	3471	762	1428	368	411
Sesamum	2204	2377	445	348	202	146
Linseed	1403	1614	367	269	262	167
Castor	555	440	103	227	186	516
*Niger	NA	584	NA	105	NA	181
**Safflower	NA	733	NA	280	NA	381
*Sunflower	NA	119	NA	66	NA	555
**Soybean	NA	496	NA	282	NA	568
All oilseeds	10727	16941	5158	8739	481	516

— Acreage in '000 ha, production in '000 tonne and yield in kgs/ha.

— * Data on Niger seed had been collected from 1964-65

— ** Data on Safflower, Sunflower and Soybeen have been collected from 1970-71, but only on ad-hoc basis.

(c) (i) *Particulars of Project Coordinators/Project Directors from 1960*

All India Coordinated Project for oilseed improvement was started in 1967 with one Project Coordinator as head of the Project. This Projects was converted into Project Directorate of Oilseeds Research with the Project Director as head and seven project Coordinators to help the Project Director in the matters of coordination of respective crops attached to them. The details are as in the statement attached.

(ii) *Annual expenditure on Coordinaaed Oilseed Improvemen/Projected*

1980-81	—	65.30 lakhs
1981-82	—	87.30 lakhs
1982-83	—	95.17 lakhs

(iii) *No. of Centres functioning*

1980-81	—	68 (Crop based research centres)	
1981-82	—	68	-do-
1982-83	—	83	-do-

(*iv*) *Quantity of Breeders Seed produced*

Year	Breeders seed of Oilseeds in Qts.	Elite Seed of Sunflower in Qts.
1980-81	844.64	600
1981-82	1373.06	714
1982-83	2161.94	849

The breeders seed has to undergo three cycles of multiplication before they are supplied to farmers as certified seed. The total area covered by the certified seed produced from the breeders seed of 1980-81 will become available only after three generations of multiplication.

(*d*) *Location of the Coordinator's and the staff attached to them :*

Information may be seen in the Statement.

With regard to field available to the Coordinators, the primary functions of the Project Coordinators are supervising, guiding and monitoring the progress of research on crops with which they are concerned. However, during the VI Plan all of them, except the Project Coordinator (Groundnut), were attached with the function of germplasm maintenance, cataloging, training screening, etc. All the Project Coordinators, except Project Coordinator (Castor) are located in the Agril. Universities and they are getting the need-based field facilities for the discharge of their duties. No particular problem of inadequacy of field facilities and the staff has been experienced by the Project Coordinators. Nevertheless, the problem is being constantly reviewed and the deficiencies are made good.

Statement

Name of the Project	Name of the Project Coordinator	Period during which they are Coordinator/Directors	Location	Staff attached to him	
				Tech.	Non-Tech.
Project Coordinating Unit/ Project Directorate	Dr. S.S. Rajan (PC)	Apl. 1967 to 1975	IARI, New Delhi	—	—
	Dr. M V. Reddy(I/c PC)	Dec 1975 to June 1978	Hyderabad	—	—
	Dr. Vikram Singh (PD)	July, 1978 to July, 1982	Hyderabad	37	26
	Dr. G. Ankineedu (Offtg. PD)	July, 1982 to Sept,, 83	-do-	37	26
Project Coordinator (Sunflower)	Dr. T P. Yadava (PD)	Sept., 1983 to till date	-do-	37	26
	Shri S. S. Sindagi	16.10.1974 to till date	UAS, Bangalore	6	2
Project Coordinator (Castor)	Shri G. Ankineedu	31.12.1976 to till date	Project Dte. of Oil Seeds Res. Hyderabad	2	2
Project Coordinator (Groundnut)	Dr. Wanjari	1975 to 1976	P.K.V., Akola	3	2
-do-	Dr. P. S. Reddy	1.12.1979 to till date	-do-	3	2
Project Coordinator (Sesamum & Niger)	Dr. S M. Sharma	5.8.1980 to till date	JNKVV, Jabalpur	6	2
Project Coordinator (Rapeseed & Mustard)	Dr. P. R. Kumar	27.1.1981 to till date	H.A.U., Hissar	6	2
Project Coordinator (Safflower)	Dr. V. Ranga Rao	25.5.1981 to till date	MPKV, Solapur	6	2
Project Coordinator (Linseed)	Dr. Mangal Rai	13.8.1981 to till date	CSUA&T, Kanpur	7	2

Asian Games 1982

2474. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure on and income from the 1982 Asian Games ; and

(b) the amount sanctioned for conducting of the 1982 Asian Games ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) The total expenditure booked up to the 31st December, 1983 on the IX Asian Games was Rs. 62 43 crores. The income from the Games as reported by Special organising Committee, IX Asian Games was the order of Rs. 7 crores. The amount originally sanctioned by the Government for IX Asian Games in November, 1980 was Rs. 54 83 crores.

Supply of Food Articles to Maharashtra

2475. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state ;

(a) the monthlg allocations sought by Maharashtra Government from the Central Government for Wheat/Rice/Sugar/Edible Oils for each month from January 1983 to January 1984 (both inclusive) ;

(b) the quota allocated by Union Government to Maharashtra Government of the said items for each of these months ; and

(c) the actual quantities lifted by Maharashtra Government of the said items during each of these months ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) A Statement indicating the demand, allotment and offtake of rice, wheat, sugar, and edible oils, in respect of Maharashtra for the period from January, 1983 to January, 1984 (both inclusive) is attached,

Statement

Statement showing Demand, Allotment and Offtake of Rice, Wheat Sugar and Edible oils in Respect of Maharashtra for the period January, 1983 to January, 1984 (Both Inclusive)

(Figures in '000 toones)

Month	Demand					Allotment					Offtake				
	Rice	Wheat		Sugar	Ed. Oils	Rice	Wheat		Sugar +	Ed. Oils	Rice	Wheat		Sugar	Ed. Oils
		PDS	Mills				PDS	Mills				PDS	Mills		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1983															
January	60	70	40	*	@	25	55	30 3	26.645	3.86	25.0	67.6	33.2	**	4.777
February	60	70	40			25	55	30.3	26.645	3.86	24.3	44.6	30.8		3,271
March	75	70	50			25	55	30.3	26.645	3.86	20.8	38.0	27.0		3.811
April	75	70	50			25	60	30.3	26.645	4.85	28.4	55.6	31 9		3,949
May	75	70	50			25	60	30.3	26.645	5.85	20.0	58.5	27.9		4,177
June	75	70	50			25	60	30.3	26.645	5.845	25.1	54.0	29.1		6,407
July	75	70	50			25	60	30.3	26.645	5,845	26.8	46.4	27.2		8,384
1983															
August	75	70	50	*	@	25	60	30.3	26.645	7,845	24.8	63.1	33.9		6·690
September	75	70	55			25	60	30.3	26.645	10.0	22.4	57.6	27.4		8,718

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
October	75	70	60			25	60	35.3	27.998	12.0	26 4	51.2	34.3		11,176
November	75	70	50			25	60	30.3	27.998	12.5	25.3	45.1	27.7		10,507
December	75	70	50			25	60	30.3	27.998	11.5	27.3	33.4	28.3		10,904
1984															
January	75	50	50			25	60	39.8	27.998	10.0	29.1	42.2	29.3		8,502

*Levy Sugar quota is not fixed on the basis of requirement or demand but was fixed on the basis of 425 grams per capita availability for the population as on 1.3.81 till September, 1983.| From October, 1983 onwards, it is based on 425 grams per capita availability for the projected population as on 1.10.83.

**The State Government is itself arranging the lifting of allotted levy sugar from the factories through their nominees.

@Requirement is on Oil Year basis. The requirement of the State Govt. was 75,000 tonnes for oil year 1982-83 (Nov. 82 to Oct. 83) and 1,48,000 tonnes for oil year 1983-84 (Nov. 83 to Oct. 84).

+Does not include small quantities alloted for BSF, CRPF etc.

विभिन्न व्यवसायों में प्रशिक्षण

2476. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कमजोर वर्गों के लगभग दो लाख ग्रामीण युवकों को विभिन्न व्यवसायों का काम सिखाने हेतु प्रशिक्षण देने और फिर उन्हें स्थानीय सेवाओं, औद्योगिक एककों और दक्ष शिल्पियों और प्रतिष्ठित शिल्पियों के पास रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने का निणय लिया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में राजस्थान में जिलेवार, विशेष रूप से पाली जिले में, प्रशिक्षण और रोजगार प्रदान किया गया और पाली में नियोजित ग्रामीण युवकों का ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या वे इसके बाद स्वावलम्बी हो गए हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) जी हां। ग्रामीण युवकों को स्वरोजगार हेतु प्रशिक्षण योजना (ट्राइसेम) के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण युवकों को मुख्यता इस उद्देश्य से प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है कि वे अपना रोजगार चलाने के योग्य बन सकें।

(ख) 1980-81 से लेकर 1983-84 की अवधि के दौरान राजस्थान में 'ट्राइसेम' के अन्तर्गत 66,428 ग्रामीण युवकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया था। इनमें से 34,507 के स्वरोजगार में लग जाने की सूचना मिली है। जिला-वार सूचना नहीं रखी जाती है।

पेयजल की समस्या वाले गांवों को सहायता

2477. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पेयजल की समस्या वाले गांवों को 75 करोड़ रुपयों की अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जायेगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्यवार और संघ क्षेत्र-वार दी जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता की धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है, उसके क्या क्या मानण्ड हैं और इस धनराशि को कब तक खर्च किया जाना है ; और

(ग) पेयजल की समस्या हल करने के लिए अब तक राज्यवार कितनी सहायता दी गई है और कितने गांवों को पेयजल उपलब्ध कराया गया है ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) पता लगाये गये समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों के लाभान्वयन के लिए योजनाओं में निर्धारित लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए कार्य निष्पादन पर आधारित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदान सहायता देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की नई प्रोत्साहन योजना के अन्तर्गत 7 करोड़ रु० की राशि का प्रावधान किया गया है। उपर्युक्त प्रोत्साहन योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 62.14 करोड़ रुपये दे दिये गये हैं। दिये गये अनुदानों के ब्यौरों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार विवरण-एक संलग्न है। केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति

कार्यक्रम तथा राज्य क्षेत्र न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कार्य निष्पादन की पुनरीक्षा तथा मूल्यांकन करने वाली समिति के अधिकारियों द्वारा यथा निर्धारित प्रोत्साहन अनुदान दिये जाते हैं। आशा है कि प्रोत्साहन योजना के अन्तर्गत दी गई निधियों का उपयोग राज्य, चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कर देंगे ।

(ग) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1980-81 से 1983-84 तक के दौरान राज्यों को दी गई अनुदान राशि संलग्न विवरण-दो में दी गई है। 1.4.1980 को समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों के रूप में पता लगाये गये 2,30,784 ग्रामों में से 31.12.1983 तक 1,13,964 ग्रामों को देय पेयजल का कम से कम एक स्रोत मुहैया करा दिया गया है।

विवरण-एक

निष्पादन पर आधारित नया केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम।

	दी गई राशि		
	पहली किश्त	दूसरी किश्त	जोड़
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	179.00	221.00	400.00
1. असम	—	420.00	420.00
3. बिहार	252.00	25.00	277.00
4. गुजरात	—	250.00	250.00
5. हरियाणा	26.00	424.00	450.00
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	12.00	188.00	200.00
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर	—	—	—
8. कर्नाटक	—	60.00	60.00
9. केरल	7.50	392.50	400.00
10. मध्य प्रदेश	229.00	371.00	600.00
11. महाराष्ट्र	93.00	—	93.00
12. मणिपुर	0.50	103.00	110.00
13. मेघालय	—	—	—

	दी गई राशि		
	पहली किस्त	दूसरी किस्त	जोड़
14. नागालैंड	—	80.00	80.00
15. उड़ीसा	254.00	196.00	450.00
16. पंजाब	4.00	146.00	150.00
17. राजस्थान	401.00	349.00	750.00
18. सिक्किम	3.00	97.00	100.00
19. तमिलनाडु	106.00	294.00	400.00
20. त्रिपुरा	—	—	70.00
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	426.00	324.00	750.00
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	—	200.00	200.00
23. अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	—	—	—
24. अरूणाचल प्रदेश	—	—	—
25. चण्डीगढ़	—	—	—
26. दिल्ली	—	—	—
27. दादर तथा नागर हवेली	—	—	—
28. गोवा दमन तथा दीव	4.00	—	4.00
29. लक्ष्यद्वीप	—	—	—
30. मिजोरम	—	—	—
31. पाण्डिचेरी	—	—	—
योग	1997.00	4147.00	6214.00

विवरण-दो

1980-81 से 1982-83 के निर्माण कार्य घटक पर व्यय तथा 1983-84—दिया गया अनुदान—त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम ।

	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	(निर्माण कार्य घटक)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	495.00	370.75	494.25	553.24	
2.	असम	460.00	400.75	589.26	623.21	
3.	बिहार	965.00	862.50	863.75	761.55	
4.	गुजरात	354.00	396.25	281.00	363.61	
5.	हरियाणा	355.00	335.00	300.90	250.00	
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	561.77	364.50	273.73	250.00	
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	313.00	435.40	1062.56	1446.26	
8.	कर्नाटक	253.00	510.43	980.07	714.73	
9.	केरल	393.00	595.87	653.05	1121.30	
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	690.00	1033.75	1397.50	1244.20	
11.	महाराष्ट्र	659.00	552.00	716.50	720.06	
12.	मणिपुर	105.00	146.00	161.48	107.89	
13.	मेघालय	149.00	269.20	293.67	530.20	
14.	नागालैंड	150.00	178.50	205.50	235.28	

1	2	3	4	5	6
15. उड़ीसा	307.00	93.70	941.98	807.82	
16. पंजाब	128.95	171.00	183.39	276.00	
17 राजस्थान	616.00	1629.50	2441.55	3363.83	
18. सिक्किम	45.49	83.75	106.50	219.04	
19. तमिलनाडु	500.00	676.50	963.29	688.31	
20. त्रिपुरा	116.00	85 50	81.50	111.63	
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	1001.00	1634.50	3003.00	3335.16	
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	961.45	794.00	941.41	1552.28	
23. अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	6.00	19.50	23.50	12.00	
24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	84.62	99.94	89.23	67.00	
25. चण्डीगढ़	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	
26. दिल्ली	13.50	9.50	शून्य	शून्य	
27. दादर तथा नागर हवेली	—	—	—	—	
28. गोवा दमन तथा दीव	11.50	20.00	26.50	51.07	
29. लक्ष द्वीप	—	—	—	—	
30. मिजोरम	45.83	40 52	33.68	6.00	
31. पाण्डिचेरी	11.60	12.04	14 56	15 00	
योग :	9751.11	12320 85	17122 71	19426.66	

क्रिकेट टेस्ट

2478. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्व के उन देशों के नाम क्या है जहां क्रिकेट खेला जाता है ;

(ख) भारत में एक क्रिकेट टैस्ट मैच पर औसतन कुल कितना खर्च होता है ;

(ग) भारत जैसे गरीब देश में क्रिकेट खेल का क्या औचित्य है ;

(घ) क्रिकेट के अलावा उन अन्य खेलों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको विश्व स्तर पर सरकार प्रोत्साहन देती है ; और

(ङ) विभिन्न खेलों के लिए अलग-अलग कितनी वार्षिक धनराशि दी जाती है ?

खेल विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत) : (क) जबकि क्रिकेट मनोरंजन के लिए विश्व के बहुत से देशों में खेली जाती है तथापि भारतीय क्रिकेट नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने क्रिकेट को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्रिकेट सम्मेलन, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निकाय की निम्नलिखित सदस्यता को दर्शाया है :—

सदस्य

आस्ट्रेलिया
इंगलैण्ड
भारत
न्यूजीलैण्ड
पाकिस्तान
श्री लंका और
वेस्ट इण्डीज

सह-सदस्य

मलेशिया
सिंगापुर
हांग कांग
यू० एस० ए०
बैलजियम
पश्चिमी अफ्रीका
कनाडा
ईराक और
जिम्बाबवे ।

(ख) क्रिकेट टैस्ट मैच पर सामान्यत: आयोजकों को कोई वास्तविक खर्च नहीं करना पड़ता ।

(ग) यह खेल आम लोगों में लोकप्रिय है ।

(घ) सरकार क्रिकेट के लिए, चाहे यह राष्ट्रीय अथवा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की हो, कोई वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान नहीं कर रही है । दूसरी ओर सरकार द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं में भारतीय टीमों द्वारा भाग लेने हेतु सुविधा प्रदान के लिए, ओलम्पिक्स एशियाई खेल और राष्ट्रमंडलीय खेल, जिनमें हमारी राष्ट्रीय टीमें भाग लेती हैं, में आयोजित किये जाने वाले तकरीबन सभी खेल विषयों में वित्तीय तथा अन्य सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

(ङ) सरकार विभिन्न खेलों के लिए धनराशि का अलग-अलग आवंटन नहीं करती । वित्तीय वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 650/- लाख रुपये तक के खर्च की सम्भावना है ।

Sending of Cows from Northern State to other places for Slaughter

2479. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has drawn to the news item appeared in the 'Times of India' dated 15 February, 1984 wherein it has been stated that an Inter-State gang has been sending cows from Northern States to various places in the country like Calcutta and Bombay for slaughter;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that these cows are booked through Railway wagons;

(c) whether inquiry has since been conducted; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to stop sending of cows from Northern States to Calcutta and Bombay and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

देश में अनुसूचित जातियों अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के किसान

2480. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में 1974 में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के किसानों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी थी और उनके पास औसतन कितनी कृषि योग्य भूमि थी ;

(ख) देश में इस समय अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के किसानों की संख्या कितनी है और उनके पास औसतन कितनी कृषि योग्य भूमि है ; और

(ग) देश में 1974 में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के भूमिहीन किसानों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी थी और इस समय उनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) से (ग) देश में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के किसानों की संख्या और 1974 में उनके पास कृषि योग्य औसत भूमि से संबंधित वांछित सूचना इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

भारत के महापंजीयक से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 1971 और 1981 की जनगणना के अनुसार, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के काश्तकारों और कृषि मजदूरों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार थी : —

(लाखों में)

काश्तकार	1971	1981
अनुसूचित जाति	7.96	10.66
अनुसूचित जनजाति	8 07	11.95
कृषि मजदूर	15.01	18.25
अनुसूचित जाति		
अनुसूचित जनजाति	4.80	7.17

टिप्पणी :— उपरोक्त आंकड़ों में असस के आंकड़े नहीं है क्योंकि राज्य में व्याप्त असामान्य स्थितियों में 1981 की जनगणना नहीं की जा सकी थी और तुलना के लिए असम के 1971 के आंकड़े भी शामिल नही हैं ।

Research Studies by NIRD

2481. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the numbers and the principal features of the evaluation studies in respect of rural development programme that have been directly commissioned by his Ministry through the National Institute for Rural Development and other prestigious institutions as is being claimed in the booklet entitled "Alleviation of Rural Poverty" ;

(b) how many research studies have been done so far by the N.I.R.D. and the details of the same; and

(c) action taken on such studies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) 59 Evaluation Studies have been commissioned by this Ministry through National Institute of Rural Development and various other institutions. These studies mainly related to implementation of rural development programmes in the country.

(b) 237 research and evaluation studies have been done by NIRD till March, 1983. The detailed break-up, year-wise is given in the attached statement.

(c) Findings of these studies are generally forwarded to the concerned State Governments / Departments/Organisations for taking necessary action in the light of recommendations.

Statement

*Research Studies of NIRD (1958-83)**

Period	Total No. of Research Studies	Research Studies of Evaluation Type out of Column. 2.
1	2	3
1958-63	11	2
1963-68	23	2
1968-73	25	—
1973-78	66	9
1978.83	112	18
Total :	237	31

* As on March, 1983.

Financial Assistance by PADI for Rural Development Schemes

2482. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount that has been raised in 1983 by the People's Auction for Development, India (PADI) for promoting rural development schemes ; and

(b) the number and nature of such schemes under action and the names of the voluntary organisations that have received financial assistance from PADI, and the quantum of money received by each institution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) An amount of Rs. 109.9739 lakhs was raised by People's Action for Development (India) in 1983 from foreign donor agencies for promoting rural development schemes.

(b) The requisite information is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Project-wise voluntary organisations assisted and the quantum of assistance given by PADI in 1983.

Name of the project	Name of the voluntary organisation	Amount released during 1983 (in Rs.)
1	2	3
	I. New Projects taken up in 1983	
1. Development of Backyard Poultry in the households of the members of Thainad Cooperative Society Ltd., Trivandrum (Kerala).	Thainad Cooperative Society Ltd., Trivandrum (Kerala).	74,800
2. Integrated Development of Mandra village, Distt. Hoogly (W.B.)	Mandra Unnayan Samsad, Mandra Hoogli (W.B.)	60,750
3. Integrated Rural Development for Small and marginal farmers, Kapargari, Distt., Midnapur (W.B)	Seva Bharati, P.O. Kapargari, Distt., Midnapur (W.B.)	193,700
4. Lift - Irrigation Scheme—Bhogawati River to Ropadevi Gaudgaon, Distt. Solapur (Maharashtra).	Shri Shivaji Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Gaudgaun (Maharashtra).	217,700

1	2	3
5. Establishment of dairy for the community of Minche, Distt. Kolhapur (Maharashtra).	Decospin Charitable trust, Kolhapur (Maharashtra).	52,000
	II. Continuing Products Assisted in 1983	
6. North Kanara Integrated Development Project, Karvan (Karnataka).	Karnataka Land Army Corporation Ltd., Bangalore.	85,89,575
7. Irrigation Development—Labour Intensive Development Project at Alsund Distt. Sangli (Maharashtra).	Verala Irrigation and Development Project Society, Sangli.	90,000
8. Six Minor Irrigation Scheme at Manipal (Karnataka).	Manipal Industrial Trust, Manipal.	178,865
9. Agricultural Development Project for tribal areas, Distt. Jalgaon. (Maharashtra).	Satpuda Vikas Mandal, Jalgaon.	60,000
10. Expansion of food & Mouth Disease Vaccine Project Pune (Maharashtra).	Bharatiya Agro-Industries Foundation, Pune.	11,00,000
11. Extension & Intensification of Agro-services at Anand.	Agricultural Production & Productivity Service Coop. Union, Anand.	307,15,000
12. Consultancy cum-Guidance Centre, Vaishali (Bihar).	Peoples' Action for Development (India), A-1, Nizamuddin West, New Delhi-13.	1,99,980
13. Sisal Fibre Production Project Kolhapur (Maharashtra).	Decospin Charitable Trust, Kolhapur.	33,000

	1	2	3
14.	Establishment of multi-purpose Agricultural Dairy Farm, Quilon, Kerala.	Kamala Nehru Smarka Samoodya Vikasana Mahila Samajam, Quilon.	88,000
15	People's mobilisation in mass tree planting under Rural Afforestation (Social Forestry), Karnataka.	National Youth Hostal Association of India, New Delhi (Millions of Tree cluds).	15,000
16	Development of Rural Youth Clubs, Udaipur (Rajasthan).	University of Udaipur, Udaipur.	75,000
17.	Establishment of Dairy-cum-orchard Plantation extension services centre, Varanasi.	Krishna Multi Foundation India, Varanasi.	2,68,060
18	Gram Seva Yojana-Earn & Learn Centre, Monghyr (Bihar).	Sharma Bharati, P.O. Khadi Gram, Monghyr.	99,600
19.	Construction of Science Block at Simdega, Science College, Simdega Distt. Ranchi (Bihar).	Simdega Science College, Simdega, Ranchi.	41,976
20.	Integrated Agricultural Dev. Project, Tharu, Distt. West Champaran (Bihar).	Tharu Area Small Farmers & Resourceless communities Associations.	75,000
21.	Mobilisation of Small Farm Youths, Bichpuri (Agra) U. P.	R.B.S. (Agra) College, Agra.	27,486
22.	Extension of artificial insemination facilities at village Nimpith. Distt. 24 Parganas (West Bengal).	R.K. Ashram Nimpith, West Bengal.	2,14,520
		TOTAL :	1,20,65,162

Stock of Goats

2483. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) age, sex and genetic group-wise stock of goats alive at each centre of ICAR goat research project and also at ICAR goat Institute in U.P. on first of January, April, July and October from 1980 to 1983 and on 1 January, 1 February and 1 March, 1984 with corresponding category-wise number of kids born in each quarter from 1980 to 1 March, 1984 ; and

(b) total expenditure incurred by ICAR centre-wise on goat project *vis-a-vis* total expenditure incurred by other agencies from start of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the Central Institute for Research on Goats and the various Units of the All India Coordinated Research Project on Goats and shall be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

Scientists and Staff in Goat Project

2484. SARI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scientists and other staff separately in position centre-wise in goat project in 1 January, 1984 and corresponding number of posts vacant ;

(b) the expenditure made centre-wise on feed and fodder and corresponding quantity of produce, it price and total receipts accrued Quarter-wise in 1983 ;

(c) whether Government consider this performance satisfactory ; and

(d) if not, remedial measures proposed including fixing responsibility on Project Coordidator *vis-a-vis* on ICAR headquarter monitoring officers for poor performance giving centre-wise recommendation of last workshop ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected from the various Units of the All India Coordinated Research Project on Goats and shall be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

BICP's Recommendations on cost Structure of Sugar Industry

2485. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices made some recommendations in 1983 on the cost structure of the sugar industry;

(b) if so, the details of the recomendations; and

(c) the decision taken by Government on these recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The report was examined in great depth by the Government and it was finally decided to reject the same. The details of recommendations therefore, may not be of either significance or relevance now.

Project to Study Underground Water in Kerala

2486. PROF P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre have sanctioned a project to study the underground water in the coastal area of Kerala; and

(b) the objective of this study and other details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The Central Ground Water Board has started a Ground Water Studies Project covering the Coastal Kerala including Silent Valley area for assessing the availability of good quality ground water resource to meet the needs of irrigated agriculture, especially during the lean periods in the State. In addition to the assessment of the resource potential, its manner of development and economics, detailed studies in Coastal area for identifying fresh water aquifers and their development keeping in view the presence of saline water in juxta position with fresh water are proposed to be undertaken.

The Project would be completed in a period of four years ending October, 1987 and is being Implemented in collaboration with Swedish International Development Authority. An expenditure of Rs. 127.72 lakhs is estimated to be incurred on the project studies by the Government of India in addition to Swedish contribution of 6.9 million Swedish Kroner (equivalent to Rs. 91.9 lakhs Approx).. The Project is being implemented in association with Kerala Agriculture University and State Ground Water Department.

Estimated Marine Wealth in Indian Territorial Waters

2487. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total estimated marine wealth in the territorial waters of the country;

(b) how much has been exploited so far;

(c) whether there is any scheme for further utilisation of marine wealth; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) As per information received from the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin the annual potential of marine fish from the territorial waters is estimated to be about 2.5 million tonnes.

(b) Presently annual exploitation of marine fish resources is reported to be about 1.44 million tonnes most of which is from territorial waters.

(a) and (d) Various measures are being taken by the States and Union Territories for exploitation of territorial water marine fishery resources by grant of assistance to both mechanised and non-mechanised boat sectors. The Central Government under their plan have the following important schemes for exploiting marine fishery resources :

(i) augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through a judicious mixture of indigenous, imported and chartered fishing vessels;

(ii) providing 33% subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels;

(iii) Providing loans on soft terms for purchase of deep sea fishing vessels through the Shipping Development Fund Committee.

(iv) augmentation of Fisheries Surveys and assistance for construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports and of the landing and berthing facilities at smaller fishing centres.

(v) regulation of fishing by foreign vessels in the Exclusive Economic

Zone. For this purpose, "the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981" has come into force with effect from 2nd November, 1981.

Import of Deep Sea Fishing Trawlers

2488. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to allow liberal import of deep sea fishing trawlers;

(b) whether the loan scheme for the import of these trawlers has been liberalised; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULRE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is no specific proposal for liberalisation of import at present.

(b) No, Sir. On the other hand rate of interest on loans granted by Shipping Development Fund Committee for import of fishing trawlers has been raised from 4.5% to 7.5% per annum from 10-11-1981.

(c) Does not arise, Sir.

Payment to Cricketers in Test Matches

2489. SHRI MANOHAR SAINI : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) how much a cricketer is paid in a test match;

(b) how much does a test match cost to the Cricket Control Board;

(c) who finances the Cricket Control Board; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to pay the cricketers on the basis of their individual performance and not a fixed sum as is the case at present to bring awakening in them keeping the disaster suffered by our team at the hands of West Indies in 1983.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The Delhi and District Cricket Association which organised the test match in Delhi in October-November, 1983 against West Indies team have intimated that each member of the Indian eleven was paid Rs. 7,000/-. In addition, each member was paid a sum of Rs. 3600/- for his boarding and loading for the period of the test match. Besides the above, the organisers of the match contributed @ Rs. 2,000/- per player towards his benevolent fund and an equal amount was contributed by the Board of Control for Cricket in India. However, these amounts are liable to differ from time to time.

(b) According to information given by the Board of Control for Cricket in India, normally, a cricket test match results in net income.

(c) The Board of Control for Cricket in India is financed by its own resources.

(d) The Board of Control for Cricket in India has intimated that they have no such proposal under consideration.

नारियल के तेल के मूल्य में वृद्धि

2490. श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :
डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चालू वित्तीय

वर्ष के दौरान नारियल के तेल के मूल्य में तेजी से वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनके मूल्य में वृद्धि को रोकने की दृष्टि से इसके उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए ठोस उपाय किए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या जिन राज्यों में इस तेल का अधिक प्रयोग किया जाता है वहां की उचित दर दुकानों में जनता के लिए वितरण हेतु अधिक नारियल का तेल सप्लाई किया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) जी हां । नारियल के तेल के मूल्य में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों तथा नारियल विकास बोर्ड द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं के अलावा, कृषि एवं सहकारिता विभाग की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान नारियल के विकास के बारे में निम्नलिखित केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाएं हैं :—

(लाख रुपये में)

योजना	आयोजना परिव्यय	केन्द्रीय सरकार का अंश
1. नारियल के बारे में पैकेज कार्यक्रम	184.686	92.343
2. उत्पादन तथा वितरण टी० × डी० संकर नारियल पौध	46.494	23.247
3. कर्नाटक में टी० टी० पौध के लिए क्लाइट फार्म	4.880	2.440
4. डी० × टी० बीज बागानों की स्थापना	63.137	31.568
5. केरल में रूग्ण तथा अनुत्पादक नारियल बागानों का नवीकरण करना	102.930	51.465
योग	402.117	201.055

इसके अलावा, केरल में विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त नारियल के विकास की लगभग 30 करोड़ रुपये की एक योजना है, जो केरल कृषि विकास परियोजना के नाम से जानी जाती है। इस योजना की राशि में प्रमुख भाग नारियल के विकास के लिए है।

(ग) और (घ) अल्पकालिक उपाय के रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को देने के लिए संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को पामोलियन तथा सोयाबीन तेलों की अधिक मात्रा आबंटित की गई है। इन तेलों के निर्गम मूल्यों को भी उचित स्तरों पर रखा गया है। राज्य व्यापार निगम से भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे नारियल के तेल को आयात करें, ताकि देशीय नारियल के तेल के मूल्य पर दबाव को कम किया जा सके।

भूमिहीन लोगों को आवास प्रयोजनों के लिए भूमि का आबंटन

4291. **श्री भीम सिंह :**
श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :
श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन की उस रिपोर्ट की ओर दिलाया गया जिसमें यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि भूमिहीन लोगों का आवास प्रयोजनों के लिए आबंटित भूमि असुविधाजनक स्थानों पर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या हैं ;

(ग) ऐसी भूमि आबंटित करने के क्या कारण हैं और

(घ) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन की एक रिपोर्ट, दिल्ली संघ राज्य में भूमिहीन लोगों को आबंटित आवास स्थल की समस्या से संबंधित है।

(ख) से (घ) रिपोर्ट के ब्यौरों की जांच की जा रही है।

दिल्ली में बहुमंजिली इमारतों का निर्माण

2492. **श्री भीम सिंह :**
श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :
श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने हाल ही में बहुमंजिली इमारतों के निर्माण की एक योजना घोषित की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कुल कितना व्यय होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने बहुमंजिली इमारतों के निर्माण के विरुद्ध कुछ मार्गनिर्देश जारी किए हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और इन मार्ग निर्देशों का उल्लंघन करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

(घ) बहुमंजिले आवास ब्लाक आच्छादन, ऊंचाई, फर्शी क्षेत्र फल अनुपात आदि सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित दिल्ली की बृहद् योजना/आंचलिक विनयमों के अन्तर्गत बनाए गए हैं, से संबंधित दिल्ली की बृहद् योजना/आंचलिक विनियमों तथा भवन निर्माण उप नियमों को ध्यान में रख कर तैयार/अभिकल्पित किए गए हैं।

(ङ) उपर्युक्त भाग (घ) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	निर्माण कार्य का नाम	टावरों की संख्या	मंजिलों की संख्या	अनुमानित लागत करोड़ रुपयों में
1	2	3	4	5
रिहायशी				
1.	ईस्ट आफ कैलाश में स्ववित्त पोषित योजना के अन्तर्गत 192 श्रेणी-III बहुमंजिले फ्लैटों का निर्माण	3	11 तथा 13	5
2.	कटवाड़िया सराय में स्ववित्त पोषित योजना के अन्तर्गत 112 श्रेणी-III बहुमंजिले फ्लैटों का निर्माण	2	8	2.75
3.	मोतिया खान में स्ववित्त पोषित योजना के अन्तर्गत 320 श्रेणी-III बहुमंजिले फ्लैटों का निर्माण	5	11 तथा 13	8
वाणिज्यिक				
1.	जिला केन्द्र जनकपुरी में प्लाट न० 1, 2 तथा 5 पर बहुमंजिले भवनों का निर्माण	3	6 तथा 9	8

1	2	3	4	5
2.	भीखाजी कामा प्लैस जिला केन्द्र में भीखाजी कामा भवन का निर्माण	1	12	4.50
3.	आई० एन० ए० मार्किट के पीछे दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के लिए नये कार्यालय भवन का निर्माण	1	मुख्यत: 4 मंजिला एक 8 मंजिला ब्लाक सहित	4
4.	जिला केन्द्र लक्ष्मीनगर में बहु-मंजिले भवन का निर्माण	1	7	2
5.	नेहरू प्लैस में प्लाट नं० 14 तथा 15 पर बहु-मंजिले भवन का निर्माण	1	6	0.06
6.	नेहरू प्लैस में प्लाट नं० 20 पर बहु-मंजिले भवन का निर्माण	1	6	0.30

Stock of Sheep

2493. SHRI B. D, SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the age, sex and genetic group wise stock of sheep alive at each centre of sheep project inclusive those at ICAR Sheep Institute in Rajasthan on 1 October, 1983, 1 January, 1984 with corresponding category-wise number of lambs born in each quarter of 1983 and monthly in 1984 upto 1 March, 1984; and

(b) how many sheeps age, sex and genetic group-wise were available at ICAR Sheep Institute in programmes other than coordinated project on first of January, April, July and October in 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and monthly upto 1 March, 1984;

(c) when and how many sheep from other progragrammes were transferred to Coordinated Project flocks during this period and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected from Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute and the various Units of the All India Coordinated Research Project on Sheep and the information so collected shall be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

Sheep Procured and Utilised for Cross Breeding in Sheep Project

2494. SHRI B. D. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many female local sheep were procured and utilized centre-wise in sheep

project from its start to produce cross breed sheep;

(b) how much total expenditure was incurred by ICAR, centre-wise, from start of the project and how much by other agencies;

(c) whether Government have assessed this performance and found it satisfactory; and

(d) if not, the remedial action proposed including fixing responsibility on Project Coordinated for poor performance ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and shall be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

Raising Paddy Production

2495. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan has been chalked out for raising paddy output in six States;

(b) if so, the names of those States and the number of blocks likely to be covered in each States :

(c) steps suggested to increase paddy production in these States; and

(d) the quantity of paddy produced in these States at present and the target fixed after the plan ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) 'In the meeting of the Chief Secretaries and Agricultural Production Commissioners of six States *viz.* Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh held in New Delhi on 15th February, 1984, it was decided to launch a special Programme in about one-fifth of the total blocks of these States from 1985-86, the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan, for raising rice production.

(c) It was suggested in the above meeting that area specific programme should be formulated for increasing rice production in these States. The programme has not yet been finalised.

(d) The total paddy production in the above mentioned six States was 33[illegible].61 lakh tonnes in 1982-83. However, target have not yet been fixed for paddy production after the Plan.

गुजरात सरकार की ग्रामीण पेयजल योजना

2496. **श्री छीतू भाई गामित** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने प्रधान मंत्री के 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों को पेयजल सुविधा देने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार के पास एक द्रुत पेयजल योजना प्रस्तुत की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) गुजरात में ऐसे कितने गांव हैं जहां अभी तक पेयजल सुविधा नहीं दी गई है और इन सभी गांवों के लोगों को पेयजल की सुविधा कब तक दे दी जाएगी ; और

(ग) गुजरात सरकार ने इस योजना के लिए कितनी धनराशि मांगी थी और केन्द्र सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की तथा अब तक वास्तक में कितनी अनुदान राशि दी गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) 1983-84 के दौरान निष्पादन के आधार पर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदान सहायता देने के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित नई प्रोत्साहन योजना के अन्तर्गत, पता लगाये गये समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिये, 514 समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को लाभान्वित करने के लिए 490.86 लाख रु० की अनुमानित लागत पर गुजरात राज्य की 513 ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति योजनायें स्वीकृत की गई है।

(ख) गुजरात में 1.4.1980 को समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों के रूप में पता लगाए गए 5,318 ग्रामों में से 31 दिसम्बर, 1983 तक 443 समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को स्वच्छ पेय जल का कम से कम एक स्रोत मुहैया कराया गया है, जिससे 2,875 समस्याग्रस्त ग्राम शेष रह गये हैं। शेष ग्रामों को 31.3.1985 से पहले लाभान्वित किये जाने की आशा है।

(ग) फरवरी, 1984 में गुजरात सरकार ने केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 2.00 करोड़ रु० तथा नई प्रोत्साहन योजना के अन्तर्गत 1.00 करोड़ रु० की वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है गुजरात राज्य के लिये छठी योजनावधि के दौरान 1152.50 लाख रुपये के नियतन की तुलना में वर्ष 1980 81 से 1982-83 के दौरान 1031.25 लाख रुपये तथा चालू वर्ष के दौरान 363.61 लाख रु० की राशि दी गई थी। इसके अतिरिक्त प्रश्न के भाग (क) में उल्लिखित प्रोत्साहन योजना के अन्तर्गत चालू वर्ष के दौरान 250 लाख रु० की राशि रिलीज की गई थी।

गुजरात में केंद्रीय सहयता से शुरू की गई आवास परियोजना

2497. **श्री छोटू भाई गामित** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने, गुजरात में गरीब लोगों के लिए तीन वर्ष पहले केन्द्रीय सहायता से नई आवास परियोजना में हुई प्रगति का कोई मूल्यांकन किया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) गुजरात के प्रत्येक जिले के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं, तथा जिलेवार ये कहां तक प्राप्त कर लिये गये हैं ;

(ग) यदि लक्ष्य पूरे नहीं प्राप्त किये गये हैं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा ये लक्ष्य कब तक प्राप्त कर लिये जाएंगे ; और

(घ) इस संबंध में किये जा रहे ठोस उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) आवास राज्य का विषय होने के कारण सभी सामाजिक आवास योजनायें राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्वयं कार्यान्वित की जाती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार केवल समेकित ऋण और समेकित अनुदान देती है जो किसी योजना विशेष से सम्बद्ध नहीं होते है।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Contribution by States for Narmada Project

2498. SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some States have failed to pay their instalments towards the construction of the Narmada Project ;

(b) if so, the names of such States along with the amount and reasons thereof ;

(c) whether Gujarat Government have taken up the issue with the Central Government and other concerned authorities ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) The reference is presumably to the Sardar Sarovar Project on Narmada River in Gujarat. The Government of Gujarat have been complaining to the Centre that the other three beneficiary States namely Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are not making timely payments of their share cost towards this Project. With the persistant efforts made by the Centre as well as by the Government of Gujarat, some share amount has been released by Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra. The details of outstanding share cost and amount released upto 1983-84 are as under :

(Rs. in crores)

State	Total amount due to be paid upto 1983-84	Amount paid upto Feb. 84	Balance amount to be paid
Madhya Pradesh	48.09	12.18	35.91
Maharashtra	22.76	10.90	11.86
Rajasthan	9.18	Nil	9.18

गुजरात के भूमिहीन लोगों को भूमि का आबंटन

2499. **श्री छीतू भाई गामित** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के सूरत जिले में ऐसे भूमिहीन निर्धन लोगों की संख्या कितनी हैं जिन्होंने 1978-83 की अवधि के दौरान झोंपड़ियां बनाने के लिए भूमि देने का अनुरोध किया है ; इनमें से कितने लोगों के अनुरोध मान लिये गये हैं ;

(ख) कितने लोगों को भूमि आबंटन की गई है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) शेष लोगों को झोंपड़ियां बनाने के लिए कितने समय में भूमि आबंटित की जायेगी तथा इस बारे में क्या सरकार द्वारा कोई विशेष निर्देश जारी किये जायेंगे ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (घ) आवास राज्य का विषय होने के कारण सभी सामाजिक आवास योजनाएं राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्वयं कार्यान्वित की जाती है । निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय भूमिहीन कामगारों के ग्रामीण आवास स्थल तथा निर्माण सहायता की योजना का प्रबोधन करता है जोकि संशोधित 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का एक भाग है । 1978-83 के वर्षों के दौरान गुजरात के सूरत जिले में गरीब भूमिहीनों को आवंटित झोंपड़ियों की सूचना सुलभता से उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Recovery of Agricultural Loans

2500. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recovery of loan in the Agricultural Sector was extremely slow and millions of rupees stood outstanding and unrecovered ;

(b) whether any estimate was effected to come to a definite figure relating to recoverable amount of loans ; and

(c) whether further lending would be stopped to ensure viability of lending institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) There has been increase in overdue amount in recent years. The overdue amount at the Primary level in the cooperative sector is given below for 1980-81 and 1981-82.

(Rs. in crores)

	1980-81	1981-82
Short-term	847.85	928.73
Medium-term	251.26	283.17
Long-term	289.07	237.29

In the case of commercial banks, the overdue amount involved in short term loan was Rs. 325.82 crores and in term loans was Rs. 401.24 crores as on the last Friday of June, 1981. Further lending has not been stopped on account of overdue amounts ; but lending is being regulated on the basis of recovery.

National Seminar on Rural Development

2501. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Seminar on Rural Development was held in Patna on 8 February, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the particulars and number of personnels who participated in the seminar ;

(c) nature of discussions held ; and

(d) dicisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) This Ministry has not organised any such seminar.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Standard of Hockey

2502. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the measures proposed by Government to raise standards of hockey ;

(b) whether it is also proposed to organise more hockey test matches ;

(c) whether it is also proposed to engage foreign coaches to acquaint with modern hockey techniques ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) For raising standards of hockey, the Government provides financial assistance and technical facilities to concerned national federation which include meeting expenditure on the running of coaching camps, provision of diet money during coaching camps and making available for the coaching camps trained coaches of Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala. Exposure of our team to international competition is also arranged by meeting air passage cost. Assistance is also given for arranging international hockey tournaments in the country.

(b) Proposals if received from the concerned national sports federation will be given due consideration.

(c) The Government has not received any such proposal from the concerned national sports federation.

(d) Does not arise.

Rengali Multipurpose Project

2503. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister oF IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) when Rangali Multipurpose Project is being completed;

(b) whether progress of work is not in tune with the anticipated time schedule;

(c) if so, the reasons for such delay; and

(d) the irrigation and power generation potential of the project and whether it will answer the flood over flown from Brahmani and Baitarani rivers of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Rangali Dam Project, envisaging hydro power generation and flood control with some irrigation benefits, is in an advanced stage of construction. An expenditure of Rs. 107.59 crores is anticipated to be incurred on the project upto March 1984 as against its latest estimated cost at Rs. 123.09 crores. The Dam is expected to be completed substantially by June 1985.

(b) and (c) The delay in the completion of the Project has been due to the inability of the State Government to provide adequate funds for the project in their Annual Plans, delay in acquisition of lands coming under the reservoir area and problem regarding rehabilitation of oustees.

(d) The project envisages benefits as below :—

Power —5×50MW
=250M Ultimate Capacity

Flood Protection
—2600 sq. Km. Area

Irrigation —5753 hectares.

Irrigation under the Stage-II of the Project is to cover a culturable command area of 4.23 lakh ha.

Swan Channelisation Scheme

2504. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have received any project report from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for the channelisation of Swan river in Una district for execution with help of international aid.

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project, the area likely to be reclaimed from erosion and also the area to be brought under irrigation and the period of its completion; and

(c) the likely date by which the project would be sanctioned and taken up for construction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) The scheme of channelisation of Swan Nadi in the form of only as outline proposal was sent by Government of Himachal Pradesh to Central Government The State was advised to submit a detailed proposal based on adequate field date and surveys. The State Government have yet to submit the detailed scheme.

Implementation of Rural Development Works

2505. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the implementation of various rural development works undertaken in different States are far satisfactory;

(b) if so, the main factors responsible; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to overcome those difficulties and to implement various centrally sponsored rural development programmes effectively in the country and particularly in backward areas under the 20-Point Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c)The overall progress of implementation of various rural development programmes undertaken by this Ministry is on the whole satisfactory. Some deficiencies/ short-coming have, however, been noticed in the implementation during the mid-term appraisal report of the Planning Commission in respect of some of these programmes.

Relevent extracts from the chapter on Rural Development from the mid-term appraisal report of the Planning Commission are given in the statement attached.

Government has taken a number of steps to speed up the implementation of the programmes as well as to bring about qualitative improvements. Modifications have also been made in the guidelines taking into account the short-comings that were noticed in the implementation. In order to ensure durability of assets the non-wage component under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)/ Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) has been enhanced to 50 percent. The new guidelines lay emphasis on proper preparation of shelf of projects under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). The State Governments have been assisted in strengthening the block administration which is responsible for the implementation of Intergrated Rural Development Programme. The performance of the State Governments is assessed periodically in review meetings and by team visits.

Statement

Extracts from the Chapte on Rural Development from the mid-term appraisal report of the Planning Commission

1. Integrated Rural Development Programme :

A significant point that emerges is tha although IRDP required that the beneficiaries should be selected from the poores

groups below the poverty line, it has so happened that in quite a few State a sizeable number of the beneficiaries selected belong to the category of small and marginal farmers. The percentage of such beneficiaries varies from State to State and is some times as high as 30%. This has resulted because of the relatively better viability of small and marginal farmers from the credit angle and the preference of block officials and credit agencies for extending assistance to them. While marginal farmers below the poverty line will rank with the poorest of the poor, it should be made clear that small farmers should not be selected as beneficiaries at the expense of the poorest groups below the poverty line. To ensure proper identification of beneficiaries, continuous monitoring of the programme with close involvement of field level officials and panchayati raj agencies is essential. Another weakness of the programme is the deficiency in administrative infrastructure. There are still large number of vacancies in the implementation set up in the District and Block levels. Special efforts are needed to get the involvement of the people's representatives at the Block and village level for proper implementation of the programme. Activities supporative of the beneficiaries under the IRDP should be organised in an integrated manner under the general development programme. A detailed evaluation study is being taken up by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission.

2. National Rural Employment Programme :

A number of problem have been encountered in the implementation of the programme particularly in respect of the supply and distribution of foodgrains, (b) the time taken in the preparation of shelf of projects in different States, (c) non-availability of technical manuals/guide books in local languages for facilitating the task of block staff, (d) difficulties in local resources mobilisation and (e) durability of assets and their maintenance. Another aspect of the programme which required critical assessment is the content of the projects undertaken. Works implemented through NREP are, often not coordinated or integrated with the requirements of families identified for assisstance under IRDP. Potentiality of NREP works to assist newly liberated bonded labourers or to support the attempts of agricultural workers to secure minimum wages fixed under the law is also not always appreciated. Stereotype earth excavation works mainly relating to kachcha village roads, reminiscent of the old famine relief works, are undertaken ignoring the fact that this programme has crucially supportive role to play for the beneficiary oriented development programme of IRDP and other area development programme. Further, adequate matching funds are not always provided for this programme in a number of States. Normal funds of departments like PWD, Irrigation, etc., are sometimes shown as the matching contribution from the States. That NREP is an additional programme for generating additional employment over and above what could be achieved through normal department activities is often overlooked. Works to be selected or undertaken under NREP in the villages should be decided through popular participation and in consultation with village panchayats/gram sabhas. The current tendency to go in for building construction with high material component runs counter to the basic objective of the programme and requires to be modified.

3. Drought Prone Area Programme :

4. Desert Development Programme :

On the basis of the recommendations of a Task Force on the DPAP and DDP, the coverage of the two programmes has been revised and the criteria for allocation of funds under the DDP has been linked to the area and extent of desertification as against the earlier criterion of fixed per block allocations. Both these committees have stressed the need for adopting a scientific watershed management approch within a clearly conceived perspective of land and medium term development. Geared to this end, there also appears to be an immediate need for evolving adequate indicators of performance to enable more effective monitoring and evaluation.

Committee to Evaluate Working of IDC/NDDB

2506. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH :
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any committee has been appointed to evaluate the working of Indian Dairy Corporation and National Dairy Development Board, in so far as Government of India projects operation flood I and II are concerned, if so, its composition and terms of reference;

(b) the relationship between the Indian Dairy Corporation and National Dairy Development Board;

(c) the field of operation of these to institutions: and

(d) the composition of the Board of Directors of each of the two institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) A Committee has been appointed to evaluate the performance of the Indian Dairy Corporation/tae National Dairy Development Board with reference to the specific objectives of the Operation Flood II Project. The composition and the terms of reference of the Committee are given in the statement I.

(b) and (c) The Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) is a Government of India undertaking registered under the Companies Act, 1956 and was set up for financing the Operation Flood Programme.

National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) is a registered Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. It is the technical arm of IDC.

Indian Dairy Corporation is responsible for approval, financing and monitoring of various State Projects under Operation Flood. Indian Dairy Corporation receives gift commodities for generating funds and also receives loan and grant funds from International Agencies through Govt. of India for the financing of Operation Flood.

NDDB provides technical to various State implementing agencies and to IDC for implementing the Projects including training of their personnel.

(d) The composition of the Board of Directors is the same for both the institutions. The composition is indicated in statement-II.

Statements-I

The compositions of the Committee :—

(i)	Shri L. K. Jha	—	Chairman
(ii)	Dr. S. K. Rau. former Director-General of National Institute of Rural Development.	—	Member
(iii)	Dr. I. Z. Bhatty, Director-General, National Council of Applied Economic Research.	—	Member
(iv)	Dr. N. N. Dastur former Director of the National Dairy Research Institute.	—	Member
(v)	Dr. P. Bhattacharya, formar Commissioner, Animal Husbandry.	—	Member

The terms of reference of the Committee are as under :—

(a) to evaluate the performance of IDC/NDDB with reference to the specific objectives of Operation Flood-II project and assess achievements thereof:

(b) to report on the constraints faced and the steps taken to obviate the difficulties and suggest corrective measures required to streamline the implementation of the programmes to achieve better and quicker results.

Statement-II

The composition of the Board of Directors of the Indian Dairy Corporation and the Members of the National Dairy Development Board is as under :—

1.	Dr. V. Kurien	—	Chairman
2.	Shri G. M. Jhala, Managing Director, Indian Dairy Corporation	—	Member
3.	Shri V. H. Shah, Managing Director, Kaira Distt. Coop. Milk producers' Union Ltd., Anand.	—	Member

4.	Shri P. S. Kohli, Additional Secretary, Deptt. of Agri. & Coopn., New Delhi.	—	Member
5.	Shri M. Y. Priolkar, Financial Adviser, Deptt. of Agriculture and Coopn.	—	Member
6.	Dr. O. N. Singh, Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Deptt. of Agriculture & Coopn., New Delhi.	—	Member
7.	Shri Vishnu Bhagwan, Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Agriculture & Coopn., New Delhi.	—	Member
8.	DR. P. Aneja, Secretary, National Dairy Development Board, Anand.	—	Member

Milk Produced

2507. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) total quantity of milk produced during each of the last five years in various dairies in the country;

(b) total quantity of milk powder imported on Government account, on commercial basis and by way of donation; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange spent on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The estimated average daily milk handled in lakh litres during the years 1979 to 1983 by the public/cooperative sector dairies is given below :

Year		Estimated average daily milk handled in lakh litres.
1979	...	62.00
1980	...	69.00
1981	...	71.00
1982	...	75.00
1983	...	86.50

(b) A total quantity of 1,64,997.575 MT of skim milk powder, 45,029.730 MT of butter oil and 9556.000 MT of butter was received as part of the gift supplies during the year 1979-80 to 1982-83 from the World Food Programme and European Economic Community under Operation Flood I & II Projects.

(c) Since the supplies of commodities were received as gift free of cost at the Indian ports, no foreign exchange expenditure was incurred.

Consumption of Sugar

2508. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the consumption of sugar during 1982-83 sugar year, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : A statement showing State-wise consumption of sugar during the sugar year 1982-83 is enclosed.

Statement

Statement showiug State-wise consumption of Sugar during 1982-83 sugar year (October-September)

(Figures in Tonnes)

	State		1982-83
1.	Andhra Pradesh	...	378661
2.	Assam/Arunachal Pradesh	...	138855
3.	Bihar	...	386158
4.	Gujarat	...	491698
5.	Maharashtra	...	974526
6.	Kerala/Lakshdweep	...	288215
7.	Madhya Pradesh	...	405033
8.	Tamil Nadu	...	424073
9.	Karnataka	...	314732
10.	Orissa	...	141347
11.	Punjab	...	378699
12.	Haryana	...	181797
13.	Chandigarh	...	17878
14.	Rajasthan	...	308330
15.	Uttar Pradesh	...	851531

(Figures in tonnes)

	State		1982-83
16.	West Bengal	...	480284
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	...	36443
18.	Delhi	...	133727
19.	Himachal Pradesh	...	33802
20.	Manipur	...	2564
21.	Tripura	...	9159
22.	Pondicherry/Karaikal/ Mahe/Yaman	...	6029
23.	Sikkim/Bhutan	...	3360
24.	Goa/Daman/Diu	...	17207
25.	Nagaland	...	8358
26.	Andamans	...	—
27.	Mizoram	...	—
28.	Meghalaya	...	2134
29.	Defence	...	56479
	ALL INDIA	...	6471079

Note : Figures include the quantity of sugar allotted for gate sale quota to C.R.P. & B.S.F. etc.

Subsidy to Sugar Mills for Holding Butter Stock

2509. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether claims for subsidy from about 320 sugar factories for holding buffer stocks for the period from 1 October 1982 have been received by Government ;

(b) if so, the total amount of claims, and number of factories whose claims have been finalised ;

(c) the number of factories whose claims are pending with Government, period to which the claims relate and total amount of claims involved ;

(d) the particulars of factories whose claims for subsidy have been finalised but payments are yet to be made ;

(e) particulars of factories who have

so far been paid against their claims and period to which these claims relate ;

(f) steps if any, being taken to expedite payments against these claims ; and

(g) whether Government will pay interest to the factories for undue delay in payment of the subsidy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Claims from 243 sugar factories for varying periods from 1st October, 1982 onwards have been received upto 29th February, 1984.

(b) The total amount claimed by the factories is about Rs. 22 crores. Claims of 26 sugar factories have been finalised upto 7.3.1984.

(c) Claims of 105 factories pertaining to different periods from 1.10.1982 to 31.12.1983, involving about Rs. 11.50 crores are under examination of the Government, while claims of 112 factories, being incomplete and defective, have been returned to the factories for rectification.

(d) and (e) A statement showing the names of the factories whose claims have been finalised and the periods to which such claims pertain, is annexed. Payments are expected to be made shortly.

(f) Specially staff has been employed to examine as many pending claims as possible before the end of the current financial year Attempts have been made recently, through the Associations of the sugar mills, to call the representatives of the sugar mills, whose claims have been found to be defective, with a view to seek necessary rectifications and settle the claims expeditiously.

(g) Payments could be authorised only after 28.9.1983 when the Sugar Development Fund Rules, 1983 were finalised. Further delay in settlement of most of the claims have been caused due to their being incomplete and defective. As such, the question of payment of interest does not arise. Besides these claims involving outgo of large quantum of funds will need thorough scrutiny of the Development as well as Audit & Accounts authorities before payment can be made.

Statement

Statement showing the names of the sugar factories whose claims on account of the subsidy on buffer stock have been finalised and the periods to which the claims pertain.

Sl. No	Name of Factory	Quarter ending on
1.	M/s. Daurala Sugar Works, P O. Daurala, Distt. Meerut.	31.12.82, 31.3.83, 30 6.83, 30.9.83 and 31.12.83
2	M/s. Mahalakshmi Sugar Mills Co. Ltd., P.O. Iqbalpur, Distt. Saharanpur.	31 12.82, 31.3.83, 30.6 83 and 30.9.83

Sl. No.	Name of Factory	Quarter ending on
3.	M/s. L.H. Sugar Factories Ltd., P.O. Kashipur, Distt. Nainital.	31.12.82.
4.	M/s Modi Industries Ltd., P.O. Modinagar, Distt Ghaziabad.	31.12.82.
5.	M/s. Swadesi Mining and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., P.O. Anandnagar, Distt. Gorakhpur.	31.12.82.
6.	M/s. Balrampur Chini Mills Ltd., P.O. Balrampur, Distt. Gonda.	31.12.82, 31.3.83, 30.6.83 and 30.9.83.
7.	M/s. Shankar Agro Industries Ltd , P.O. Captainganj, Distt. Deoria.	31.12.82.
8	M/s. Cawnpore Sugar Works Ltd., Kathkuiyan Factory Branch, P.O. Kathkuiyan, Distt. Deoria.	31.12.82.
9.	M/s. Motilal Padampat Udyog Ltd., (Sugar Mills Branch), P.O. Majhaulia, Distt. Champaran.	31.3.83.
10.	M/s. Sasa Musa Sugar Works, P.O. Sasa Musa, Distt. Gopalganj.	31.12.82, 31.3.83 and 30.6.83.
11.	M/s. Belganga Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., (Bhoras), P.O. Chalisgaon, Distt. Jalgoan.	31.12.82, 31.3.83, 30.6.83 and 30.9.83.

Sl. No.	Name of Factory	Quarter ending on
12.	M/s. Madhukar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., P.O. Faizpur, Distt. Jalgaon.	31.12.82.
13.	M/s. Shri Jagadamba Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Rashin Tal. Karjat, Distt. Ahmednagar.	31.12.82, 31.3.83, 30.6.83 and 30.9.83.
14.	M/s. Kada Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., P.O. Kada, Tal. Ashti, Distt. Beed.	31.12.82 and 31.3.83.
15.	M/s. Niphad Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Post Bhausehebnagar, Tal Niphad, Distt. Nasik.	31.12.82, 31.3.83 and 30.9.83.
16.	M/s. Nasik Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., P.O. Palse, Distt. Nasik.	31.12.82, 31.3.83 30.6.83 and 30.9.83.
17.	Shri Vridheshwar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Limited, P.O. Vridheshwar Sakhar Karkhana, Tal. Pathardi, Distt. Ahmednagar.	31.12.82.
18.	M/s. Shriram Shahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., P.O. Phaltan, Distt. Satara.	31.12.82.

Sl. No.	Name of Factory	Quarter ending on
19.	M/s. Bidar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Hallikhed, S.F. Distt. Bidar.	31.12.82, 31.3.83, 30.6.83 and 30.9.83.
20.	M/s. India Sugars & Refineries Ltd., P.O. Hospet, Distt. Bellary.	31.12.82, 31.3.83, 30.6.83 and 30.9.83.
21.	M/s. Salar Jung Sugar Mills (A Division of India Sugars & Refineries Ltd.,) P.O. Munirabad, Distt. Raichur.	31.12.82.
22.	M/s. Chodavaram Cooperative Sugars Ltd., P.O. Govada, Distt. Visakhapatnam.	31.12.82, 31.3.83, 30.6.83 and 30.9.83.
23.	M/s. Shree Sayan Vibhag Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd., P O. Sayan, Tal. Olpad, Distt. Surat.	31.12.82.
24.	M/s. Aruna Sugars Ltd., P.O. Pennadam, Distt. South Arcot.	31.12.82.
25.	M/s Vellore Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd., P.O. Vellore Sugar Mills (Near Tiruvalam R.S.), Distt. North Arcot.	31.12.82.
26.	M/s. Doaba Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd., P.O. Nawanshahr, Distt. Jullundur.	31.12.82.

स्टेडियमों के रख-रखाव के खर्च में कमी

2510. **श्री छांगुर राम** : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ऐशियाड खेलों के लिए लगाए गए स्टेडियमों के रख रखाव संबंधी खर्च कम करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खेल विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत) : (क) एशियाड स्टेडियम, जिन का उचित ढंग से रख रखाव करना जरूरी है, की रख रखाव की वर्तमान लागत उचित समझी गयी है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

पेय जल की समस्या वाले गांव

2511. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में राज्य-वार कुल गांवों में से कितने गांव 1 मार्च 1984 तक पेय जल की समस्या से ग्रस्त थे ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त गांवों में पेय जल की सप्लाई करने पर अनुमानतः कितना खर्च होगा और देश भर में सभी गांवों को कब तक पेय जल की सुविधा प्रदान कर दी जायेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) 1-4-1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार पता लगाये गये समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की संख्या 31 दिसम्बर, 1984 तक लाभान्वित किये किये गये समस्या ग्रस्त ग्रामों की संख्या और छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना की शेष अवधि के दौरान लाभान्वित किये जाने वाले शेष ग्रामों की संख्या संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ख) यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि सभी समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में पेय जल सुविधा मुहैया कराने के लिये लगभग 37 5 करोड़ रुपये की राशि अपेक्षित होगी । छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान मार्च, 1985 तक सभी समस्या ग्रस्त ग्रामों में पेयजल का कम से कम एक स्रोत मुहैया कराने का प्रस्ताव है ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पेय जल पूर्ति तथा स्वच्छता दशक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण जन-संख्या सहित देश की 100 प्र०श० जनसंख्या को मार्च 1991 तक पेय जल सुविधायें मुहैया कराये जाने की आशा है ।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	1-4-80 तक समस्याग्रस्त ग्राम	दिसम्बर, 1984 तक लाभान्वित किये गये समस्या-ग्रस्त ग्राम	लाभान्वित किये जाने वाले शेष ग्राम
1	2	3	4	5
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	8206	5900	2306
2	असम	15743	5461	10282

1	2	3	4	5
3.	बिहार	15194	10095	5099
4.	गुजरात	5318	2443	2875
5.	हरियाणा	3440	1169	2271
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	7815	4117	3698
7.	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	4698	1138	3560
8.	कर्नाटक	15456	13748	1708
9.	केरल	1158	3398	760
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	24944	22191	2753
11.	महाराष्ट्र	12935	8554	438
12.	मणिपुर	1212	527	685
13.	मेघालय	2927	361	2565
14.	नागालैंड	649	294	356
15.	उड़ीसा	23616	13283	10333
16.	पंजाब	1767	311	1458
17.	राजस्थान	19803	12249	7551
18.	सिक्किम	296	158	138
19.	तमिलनाडु	6649	5524	125
20.	त्रिपुरा	2800	1714	1086
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	28505	13607	14898
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	25243	7582	17662
23.	अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	173	92	83
24.	अरूणाचल प्रदेश	1740	930	810
25.	चण्डीगढ़	—	—	—
26.	दिल्ली	99	89	10
27.	दादर तथा नागर हवेली	—	—	—
28.	गोआ, दमन तथा दीव	66	44	72
29.	लक्षद्वीप	—	—	—
30.	मिजोरम	214	57	157
31.	पांडिचेरी	118	88	80
	योग	2,30,784	1,31,964	98,820

इन राज्यों के आंकड़ों में आंशिक रूप से लाभान्वित किये गये ग्राम शामिल हैं और दिसम्बर, 1983 को समाप्त हुई तिमाही के आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं ।

राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा संकर बीजों का उत्पादन

2512. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने फार्मों में संकर बीजों का उत्पादन करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है, यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1983 में संकर बीजों का कुल कितना उत्पादन किया गया तथा उनके कम उत्पादन के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम के निर्धारित लक्ष्यों के अनुसार संकर बीजों का उत्पादन करने में सक्षम तथा उनके कम उत्पादन के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा उत्पादित एक क्विंटल बीजों का उत्पादन मूल्य क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्री (श्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम के 552.07 हैक्टर के क्षेत्र के सिर्फ तीन फार्म हैं । इन फार्मों में अधिकतर धान्यों, दलहनों, तिलहनों तथा सब्जियों के आधारी बीज पैदा किए जाते हैं । वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान, राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने संकर फसलों के आधारी बीजों के 1060 क्विंटल के लक्ष्य की तुलना में लगभग 765 क्विंटल का उत्पादन किया । अलगाव संबंधी समस्याएं तथा प्रतिकूल जलवायु की पारीस्थिति के कारण मूल बीजों में कम बीज लगना इस कमी के मुख्य कारण हैं ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम संकर बीजों का उत्पादन न केवल अपने निजी फार्मों में करता है बल्कि कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों, अनुसंधान संस्थानों तथा भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगमों के माध्यम से भी करता है । फिर भी, प्रमाणीकृत बीजों के साथ-साथ संकर के आधारी बीजों की अल्प मात्रा ठेके के उत्पादकों तथा राज्य बीज निगमों के माध्यम से भी उत्पादन किए जाते हैं ; संकर मक्का, सोरघम तथा बाजरा के 12,202 क्विंटल आधारी बीज तथा 1,37,900 क्विंटल प्रमाणीकृत बीज के लक्ष्य की तुलना में 1982-83 के दौरान उपरोक्त फसलों के 8 547 क्विंटल संकर आधारी बीज तथा 81,820 क्विंटल प्रमाणीकृत बीजों का उत्पादन राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने किया है । कमी के मुख्य कारण अलगाव की समस्याएं प्रतिकूल मौसम की पारीस्थिति आदि है ।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम के फार्मों में मक्का, सोरघम तथा बाजरा के विभिन्न संकर फसलों के आधारी बीजों के उत्पादन की औसत लागत प्रति क्विंटल 400 रुपए से 700 रुपए तक के बीच आती है । इसमें प्रशासनिक तथा स्थापना की लागत शामिल नहीं है ।

Shifting of Rice-Mills from Orissa and Bengal

2513. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether F. C. I. is moving for shifting six rice mills of F. C. I. from West Bengal and Orissa to other States;

(b) if so, taking into consideration the high incidence of unemployment in these States, whether Government will re-examine the matter and stop the move for their shifting;

(c) whether FCI has given up the proposal favoured earlier for building also at the port of Haldia; and

(d) if so, whether Government will re-examine the move and take it up with F.C.I. for cancellation of the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) No decision has been taken to shift Rice Mills of food Corporation of India from West Bengal and Orissa to other States.

(c) The original proposal to construct a 50,000 M. T. port silo at Haldia was dropped on operational and economic considerations.

(d) There is at present no proposal to reconsider the matter.

Suggestions to Plug Loopholes in the Implementation of I. R. D. P.

2514. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has suggested a change in the format of the Integrated Rural Development Programme to plug loopholes in the use of subsidy given for the programme; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the suggestions alongwith practical procedure/ programme Government determined to bring into operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARI NATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) Some procedural changes to minimise misuse of subsidy are being explored. One of the suggestion which is examined in this Ministry is the possibility of adopting the system of assistance announced for the educated unemployed in which the subsidy is kept in deposit with the Bank with interest accruing to the beneficiaries and is adjusted against the instalments of recoveries when they fall due.

Transfer of D. D. A. Flats

2515. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of MIG/LIG/ Janata flats (categorywise) that have been purchased on cash down basis from the draw of first lot by DDA;

(b) the number of such flats (categorywise) that have been got transferred in the names of allottees and the steps being taken to get all remaining flats transferred in the names of allottees;

(c) the hurdle in making such flats transferred in the names of allottees as freehold flats; and

(d) how the DDA is planning to resolve this issue ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Conference of Land Development Banks

2516. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the major problems confronting the land Development Banks which were discussed in the recent 2 days conference of Land Development Banks held in Delhi;

(b) the suggestions made to overcome them; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : (a) to (c) During the two day Conference of State Cooperative Land Development Banks organised by the National Cooperative Land Development Banks Federation on 10th & 11th February, 1984 problems relating to their organisation, operations, recovery of dues and increasing credit flow to weaker sections were discussed. The Proceedings of the Conference have not been finalised by the Federation. The suggestions and recommendations will be available only when they are finalised.

Erosion Hazards in Orissa

2517. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the hazards of erosion are wide spread in the State of Orissa;

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be adopted by the Centre to help the State in the conservation of soil; and

(c) the details of the measures taken in Orissa in the present Plan period under the Centrally sponsored schemes to check erosion of soil ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government have proposed to activise the State Land Use Board to enable professional advice to be provided continuously to the State on matters concerning the care of soil health and to coordinate the programmes of soil conservation.

(c) During the Sixth Plan; Central assistance is being extended to Orissa through the schemes of :

(1) Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects of Hirakund, Muchkund and Rengali-Mandira.

(2) Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations.

(3) Drought Prone Areas Development Programme.

(4) Propagation of water conservation/harvesting technology to stabilise and increase aggregate production from rainfed areas in the State.

Review of the Achievement made under the NREP

2518. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether State-wise review has been made on the achievement made under the National Rural Employment Programme during the Sixth Plan Period;

(b) if so, the extent of achievement made in implemention NREP in different States;

(c) the district-wise achievement of the NREP in the Sixth Plan in Orissa; and

(d) the coverage proposed to be made in different districts of Orissa during 1984-85 financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) Performance under NREP in different states is reviewed periodically. A statement indicating the achievements made under the programme during the four years of the Sixth Five Year Plan in so far as the employment generation is concerned is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Districtwise information is not maintained at the Central level

Statement

Statement indicating employment generation, targets and achievements under NREP during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (so far)

(As on 29-2-1984)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Employment generation (Lakh mandays)							Period to which information in Col. 9 relates
		1980-81 Achievement	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	476.99	32 .45	503.55	325.00	336.80	298.50	156.56	Jan., 84
2.	Assam	14.85	87.27	53.20	80.00	49.00	65.70	25.62	Jan., 84
3.	Bihar	343.96	414.86	318.70	484.00	450.64	405.46	190.73	Jan., 84
4.	Gujarat	9.75	122.18	56.55	122.00	216.53	86.66	88.30	Jan., 84
5.	Haryana	257.17	21.33	44.22	18.30	13.72	15.68	8.10	Jan., 84
6.	Himachal Pradesh	36.47	19.86	6.89	15.00	16.17	11.64	9.97	Jan., 84
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	34.77	24.00	11.00	26.00	17.08	18.00	8.00	Jan., 84
8.	Karnataka	16.32	220.80	233.94	254.00	271.22	175.38	148.39	Jan., 84
9.	Kerala	130.97	104.87	128.32	75.00	107.32	121.30	75.46	Jan., 84
10.	Madhya Pradesh	661.31	316.80	365.43	262.97	279.93	252.00	152.43	Jan., 84
11.	Maharashtra	430.77	358.74	468.00	500.00	188.42	295.38	79.76	Jan., 84
12.	Manipur	Nil	3.00	0.20	3.00	3.02	3.30	1.88	Jan., 84
13.	Meghalaya	Nil	3.20	Nil	2.80	2.36	4.80	0.19	Dec., 83
14.	Nagaland	94.00	3 43	1.36	3.40	3.62	1.50	1.70	Dec., 83
15.	Orissa	321.67	196.80	194.31	160.00	167.77	182.00	96.77	Jan., 84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Punjab	6.40	31.18	33.48	52.00	28.27	27.50	12.22	Jan., 84
17.	Rajasthan	259.52	80.23	95 48	31.20	48 16	67 76	38.64	Jan., 84
18.	Sikkim	0.47	2.56	1.00	1.90	2.18	0.90	2.47	Jan., 84
19.	Tamil Nadu	147.53	296.00	448.19	196.00	459.13	308.58	254.91	Jan., 84
20.	Tripura	77.45	9.72	14.90	13.60	13.73	9.90	5.52	Jan., 84
21.	Uttar Pradesh	479.36	534.40	367.15	660.00	415.36	550.40	262.68	Jan., 84
22.	West Bengal	328.51	179.73	195.38	237.00	360.22	311.00	218.95	Nov., 83
	UNION TERRITORIES								
23.	A & N Islands	5.58	1.48	2.02	2.00	2.99	0.28	1.98	Jan., 84
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	1.01	0.07	1.90	1.16	0.80	3.12	Jan., 84
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	N.A.	—	0.06	0.21	Jan., 84
26.	D & N Haveli	—	—	—	0 50	0.01	0.50	0.48	Jan., 84
27.	Delhi	—	—	—	N.A.	—	0.70	0.06	Nov., 83
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—	N.A.	2.28	3.66	3.30	Nov., 83
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	N.A.	0.49	0.14	1.59	Jan., 84
30.	Mizoram	0.55	1.92	1.41	1.90	6.54	0.46	0.97	Dec., 83
31.	Pondicherry	1.26	1.48	0.24	2.70	1.56	2.32	2.24	Jan., 84
	TOTAL	4135.81	3357.30	3545.19	3532.17	3500.98	3222.26	1853.36	

N.A.=Not available.

नालंदा में एक आलू अनुसंधान केन्द्र को स्थापना

2519. **श्री विजय कुमार यादव** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वतंत्रता से पूर्व बिहार शरीफ बिहार में जिला नालंदा का मुख्यालय करांची, सियालकोट, पठानकोट तथा उत्तर प्रदेश आदि के किसानों तथा व्यापारियों को आलू के बीज सप्लाई करने का मुख्य केन्द्र था;

(ख) क्या बिहार शरीफ में अधिक उपज के आलू बीजों को तैयार करने वाले एक केन्द्र की स्थापना न करने के कारण स्वयं बिहार शरीफ के किसानों को इन बीजों को पंजाब से खरीदना पड़ता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या नालंदा जिले में उच्च किस्म के आलू बीजों को तैयार करने के लिये एक अनुसंधान केन्द्र स्थापित करने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव है, यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) स्वतंत्रता से पूर्व बिहार के नालन्दा जिले के बिहार शरीफ में किसी सुव्यवस्थित बीज उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के होने और कराची, स्यालकोट, पठानकोट और उत्तर प्रदेश आदि के किसानों और व्यापारियों को बिहार शरीफ से आलू के बीजों की सप्लाई करने का कोई प्रमाणिक रिकार्ड नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। बिहार क्षेत्र में आलू और इसके बीज उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिक में सुधार लाने के लिए अनुसंधान कार्य चलाने हेतु 1949 में केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान शिमला का मुख्य क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान केन्द्र पटना में स्थापना किया गया था। गत 25 वर्षों में इस संस्थान के द्वारा अच्छी उपज देने वाली किस्में जैसे 'कुफरी चन्द्र-मुखी', 'कुफरी सिन्दूरी', 'कुफरी चमत्कार', और ओ० एन० 1645 वितरित की गयी हैं। रोग प्रतिरोधी होने और अच्छी उपज देने की क्षमता होने के कारण ये किस्में पहले उगाई जाने वाली "देसी" किस्मों के स्थान पर किसानों में लोकप्रिय हुई। बिहार राज्य अभी तक उड़ीसा, मध्यप्रदेश के कुछ भागों आदि को आलू के बीज भेज रहा है। फिर भी वास्तविक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। नालन्दा जिले में नये बीज उत्पादन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि बिहार में पहले से ही दो अनुसंधान केन्द्र हैं। इनमें से एक केन्द्र आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान के अधीन पटना में और दूसरा केन्द्र कांके में स्थित है जो अखिल भारतीय समन्वित आलू सुधार प्रायोजना के अन्तर्गत है।

Inauguration of WS and S.D. Scheme in Shakarpur

2520 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of WORK AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had inaugurated Water Supply and Sewerage Disposal Scheme at the Shakarpur resettlement colony, Delhi on 12 February, 1984;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme with details of other colonies to be covered under the scheme;

(c) whether Government are aware that during 1983-84 DDA has not spent any amount and no provision has been made for 1984-85 for the development of

unauthorised colonies now regularised where about 10 lakhs people are living in miserable conditions; and

(d) if so, the reasons and steps proposed to improve the conditions in these colonies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) On completion of the scheme, domestic individual connection of water supply and sewerage can be allowed to the residents of the JJR colony, Shakarpur.

2. According to the scheme sanctioned by the Govt., additional facilities in the form of water supply lines and Sewerage for individual connections improved storm water drains, culverts, roads and parks, peripheral services, overhead tanks and underground tanks are to be provided in all the resettlement colonies set up under the JJR scheme.

(c) and (d) This is not correct. The DDA has carried out number of development works in several unauthorised (regularised) colonies during 1983-84 and has spent approximately Rs. 85.97 lakhs in these colonies. A sum of Rs. 13.5 crores has been provided in Delhi Admn 's plan for the year 1984 85 as loans to the DDA & MCD for development of regularised unauthorised colonies in Delhi.

Allotment of land to cooperative housing societies

2521. SHRIMATI PRAMILLA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has allotted lands to the cooperative housing society/societies in Delhi;

(b) whether possession of land allotted has been given to the Press Association of India, New Delhi, for which a total amount of Rs. 2 lakhs been paid;

(c) whether the Delhi Development Authority has given "no objection certificate" to the Press Association of India, New Delhi; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) The question does not arise in view of the reply given to part (b).

Money spent to check erosion of Ganga

2522. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) how much money has been spent by the Centre so far to check erosion of the Ganga; and

(b) the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Anti-erosion measures to protect areas from erosion by river Ganga are taken up by concerned States out of their annual plan allocation. Some expenditure for protection of Mansi Narainpur reach has however been incurred/shared by the Central agencies like the Railways and the Ministry of Shipping & Transport.

Expenditure incurred by Railway in this reach in 1962 was Rs 35 lakhs, in 1965 Rs 30 lakhs, in 1970 Rs. 45 lakhs.

Part of this expenditure was also shared by Ministry of Shipping and Transport and Government of Bihar, Government of Bihar have reported that an expenditure of Rs. 10.32 crores has been incurred by Bihar on this work during the period 1973-74 to 1981-82. Part of this expenditure is to be shared by the Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Shipping and Transport. The shares of the Central Departments in this expenditure have not been decided.

Farakka Barrage Project has incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 14 crores for anti-erosion measures in the Ganga River.

The works have since been reported to have served the purpose for which they were constructed.

Implementation of NREP

2523. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has informed the prime Minister that implementation of the National Rural Employment Programme is highly unsatisfactory in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has urged the Prime Minister that the matter should be taken up with the concerned Chief Ministes;

(c) whether his Ministry has forced to take up this decision because of the continued failure of the States to implement the Programme effectively in these States;

(d) if so, the action Government have taken against those States for not being able to fully implement the NREP ; and

(e) how many States have so far implemented the programme in a proper manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (e) Performance of different States under the National Rural Employment Programme, which is included in the 20 point Programme, is reviewed periodically and review reports are furnished to the Prime Minister's Office and other concerned. In the latest review conducted on the basis of the performance upto January, 1984. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have been included amongst the 12 States with poor performance under NREP. Attention of the State Government is drawn at different levels for removing deficiencies and stepping up of the pace of implementation of the programme. It is expected that the performance of those and other States similarly placed would improve in February and March and the annual target of 300-400 million mandays of employment under NREP fixed for the country as a whole during the current year will be achieved. A statement indicating performance in different States relating to availability and utilisation of resources and also the employment generation target and achievement made there against during the current year is enclosed.

Statement

Statement showing the allocations mad , employment targets fixed and achiements made there during 1983-84 under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)

S. No.	States/UTs.	Funds allocated including the State share (Rs. in lakhs)	Funds utilised upto Jan., 1984 (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment target (lakh mandays)	Employment generated upto Jan., 1984 (lakh mandays)	Percentage of achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3980 00	1915.25	295.50	156.56	52 35
2.	Assam	876.00	256.12	65.70	25.62	39.00
3.	Bihar	5744.00	2209 51	405 46	190.73	47.04
4.	Gujarat	1300 00	1082.51	86 66	88.30	101.89
5.	Haryana	340.00	210.84	15.68	8.10	51.07
6.	Himachal Pradesh	240 00	135.23	11.64	9.97	85.65
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	300 00	160.22	18.00	8.00	44 44
8.	Karnataka	1900.00	1452.59	175.38	148.39	84.61
9.	Kerala	1860.00	860.34	121 30	75.46	62 21
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2940.00	1550.28	252.00	152.43	60 48
11.	Maharashtra	3200.00	1241.62	295.38	79.76	27.00
12.	Manipur	44.00	N.R.	3.30	1.88	56.97
13.	Meghalaya	60.00	3.31	4.80	0.35	3.96

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
14.	Nagaland	40.00	14.91	1.50	1.70	113.33
15.	Orissa	1820.00	915.15	182.00	96.77	53.17
16.	Punjab	550.00	350.09	27.50	12.22	44.44
17.	Rajasthan	960.00	525.47	67.76	38.64	57.16
18.	Sikkim	32.00	23.81	0.90	2.47	274.44
19.	Tamil Nadu	3600.00	2299.74	308.58	254.91	82.61
20.	Tripura	132.00	77 58	9.90	5.52	55.76
21.	Uttar Pradesh	6880.00	3950.15	550.40	262.68	47.76
22.	West Bengal	3110.00	1838.48	311.00	218.95	70.40
23.	A & N Islands	32.00	12.51	0.28	1.98	707.14
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.00	35.46	0.80	3.12	12 .88
25.	Chandigarh	8.00	4.45	0.06	0.21	350.00
26.	D & N Haveli	16.00	6.23	0.50	0.48	96.00
27.	Delhi	13.80	3.29	0.70	0.06	8.57
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	36.80	51.38	3.66	3.30	90.16
29.	Lakshadweep	8.00	13.02	0.14	1.59	345.65
30.	Mizoram	32.00	7.50	0.46	0.97	692.86
31.	Pondicherry	32.00	22.57	2.32	2.24	96.55
	Total :—	40118.60	21229.64*	3222.26	1853.36*	57.52

* As per reports received.

Review of the implementation 20-Point Programmes

2524. SHRI B V. DESAI :
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that this Ministry has started indepth review of the scheme implemented under new 20-Point Programme by it ;

(b) if so, the items his Ministry had to implement out of the 20-Point Programme announced by the Prime Minister earlier ;

(c) how many of the schemes have so far been fully implemented and how many are yet to be started ;

(d) whether supply of drinking water to problem villages and the distribution of house-sites-cum-construction assistance in the rural areas had registered tardy progress ;

(e) if so, the main reasons for the same ; and

(f) the steps being taken by Government to implement at least these two schemes during the current year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Minister of Works and Housing has started the indepth review of the following three programmes of the Revised 20-Point Programme :

Point No. 8—Supply of drinking water to problem villages ;

Point No. 9—Rural House Sites-Cum-Construction Assistance for landless workers.

Point No. 10—Environment Improvement of Urban Slum and houses for Economically Weaker Sections.

(b) The Ministry of Works and Housing was concerned for the following 2 points of the 20 Point Programme announced by the P.M. earlier.

Point No. 3—Stepping up of provision of house sites for landless and weaker sections.

Point No. 11—Socialisation of urban and urbanisable land. Ceiling on ownership and possession of vacant land and on plinth area of new dwelling units.

(c) All the schemes are continuing.

(d) to (f) Supply of drinking water to problem villages and distribution of house sites-cum-construction assistance are under the review After the exercise of review is over, this Ministry will be able to provide guidelines to the States/UTs. to step up the pace of the implementation of these schemes.

Implementation of House Sites-Cum-Construction Assistance Schemes for Landless Workers

2525. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that five States are unlikely to achieve the Sixth Plan targets for implementing the rural house sites-cum-construction assistance scheme for landless workers ;

(b) if so, how many States have so far completed 50 per cent of the target and the States which has less than 50 per cent ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take against those States which have not so far fulfilled the target ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Housing, being a State subject all the Social Housing Schemes are being implemented by the States/UTs. themselves.

(b) A statement indicating the States who have achieved the 50 per cent target/ below 50 per cent, according to the reports received from the State Governments is annexed.

(c) The Ministry of Works and Housing is having a constant review of the scheme.

Statement

Position upto 31.12.83

	House Sites		Construction Assistance	
	50% and above	below 50%	50% & above	below 50%
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Andhra Pradesh	Assam
2.	Gujarat	Bihar	Gujarat	Bihar
3.	Haryana	Jammu & Kashmir	Himachal Pradesh	Haryana
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Kerala	Karnataka	Jammu & Kashmir
5.	Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Kerala
6.	Maharashtra	Orissa	Tripura	Madhya Pradesh
7.	Punjab	West Bengal	West Bengal	Orissa
8.	Rajasthan			Punjab
9.	Tamil Nadu			Rajasthan
10.	Tripura			Tamil Nadu
11.	Uttar Pradesh			Uttar Pradesh

खाद्य तेलों का आयात

2526. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980 से अब तक की अवधि के दौरान वर्षवार विदेशों से विभिन्न किस्मों के खाद्य तेलों का कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया गया;

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान वर्षवार देश में इसका कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ग) क्या चार किलो के प्रत्येक वनस्पति तेल के टीन में तीन किलोग्राम आयातित खाद्य तेल होता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इतनी अधिक मात्रा में आयातित खाद्य तेल मिलाने के क्या कारण हैं; और इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) तेल वर्ष 1980-81 से 1982-83 के दौरान देश में खाद्य तेलों का उत्पादन इस प्रकार रहा है :—

(मात्रा हजार मीटरी टनों में)

वनस्पति तेल	तेल वर्ष 1980-81	तेल वर्ष 1981-82	तेल वर्ष 1982-83 (अनन्तिम)
खाद्य तेल			
मूंगफली का तेल	1129	1656	1278
सरसो का तेल	708	731	756
तिल का तेल	138	180	156
कुसुम का तेल	66	82	73
रामतिल (नाइजरसीड) का तेल	29	32	25
सोयाबीन का तेल	33	35	37
सूरजमुखी का तेल	24	57	81
बिनौले का तेल	249	282	277
नारियल का तेल	174	165	167
योग	2550	3220	2850

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

1980 से जनवरी, 1984 की अवधि के दौरान राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से सरकार के खाते में आयात किए गए विभिन्न किस्मों के खाद्य तेलों की मात्रा दर्शाने वाला विवरण

पंचाग वर्ष		मात्रा (लाख मी० टनों में)
1980	...	11.94
1981	...	11.54
1982	...	8.94
1983	...	12.56
1984 (जनवरी केवल)	...	0.63
तेलवार विवरण इस प्रकार है :—		
1980		
एस०बी०ओ०	...	6.28
आर०एस०ओ	...	1.51
एन०पी०ओ०	...	0.05
सी०पी०ओ०	...	0.70
आर०बी०डी० पी०ओ०	...	0.75
आर०बी०डी० पी०एल०	...	2.65
योग :		11.94
1981		
एस०बी०ओ०	...	5.51
आर०एस०ओ०	...	1.74
एन०पी०ओ०	...	0.95
आर०बी०डी० पी०ओ०	...	0.67
आर०बी०डी० पी०एल०	...	2.67
		11.54

पंचाम वर्ष		मात्रा (लाख मी० टनों में)
1982		
एस०बी०ओ०	...	3.65
आर०एस०ओ०	...	0.71
एन०पी०ओ०	...	1.09
आर०बी०डी० पी०ओ०	...	0.88
आर०बी०डी० पी०एल०	...	2.61
योग :		8·94
1983		
एस०बी०ओ०	...	4·96
आर०एस०ओ०	...	1.35
एन०पी०ओ०	...	0.87
आर०बी०डी० पी०ओ०	...	1·88
आर०बी०डी० पी०एल०	...	3·50
योग :		12·56
1984 (जनवरी)		
एस०बी०ओ०	...	0·25
आर०एस०ओ०	...	0·10
आर०बी०डी० पी०एल०	...	0.28
योग :		0.63

तिलहनों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन

2527. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981-82 में कितने लाख टन खाद्य तिलहनों का उत्पादन हुआ तथा उससे कितनी मात्रा में तेल प्राप्त किया गया;

(ख) क्या विशेषज्ञों के अनुसार नये तकनीक को अपनाकर तथा इसके लिए प्रोत्साहन देकर तिलहनों का अधिक उत्पादन प्राप्त किया जा सकता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो नये तकनीक को अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन न देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार द्वारा खाद्य तिलहनों में सुधार लाने के लिए अनुसंधान करने की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया है और यदि हां तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) 1981-82 में उत्पादित सात कुण्ट खाद्य तिलहनों की मात्रा 114.02 लाख मीटरी टन है। तिलहनों की उपर्युक्त मात्रा से वनस्पति तेलों का अनुमानित उत्पादन 27.73 लाख मीटरी टन है।

(ख) और (ग) जी हां।

तिलहनों का उत्पादन करने के लिए नई तकनीकों को अपनाने हेतु प्रोत्साहन दिए जा रहे हैं।

(घ) प्रमुख तिलहन फसलों की पैदावार में सुधार लाने के लिए अधिक उपज देने की व्यवस्था संबंधी तकनीकों का विकास करने के प्रयासों के साथ-साथ अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्में तथा संकर किस्मों का प्रजनन करने का अनुसंधान तेज किया गया है।

तिलहन के उत्पादन में अनुसंधान

2528. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तिलहन के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई अनुसंधान कार्य किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा देश में खाद्य तेल की बढ़ती हुई कमी की ओर ध्यान न देने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में भी खाद्य तेल के उत्पाद लक्ष्य के बढ़ाने पर जोर दिया गया है;

(घ) क्या इस उद्देश्य के लिए छठी योजना में जो धनराशि आवंटित की गई है वह अन्य योजनाओं में आवंटित धनराशि की अपेक्षा कम है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए कम धनराशि आवंटित करने के कारणों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी हां। तिलहनों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में सहायता करने के लिए गहन अनुसंधान किया जा रहा है। गुजरात में मूंगफली और मध्य प्रदेश में सोयाबीन संबंधी विशेष परियोजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करके तिलहनों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, महत्वपूर्ण तिलहन उत्पादक राज्यों में केन्द्र

द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं।

(ग) से (ङ) 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में तिलहनों के उत्पादन पर बल दिया गया है। 1981-82 से 1983-84 के बीच तिलहन उत्पादन के लक्ष्य और उपलब्धियां इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	उत्पादन लक्ष्य (लाख मीटरी टन)	उपलब्धियां (लाख मीटरी टनों में)
1981-82	112	121.94
1982-83	118—120	105.53
1983-84	125	अच्छी फसल होने के असार हैं।

छठी योजना में आवंटित राशि पिछली प्रत्येक पंचवर्षीय योजना से अधिक है।

Allotment of Government Accommodation to Private Institutions/Persons

2529. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many Government bungalows are allotted to persons/institutions who are neither Members of Parliament, nor Government officers and since when and at what rate; and

(b) the details mentioning names of the institutions/persons, description of accommodations, rent charged and time of occupation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Minimising Loss in FCI

2530. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kailwar Committee had made a report to Government on the methods to save losses of foodgrain of Food Corporation of India in transit, storage and pilferages;

(b) whether recently a study team of the Administrative Reforms Wing of the Department of Personnel has found that the FCI had made no progress in implementing the recommendations made by the Kailwar Committee; and

(c) if so, action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Study Team has called for more vigorous implementaton of certain recommendations made by ihe Committee. t

An Empowered Committee set up by the Government is considering the recommendations of the Study Team.

Irrigation Potential Added in M.P. State

2531. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of new irrigation potential added in M.P. through schemes and projects under Central and State sector during the year 1970-75, 1975-80 and 1980-83 ;

(b) whether any survey has been done on the new irrigation potential and its utilisation and results thereof ;

(c) whether statistical data on the above points supplied by M.P. is far exaggerated than in actual terms ;

(d) if not, whether attention of Government has been drawn to a recent Fact Finding Report by the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics and the article entitled "Shoddy work mars M.P. is irrigation projects" appearing in the Time of India, dated 1 February, 1984 Ahmedabad issue; and

(e) steps the Centre propose to take to see proper utilisation of funds and result oriented irrigation projects in the Central and State sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) No Projects are implemented under the Central sector since Irrigation is a State subject and Irrigation schemes are planned and implemented by the State Governments.

The total irrigation potential created by the schemes implemented by the State Government is given below :—

('000 ha.)

	Additional Irrigation potential created	Additional Utilisation
1969-74	314	380
1974-80	845	637
1980-83	460	398

In order to have an objective assessment of the working of minor irrigation programme, the Government of Madhya Pradesh conducted a fact finding study in the districts of Sarguja and Ujjain through the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics The study pointed out, among others, that the actual irrigation was less than the potential created, and that in the case of Ujjain district the actual irrigation as per field queries was reported to be about 3514 ha. as against 7330 ha. as per records of Irrigation Department.

(d) and (e) The Press report which refers to the study carried out by the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics has been noticed.

The minor irrigation works are not included in the CAD programme of M.P. Normally the major irrigation projects are included in the Centrally Sponsored CAD Programme. The study was initiated by the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the State Government who plan and implement the minor irrigation schemes is expected to take into consideration the findings of the survey in formulating future programmes.

Implementation of Rural Development Programmes

2532. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a two day conference of Secretaries of Rural Development of the States was convened by the Union Government recently to discuss the implementation of rural development programmes; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its deliberations along with the decision, keeping in view the assessment procedure for achievements under the programme, taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A meeting of the State Secretaries of Rural Development was held on 6th and 7th February, 1984 to discuss (a) problems of Integrated Rural Development Programme with special reference to credit flow, (b) the progress of National Rural Employment Programmes along with problems faced in their implementation. The main points for action that emerged were—

(i) District level and block level organisation must be quickly strengthened and the key officials should be given continuity of tenure and good support from higher levels.

(ii) Training and orientation programmes should be arranged for officials and non-officials with the programmes at various level.

(iii) The need for having an alert system for recovery to ensure that the Integrated Rural Development loans are recovered in time, was stressed.

(iv) Recovery of loans should be the joint responsibility of banks and the State Governments.

(v) The need for diversification of activities under IRDP should be based on skill and resources available in the area,

(vi) Higher allocation of funds for poor areas and special attention should be given to backward areas like North Eastern regions and to the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

(vii) More active involvement of local bodies such as Gram Panchayats and Zilla Parishads in the Programmes of NREP, IRDP etc. be ensured by earmarking a percentage of funds, if necessary.

(viii) More attention should be paid to the maintenance of assets created under the programmes, by making a specific provision of funds if required and

(ix) Special attention should be paid to the proper distribution of subsidised foodgrains through public distribution system or through the executive agencies.

Projects undertaken under NREP

2533. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the project taken up under National Rural Employment programme ;

(b) the State-wise allocation of funds for each project; and

(c) the details of State wise achievements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) Work projects under NREP

are to be taken up for execution as per national guidelines on the basis of the annual action plans prepared at the district level and approved by the District Rural Development Agencies. These are not required to be approved at the Central or State level. Hence, details of individual projects are not maintained at the Central level.

(b) and (c) A statement indicating the position of funds allocated including the State share, utilisations made and employment generated state-wise during the year 1983-84 as reported so far is enclosed. The allocations under NREP are made by the Centre, State-wise and not for individual projects.

Statement

Statement indicating the State-wise allocations made, utilisation thereof and employment generated during the year 1983-84 under National Rural Employment Programme.

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Allocation including State share during 1983-84 (Rs. lakhs)	Utilisation (Rs. lakhs)	Period to which information in col. (4) relates.	Employment generated (in lakh mandays)		
					Target	Achievement	Period to which information in col. (7) relates.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3980.00	1915.25	Dec 83	298.50	156.56	Jan. 84
2.	Assam	876.00	256.12	Dec. 83	65.70	25.62	Jan. 84
3.	Bihar	5744.00	2209.51	Jan. 84	405.46	190.73	Jan. 84
4.	Gujarat	1300.00	1082.51	Jan. 84	86.66	88.30	Jan. 84
5.	Haryana	340.00	210.84	Dec. 83	15.68	8.10	Jan. 84
6.	Himachal Pradesh	240.00	135.23	Dec. 83	11.64	9.97	Jan. 84
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	300.00	160.22	Dec. 83	18.00	8.00	Jan. 84
8.	Karnataka	1900.00	1452.59	Dec. 83	175.38	148.39	Jan. 84
9.	Kerala	1860.00	860.34	Nov. 83	121.30	75.46	Jan. 84
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2940.00	1550.28	Dec. 83	252.00	152.43	Jan. 84
11.	Maharashtra	3200.00	1241.62	Jan. 84	295.38	79.76	Jan. 84
12.	Manipur	44.00	N.R.	—	3.30	1.88	Jan. 84
13.	Maghalaya	60.00	3.31	Sept. 83	4.80	0.19	Dec. 83
14.	Nagaland	40.00	14.91	Nov. 83	1.50	1.70	Dec. 83
15.	Orissa	1820.00	915.15	Jan. 84	182.00	96.77	Jan. 84
16.	Punjab	550.00	350.09	Jan. 84	27.50	12.22	Jan. 84

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
17.	Rajasthan	960.00	525.47	Dec. 83	67.76	38.34	Jan. 84
18.	Sikkim	32.00	23.84	Dec. 83	0.90	2.47	Jan. 84
19.	Tamil Nadu	3600.00	2299.74	Dec. 83	308.58	254.91	Jan. 84
20.	Tripura	132.00	77.58	Dec. 83	9.90	5.52	Jan. 84
21.	Uttar Pradesh	6880.00	3950.15	Jan. 84	550.40	262.68	Jan. 84
22.	West Bengal	3110.00	1838.48	Nov. 83	311.00	218.95	Nov. 83
UNION TERRITORIES							
23.	A & N Islands	32.00	12.51	Dec. 83	0.28	1.98	Jan. 84
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.00	35.46*	Jan. 84	0.80	3.12	Jan. 84
25.	Chandigarh	8.00	4.45*	Jan. 84	0.06	0.21	Jan. 84
26.	D & N Haveli	16.00	6.23	Jan. 84	0.50	0.48	Jan. 84
27	Delhi	13.80	3.29	Jan. 84	0.70	0.06	Nov. 83
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	36.80	51.38*	Dec. 83	3.66	3.30	Nov. 83
29.	Lakshadweep	8.00	13.02	Jan. 84	0.14	1.59	Jan. 84
30.	Mizoram	32.00	7.50	Sept. 83	0.46	0.97	Dec 83
31.	Pondicherry	32.00	22.57	Jan. 84	2.32	2.24	Jan. 84
	TOTAL	40118.60	21229.64		3222.26	1853.36	

N.R.=Not reported

*Excess utilisation has been met from unutilised balance of previous year.

Big Capitalists in Agriculture

2534. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government want big capitalists to take to agriculture ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether small and poor farmers will be adversely affected as a result thereof; and

(d) if so, the justification for asking capitalists to take to agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : (a) to (c) A proposal was made by Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry for establishment of large farms by Corporate Sector on waste lands for producing exportable commodities. In view of the facts that land is a State subject and also because large areas may not be available due to population pressure, forest conservation policy, scattered nature of patches of waste-lands and the policy of leasing out land to landless, they were advised to contact the State Governments to indentify the specific land and prepare viable feasibility reports. They have not come up with any plans so far.

(d) Capitalists were not asked to take to agriculture.

New Rules for Hockey Game

2535. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that new rules are being instituted in the hockey world which are against the Indian hockey.

(b) the steps proposed to our representation in the international hockey forums; and

(c) the other proposals to raise the standard and regain the glorious position in hockey ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The Indian Olympic Association has indicated that this is not so.

(b) Necessary steps are to be proposed and taken by the concerned national sports federation in this respect.

(c) The Government has approved a coaching plan submitted by the Indian Hockey Federation for preparation of Indian national hockey team for defending its olympic title. This includes intensive coaching and exposures to international competitions. The entire admissible expenditure in the implementation of this plan is to be met by the Government.

Collapse of Buildings due to use of Sub-Standard Building Materials

2536. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK :
SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to use of substandard concrete and poor supervision of construction, there is an early decay of buildings constructed in India, especially in metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, whether during the recent past a number of buildings collapsed and there were cracks and crumblings concrete of buildings; and

(c) if so, steps contemplated by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN

THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No Sir. It has not come to the notice of this Ministry that there is an early decay of buildings constructed in India, specially in metropolitan cities due to use of substandard concrete and poor supervision of construction.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Off-take of Cereals and Sugar from P.D.S.

2537. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the off-take of cereals and sugar from Public Distribution System in the country during 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983;

(b) the share of different States for this period;

(c) the distribution of this off-take as between rural and urban areas during the years 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983;

(d) the actual issue price of rice and wheat in different States during 1980, 1981 1982 and 1983; and

(e) the number of fair price shops both private and cooperative in different States during 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Statements I & II indicating distribution of foodgrains through Public Distribution System in various States/Union Territories and liftings of levy sugar are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No. LT-7898/84].

(c) The break-up of distribution of foodgrains and sugar between rural and urban areas is not maintained.

(d) A statement-III showing central issue prices of rice and wheat for public distribution system for the years 1980 to 1983 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No. LT-7898/84]. The retail prices at which the grains are sold to the consumers from the fair prices/ration shops are fixed by the respective State Governments/Union Territories.

(e) A statement IV showing the number of fair price/ration shops including those run by cooperatives in each State/Union Territory is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No. LT-7898/84].

Rate of Commission allowed to Fair Price Shop Owners

2538. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fair price shops operating in the country during 198 ;

(b) the number of such shops in each State and Union Territory;

(c) the rate of commission or margin allowed to the fair price shops for sale of wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene in different States and Union Territories;

(d) the element of transport cost in the issue price of wheat, rice and sugar in various States and Union Territories; and

(e) the measures taken to ensure that the remote and unaccessible areas do not have to bear heavy transport cost; if so, what are those measures and how much is their annual cost ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The total number of fair price shops in the country as on 1-10-83 were about 2.97 lakhs.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) Since the implementation of the Public Distribution System is primarily the responsibility of the State Government/U. T. Administration, the Commission or margin allowed to the fair price shop owners which varies from State to State, is fixed by the concerned State Government/U.T. Administration.

(d) to (e) With respect to wheat and rice, Government of India are of the view that a margin of Rs. 15 per quintal over and above the Central issue prices is adequate to cover State Governments expenses of retaining etc. and the State Governments have been advised accordingly. However, the endprice of foodgrains is fixed by the State Governments/ U. T. Administrations themselves. The endprice of sugar, however, is fixed by the Central Government which is Rs. 4 per kg. at present.

For the population in hill States and in far-flung areas, foodgrains issued out of Central Pool are made available at central issue prices upto the principal distribution centres of respective States declared for such purpose. The FCI is accordingly reimbursing the cost of transportation of foodgrains from the FCI depots to these principal distribution centres of the raspective hill States and is thus taking care of consumers in this area. This scheme of subsidising transport cost has been extended to Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep administrations as well.

Statement

Number of Fair Price Shops in the country

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	No. of Fair Price Shops as on 1-10-83		
		Urban	Rural	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,663	24,961	30,624
2.	Assam	—	—	20,151
3	Bihar	—	—	28,711
4.	Gujarat	—	— inaccessible area	10,551
5.	Haryana	1,417	4,281	5,698
6.	Himachal Pradesh	194	2,548	2,742
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	2,336
8.	Karnataka	3,945	10,860	14,814
9.	Kerala	—	—	12,0 8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4,568	13,162	17,730
11.	Maharashtra	7,189	24,182	31,371
12.	Manipur	137	1,055	1,192
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	1,987
14.	Nagaland	102	61	163

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Orissa	2,971	16,254	19,225
16.	Punjab	—	—	10,801
17.	Rajasthan	2,540	8,735	11,275
18.	Sikkim	572	478	1,050
19.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	18,009
20.	Tripura	90	823	913
21.	Uttar Pradesh	11,997	10,210	22,207
22.	West Bengal	5,283	13,541	18,824
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	204
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	43	235	278
25.	Chandigarh Admn.	183	25	208
26.	D & N Haveli	—	42	42
27.	Delhi Admn.	—	—	2,970
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	92	313	405
29.	Lakshadweep	11	13	24
30.	Mizoram	60	323	383
31.	Pondichery	100	91	191
	TOTAL			2,97,097

Sale of the Plots at High Rates

2539. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is a tendency among the persons who have been allotted land for constructing residential houses at a very nominal price by D.D.A. in Delhi to sell the plots of land at a very high rate through a general power of attorney ;

(b) whether it is proposed to withdraw legal sanction to such general power of attorney ; and

(c) if so, when such a provision is likely to be made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No.

(b) and (c) The question does not arise in view of the reply given to part (a) of the question.

Procurement Centres in Andhra Pradesh

2540. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have made satisfactory arrangements regarding the number of wheat procuring centres during the ensuing rabi season ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the centres functioning in Andhra Pradesh at present ; and

(c) the number of wheat and rice procurement centres which have extended facilities to the farmers in Andhra Pradesh, alongwith their godowns facilities so far as the question of capacities is concerned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Satisfactory arrangements are being made for the procurement of wheat during the ensuing rabi season.

(b) and (c) Wheat procurement is not made in Andhra Pradesh. However, in the current kharif marketing season, 64 depots of the Food Corporation of India, with 8.00 lakh tonnes storage capacity, are functioning in the State as paddy/levy rice is received from the millers in the godowns.

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को दी गई धनराशि

2541. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1983-84 और 1984-85 के दौरान पृथक-पृथक विभिन्न राज्यों को राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम और अन्य ग्रामीण कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत दी गयी अथवा दिए जाने वाली धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा किन-किन राज्यों ने पहले राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दी गई धनराशि का उपयोग नहीं किया है और उन्होंने कितनी धनराशि का उपयोग नहीं किया है;

(ख) क्या प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित कर लिया गया है कि 'शैल्वज आफ प्रोजेक्ट' को डी०आर०डी०ए० द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने से पूर्व उसे विकास खण्डों से अनुमोदित करा लिया जाए; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत धनराशि के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए क्या अन्य उपाय करने का है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान आवंटित निधियों तथा पिछले वर्षों की उपयोग में न लाई गई उपलब्ध निधियों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण-एक संलग्न है । विवरण-दो में अन्य कार्यक्रमों से सम्बन्धित स्थिति दर्शायी गई है । वर्ष 1984-85 हेतु आवंटन को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लोगों की महसूस की गई आवश्यकताओं का विकास खण्डों के माध्यम से पता लगाकर जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेंसी द्वारा शेल्फ आफ प्रोजेक्ट्स तैयार की जाती है । शेल्फ आफ प्रोजेक्ट्स के आधार पर वार्षिक कार्रवाई योजना को अन्तिम

रूप दिया जाता है तथा जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेंसी द्वारा उनका अनुमोदन किया जाता है। राष्ट्रीय मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार विकास खण्डों के अनुमोदन की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ग) कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निर्माण कार्यों की मानिटरिंग को सभी स्तरों पर सुदृढ़ किया जा रहा है।

विवरण-एक

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान आबंटित निधियों, पिछले वर्ष की उपयोग में न लाई गई उपलब्ध निधियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा दर्शाने वाला विवरण

क्र० सं०	राज्यकेन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र	केन्द्रीय आबंटन	1.4.1983 को उपलब्ध उपयोग में न लाई गई धनराशि
1	2	3	4
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	1990.00	1297 88
2.	असम	438.00	338.27
3.	बिहार	2872.00	2312.77
4.	गुजरात	650.00	530.92
5.	हरियाणा	170.00	114.90
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	120.00	141.05
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	150.00	125.71
8.	कर्नाटक	950.00	957.04
9.	केरल	930.00	487.24
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	1470.00	237.42
11.	महाराष्ट्र	1600.00	1416.76
12.	मणिपुर	22.00	41.74
13.	मेघालय	30.00	39.50
14.	नागालैंड	20.00	7.73
15.	उड़ीसा	910.00	1368.51

1	2	3	4
16.	पंजाब	275.00	31·77
17.	राजस्थान	480·00	455·72
18.	सिक्किम	16·00	22.44
19.	तमिलनाडु	1800·00	751·37
20.	त्रिपुरा	66·00	19·10
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	3440.00	2647.30
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1555·00	2013·58
	केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र		
23.	अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	32.00	24.20
24.	अरूणाचल प्रदेश	32·00	24·06
25.	चण्डीगढ़	8 00	5·24
26.	दादरा तथा नागर हवेली	16.00	15·76
27.	दिल्ली	13·80	8·00
28.	गोवा, दमन और दीव	36·80	10.90
29.	लक्ष द्वीप	8.00	4.94
30.	मिजोरम	32.00	6 81
31.	पांडिचेरी	32.00	23·73
	योग	20164.60	15482·36

नोट : इस कार्यक्रम के लिए केन्द्र तथा राज्यों द्वारा बराबर-बराबर आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है । राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनके अंश के रूप में बराबर की धनराशि दी जाती है ।

विवरण-दो

वर्ष 1983-84 हेतु विभिन्न ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत राज्य वार केन्द्रीय आवंटन दर्शाने वाला विवरण

क्र० सं०	राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र ×	ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम ×	समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम	भूमि सुधार
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	990.00	1320.00	495.00	—	42.80
2.	असम	216.00	536.00	—	—	85.91
3.	बिहार	1425.00	2348.00	232.50	—	—
4.	गुजरात	320.00	872.00	315.00	41.20	10.86
5.	हरियाणा	84.00	372.00	67.50	115.00	25.16
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	60.00	276.00	—	50.00	—
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	75.00	452.00	97.50	50.00	—
8.	कर्नाटक	470.00	700.00	525.00	—	52.35
9.	केरल	470.00	604.00	—	—	—
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	780.00	1836.00	360.00	—	42.64
11.	महाराष्ट्र	790.00	1184.00	397.50	—	—
12.	मणिपुर	11.00	104.00	—	—	0.32
13.	मेघालय	15.00	120.00	—	—	—
14.	नगालैंड	10.00	84.00	—	—	—
15.	उड़ीसा	450.00	1256.00	292.50	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	पंजाब	135.00	472.00	—	—	2.35
17.	राजस्थान	240.00	944.00	135.00	785.50	75.06
18.	सिक्किम	8.00	16.00	—	—	—
19.	तमिलनाडु	890.00	1512.00	225.00	—	10.88
20.	त्रिपुरा	33.00	68.00	—	—	0.41
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1705.00	3548.00	472.50	—	6.75
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	770.00	1340.00	217.50	—	38.80
	केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र					
23.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	8.00	40.00	—	—	—
24.	अरूणाचल प्रदेश	8.00	384.00	—	—	—
25.	चंडीगढ़	2.00	8.00	—	—	—
26.	दादरा और नागर हवेली	4.00	8.00	—	—	2.20
27.	दिल्ली	4.00	40.00	—	—	—
28.	गोवा, दमन और दीव	9.00	96.00	—	—	—
29.	लक्षद्वीप	2.00	40.00	—	—	—
30.	मिजोरम	8.00	160.00	—	—	—
31.	पांडिचेरी	8.00	32.00	—	—	0.51
	योग :	10000.00	20772.00	3832.00	1041.70	397.00

× ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम के लिए पूर्णतया केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।

नोट : अन्य कार्यक्रम अर्थात समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम, मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम तथा भूमि सुधार कार्यक्रम के लिए केन्द्र तथा राज्यों द्वारा बराबर-बराबर वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनके अंश के रूप में बराबर की धनराशि दी जाती है।

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अधीन कार्यरत डी०आर०डी०ए० की स्वीकृति के बिना 'शेल्वज आफ प्रोजेक्ट्स' पर खर्च की गई धनराशि

2542. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनको इस आशय की रिपोर्ट मिली है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 'शेल्वज आफ प्रोजेक्ट्स' को राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के तहत डी०आर०डी०ए० द्वारा स्वीकृत किये बिना कार्य विशेष पर धनराशि खर्च की गई है;

(ख) क्या इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 'शेल्वज आफ प्रोजेक्ट्स' निर्धारित करते समय खण्ड विकास अधिकारियों के साथ भी आवश्यक विचार-विमर्श किया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस कार्यक्रम में लोक प्रतिनिधियों का वांछित सक्रिय सहयोग प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से उनका मंत्रालय राज्य सरकारों को क्या उपाय करने का सुझाव देगा ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के कार्य-निर्देशों में विशेष रूप से यह प्रावधान है कि जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेंसियों द्वारा विधिवत् अनुमोदित निर्माण परियोजनाओं को निष्पादन हेतु लिया जाना चाहिए।

(ख) और (ग) कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 'शेल्फ आफ प्रोजेक्ट्स' विभिन्न गांवों में लोगों द्वारा महसूस की गई आवश्यकताओं का पता लगाने के बाद साधारणतया विकास खण्डों के माध्यम से तैयार की जानी होती हैं। राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों पर इस बात के लिए बार-बार जोर दिया गया है कि इस पद्धति का सख्ती से पालन किया जाना चाहिए।

APC Recommendations for Sugarcane

2543. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the minimum sugarcane price recommended by Agricultural Prices Commission during last 3 years and the reasons for rejection of the recommendations in this behalf ; and

(b) the sugarcane price suggested by State Governments in tropical region for 1981-82, 1982-83 & 1983-84 seasons and how these suggestions were acted upon by Central Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) The Statutory minimum prices of sugarcane suggested by the Agricultural Prices Commission and the Governments of States in the tropical region for the last three seasons are tabulated below :—

(Prices in Rs. per quintal)

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Agricultural Prices Commission	15,50 linked to 8.5% recovery.	13.50 linked to 8.5% recovery + Rs. 2 as transportation cost	14.00 linked to 8 5% recovery+Rs. 2 as transportation cost.
*States**			
Andhra Pradesh	20 00 linked to 8.5% recovery	22.00 linked to 8.5% recovery	23.00 linked to 8.5% recovery
Kerala	30.00	—	—
Tamil Nadu	20.00 linked to 8.5% recovery	—	20.00 linked to 8.5% recovery
Goa Daman & Diu	18.00	18.50	—
Maharashtra	—	31.00 linked to 8.5% recovery.	—

*Whose suggestions were received in time.

As required, the minimum prices were fixed by the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of Clause 3(1) of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966. The prices covered the cost of cane production, adequately.

Cultivation of Soyabean

2544. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) whether under inspiration from CLUSA oilseed Project, Soyabean cultivation is expanding in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and if so, the evaluation of progress made in this direction in terms of productivity in the Districts covered and how this compares with yields per hectare in United States of Amrica ;

(b) whether there has been a significant drop in productivity in all the 5 districts of Madhya Pradesh from 1981-82 to 1982-83 and in 5 districts out of 10 in respect of Uttar Pradesh for the same period ; and

(c) whether Soyabean cultivation in India has been considered undesirable by nutrition experts and others as this is reducing cultivation of Bajra etc. and also due to export of Soyabean cake leading to extended imports of milk products etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The programme for production of soyabean in India is under operation in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh much before the initiation of CLUSA Project. Besides, Government of India is also implementing Special Project on Soyabean in Madhya Pradesh, while Generally Sponsored Scheme for Soyabean Development is in operation in Uttar Pradesh. The productivity of

soyabean in districts of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh during the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 is as follows. The drop in yteld per hectare is due to widespread drought experienced in Kharif 1982

(Yield (Kg./ha)

Madhya Pradesh	1981-82	198 -83
Indore	814	621
Ujjain	793	612
Dhar	840	507
Dewas	697	595
Uttar Pradesh		
Jhansi	498	300
Jalaun	500	830
Nainital	1000	1316
Almorah	802	599
Pithoragarh	1000	1000
Dehra Dun	698	500
Tehri Garhwal	806	900
Uttar Kashi	889	563
Pauri Garhwal	793	414
Chamoli	800	1036

The yield of soyabean in USA in 1982 has been reported by FAO Production Year Book as 2163 Kgs./ha.

(c) The cultivation of soyabean is advantageous to the farmers and accordingly farmers are increasing area under its cultivation. Madhya Pradesh which has the maximum area under soybean cultivation grows this crop mostly in Kharif fallows.

Exports of soyabean extraction/meal have been allowed keeping in view the production and demand within the country. The milk powder (all types) are allowed for imports on limited permissible basis.

Seminar on Oilseeds

2545. SHRI H N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of recommendation were made at a recent Seminar for oilseeds (Patriot) dated 9 February, 1984) and if so, the full details thereof along with Government decision thereon ;

(b) whether these recommendations are in line with those of the NCA and if not, the reasons of deviation if any ;

(c) whether there has been a total failure of Research and Development in the field of oilseeds despite claims of scores of new and better varieties of oilseeds each year with substantial increases in productivity ; and

(d) the new varieties indentified/released with claims of productivity since 1950 indicating the increased productivity in oilseeds production, the highest, the lowest and the figures for 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

The broad recommendations made in the recent Seminar organised by the National Productivity Council to increase Oilseeds Production in the country are :—

(i) to increase input supply and usage of irrigation water, making more water available to the oilseed crops, particularly rabi/summer groundnut crop, efficient water management and sprinkler irrigation ;

(ii) popularisation of fertilizers based on soil tests, application of phosphatic fertilizer and rhizobium culture in soyabean and groundnut and to increase production of bio-fertilizers ;

(iii) strengthening of seed Production Programme and suitable subsidy on certified and truthfully labelled seeds ; and provision of plant protection measures ;

(iv) increase in mid-term credit facilities, intensification of research efforts, particularly for development of high yielding varieties for unirrigated areas and tissue culture ;

(v) Intensifying Training and Visit System efforts for the production of oilseeds ;

(vi) Extension of soyabean cultivation in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh ;

(vii) Making support price more inducing for the oilseeds growers ;

(viii) Carrying out concurrent and periodic evaluations ;

(ix) Provision of insurance cover to high risk crops like oilseeds.

The Government is paying attention to these recommendations.

(b) Broadly, the recommendations of the Seminar as well as National Commission on Agriculture are related to augment production of oil seeds in the country.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The varieties developed for various important oilseed crops in the past alongwith their yield range have been as follows :—

Crop	Range of yield (Kg./ha.)	
	Dry Farming	Irrigated Farming
Groundnut	800-1800	2000-3500
Rapeseed—Mustard	800-1400	1500-2000
Sesamum	400-800	—
Safflower	800-1500	upto 2000
Sunflower	800-1000	upto 2000
Soyabean	1000-1200	2000-3000
Linseed	500-1000	upto 1300
Castor	800-1000	1500-2000

Some of the important varieties of cultivated oilseed crops are :—

Oilseed	Varieties
Groundnut	M-13, JL-24, DH-3-30, KRG-1, Kadri-3, TMV. 10, GAUG-10, TG-1, MH-2, BP-1, M-37, Kisan, Chandra, Jyoti, etc.
Rapeseed-Mustard	Durgamani (Mustard), Pusa Kalyani and KOS-1 (Brown Sarson) Sangam (Toria), Varuna, Prakash and RH-30 (Raya).
Sesamum	Pratap, T-13, Phule Til No. 1 and Punjab Till-1.
Safflower	Tara, Manjira, Annegeri-1, K-1, S-144 and JSF-2.
Sunflower	Morden and BSH-1 (Hybrid).
Soyabean	Ankur, JS. 2 and JS. 72-44.
Linseed	Jawahar 7 and T-397
Castor	Aruna, Bhagya Saubhagya, GAUCH-1 and GAUCH-3 (Hybrids).

Oilseeds production during the year 1982-83 was 105.53 lakh tonnes.

Expanding Soyabeans at the Expense of Bajra

2546. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government consider the present policy of expanding Soyabeans at the expense of Bajra desirable as also its policy to export animal feeds and import animal products such as milk powder ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Soyabean is largely cultivated in the Khrif fallows in the State of Madhya Pradesh, which is the largest soyabean producing State.

According to the policy, exports of animal feed items *viz.* deoiled cake, groundnut cake (extraction) and cotton expeller cakes are allowed only within the limited ceilings. As regards Soyabean extraction/meal, keeping in view the production and demand within the country, it has been considered desirable to allow the exports. Further exports of animal feed items are not significant. Milk powder (all types) are allowed for imports on limited permissible basis.

Outlay to Orisssa for Irrigation Products

2547. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the Sixth Plan Outlay fixed and provided to Orissa for execution of medium and major irrigation projects;

(b) the various irrigation projects included for execution under the above outlay;

(c) whether Government have made additional allocation to complete the execution of those projects within the target dates; and

(d) if so, the details of the allocation made and progress of those irrigation projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Development of towns during Sixth Plan

2548. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked by Government for the integrated development of small and medium towns during the Sixth Plan;

(b) the number of small and medium towns selected in different States for development;

(c) the State-wise particulars of those small and medium towns and allocation made to each State for the development of those towns; and

(d) the progress made in the development of those towns ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) In the Sixth Plan, the central Government has made an allocation of Rs. 96 crores for the Intergrated Development of Small and Mediums towns.

(b) 236 towns have been selected in different States and Union territories.

(c) and (d) State-wise particulars of small and medium towns allocations made progress upto 29.2.1984 are given in Annexure A. Laid on the Table of the House. [Pleaced in library. *See* No. LT. 7899/84].

हिन्दी में पत्राचार

2549. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान उसके मंत्रालय ने 'क' 'ख' और 'ग' क्षेत्रों में स्थित अपने विभागों, संबद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों को पृथक-पृथक कितने मूल पत्र भेजे हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार पृथक-पृथक कितने पत्र मूल रूप से हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में थे ;

(ग) उनके मंत्रालय को उपर्युक्त 'क' 'ख' और 'ग' क्षेत्रों में स्थित अपने विभागों, संबद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों से वर्षवार कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुये हैं ; और

(घ) इन मूल पत्रों मे से राज्य वार पृथक-पृथक कितने पत्र हिन्दी में और कितने अंग्रेजी में थे ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के क्रियान्वयन से संबंधित अनुदेशों के अनुसार, मंत्रालय द्वारा 'क', 'ख' और 'ग' क्षेत्रों में स्थित अपने

सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों को लिखे गये मूल पत्रों का रिकार्ड अक्तूबर, 1982 से रखा जा रहा है।

मन्त्रालय द्वारा अपने सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों को लिखे गए मूल पत्रों के आंकड़े नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

	क्षेत्र "क"		क्षेत्र "ख"		क्षेत्र "ग"	
	अंग्रेजी	हिन्दी	अंग्रेजी	हिन्दी	अंग्रेजी	हिन्दी
1.10.82 से 31.3.83	10,659	1,402	4,672	64	4,569	100
1.4.83 से 30.9.83	6,095	251	2,342	257	2,852	621

(ग) और (घ) उपरोक्त अनुदेशों के अनुसार, मंत्रालय सभी स्रोतों से हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों की संख्या का रिकार्ड रखता है। 'क', 'ख' और 'ग' क्षेत्रों में स्थित संलग्न और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों से प्राप्त मूल पत्रों का क्षेत्रवार अलग से कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है।

1981-82 से 1983-84 की अवधि के (30-9-83 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि) के दौरान मंत्रालय में प्राप्त हिन्दी पत्रों के आंकड़े नीचे दिये गये हैं : —

1981-82	...	14,698
1982-83	...	8,370
1983-84 (1.4.83 से 30.9.83)	...	2,785

हिन्दी में पत्राचार

2550. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबंधों के अनुसार वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान उनके मंत्रालय ने 'क', 'ख' और 'ग' क्षेत्रों में स्थित अपने विभागों, सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों को पृथक-पृथक कितने मूल पत्र लिखे हैं;

(ख) उनमें से राज्यवार और वर्षवार, पृथक-पृथक, कितने पत्र मूल रूप से हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में थे;

(ग) उनके मंत्रालयों को उपर्युक्त 'क', 'ख' और 'ग' क्षेत्रों में स्थित अपने विभागों, सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों से वर्षवार कितने मूल पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं; और

(घ) इन मूल पत्रों में से राज्यवार पृथक-पृथक कितने पत्र हिन्दी में और कितने अंग्रेजी में थे ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) :

(क) और (ख) इस मंत्रालय द्वारा क्षेत्र 'क', 'ख' तथा 'ग' में स्थित अपने सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा उपक्रमों को भेजे गये मूल पत्रों का अलग से कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है।

(ग) और (घ) मंत्रालय में क्षेत्र 'क', 'ख' तथा 'ग' में स्थित सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों से प्राप्त मूल पत्रों तथा अन्य पत्रों में अन्तर भेद करना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि इस प्रयोजन के लिये अलग से कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है।

Selection Grade to Staff of G. B. W. R. O.

2551. R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the fact that the general order in respect of Selection Grade to the Ministerial and Work- charged staff of the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation now under administrative control of the Central Water Commission has not yet been implemented; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Admissibility of introducing Selection Grade to the Ministerial and Work-Charged staff of the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation now under administrative control of the Central Water Commission, has since been examined in consultation with the Ministry oi Finance and necessary sanction creating eight posts of Peon and five posts of Chowkidar in the Selection Grade has been issued to be filled as per conditions laid down by Ministry of Finance.

Failure of Rabi Crops due to Drought

2552. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports of severe drought from any parts of the country, as a result of the failure of Rabi crops in these regions in 1983-84;

(b) if so, the names of the States/ Union Territories concerned alongwith the extent of damange reported to the Government;

(c) the relief measures adopted by State Governments and the assistance provided by Central Government to these Sates/regions; and

(d) if not, the ltkely date by which the requ red assistance would be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) There are no reports from any part of the country indicating drought conditions, on account of failure of Rabi crop of 1983-84.

(b) to (d) In view of the reply given in (a) above, the questions do not arise.

Selection of Place for Holding Olympic Games

2553. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for selecting place for holding olympic games;

(b) what is the composition of the present selection Committee;

(c) whether Government propose to organise olympic games in India in the near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (d) Selection of a city for holding Olympic Games from amongst candidate cities is the sole prerogative of the International Olympic Committee. Normally this selection is finalised about six years in advance of the Olympic Games. Governments have received a proposal from the Indian Olympic Association for permitting them to bid for holding 1992 Olympic Games India. Since selection of the venue would be considered by the International Olympic Committee only in 1986, the stage for the Government taking a decision in the matter has not been reached.

Incentive to Sportsmen

2554. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provided additional incentives to sports men and women;

(b) whether some posts are proposed to the reserved for sports men and women;

(c) whether guidelines have been sent to various States, employment exchanges, Univercity Grants Commision and Union Public Services Commissions to take necessary steps in this regard; and

(d) if so, the response from such recruitment boards ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) The draft Resolution on National Sports Policy recommended by the All India Council of Sports and endorsed by the Conference of Sports Ministers of State Governments and Union Torritory Administrations hold on the 1st September, 1983 progress that adequate incentives including special consideration in the matter of employment should be given to those who excel in sports.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Employees Working in Super Bazar

2555. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of temporary/daily wages employees working in Super Bazar and their date of appointment year-wise since January, 1981; and

(b) the reasons for not making their services regular so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) There are 349 temporary/daily wages employees working in Super Bazar. Their date of appointment, year-wise since January, 1981 is given in the attached statement.

(b) The Managing Committee has constituted a Sub-Committee for appointment/promotion including the regularisation of the services of daily wage/temporary employees. The committee regularises them depending upon the exigencies of work of permanent nature and performance of such employees. An exercise is also being made to determine the permanent strength of such unit of Super Bazar which will guide the process of regularisation of employees.

Statement

Details of the Temporary/Daily Wage Employees engaged during the year 1981, 1982 and 1983

Year 1981			Year 1981		
Date of Appointment	Total No. of staff		Date of Appointment	Total No. of staff	
1.1.1981	...	3	18.7.1981	...	1
19.1.1981	...	1	27.7.1981	...	2
2.2.1981	...	1	1.8.1981	...	1
1.2.1981	...	1	2.8.1981	...	1
1.3.1981	...	2	25.8.1981	...	1
11.3.1981	...	1	1.9.1981	...	1
2.4.1981	...	1	7.9.1981	...	1
12.4.1981	...	2	22.9.1981	...	1
20.4.1981	...	2	1.10.1981	...	2
1.5.1981	...	3	6.10.1981	...	2
2.5.1981	...	1	9.10.1981	...	1
3.5.1981	...	1	4.11.1981	...	1
6.5.1981	...	1	10.11.1981	...	1
14.5.1981	...	1	13.11.1981	...	1
21.5.1981	...	1	27.11.1981	...	1
25.5.1981	...	1	14.12.1981	...	1
29.5.1981	...	1	20.12.1981	...	1
1.6.1981	...	1	21.12.1981	...	1
6.6.1981	...	2	23.12.1981	...	1
10.6.1981	...	1	26.12.1981	...	1
24.6.1981	...	1	1981	...	8
1.7.1981	...	1			
9.7.1981	...	2	G. Total :		63

Year 1982			Year 1982		
Date of Appointment	Total No. of staff		Date of Appointment	Total No. of staff	
4.1.1982	...	1	24.8.1982	...	2
7.1.1982	...	1	25.8.1982	...	1
10.1.1982	...	1	26.8.1982	...	1
13.1.1982	...	1	1.9.1982	...	3
22.2.1982	...	2	2.9.1982	...	1
9.3.1982	...	1	4.9.1982	...	1
12.3.1982	...	1	6.9.1982	...	1
14.3.1982	...	1	8.9.1982	...	3
19.3.1982	...	1	16.9.1982	...	2
22.3.1982	...	2	17.9.1982	..	1
1.4.1982	...	2	21.9.1982	...	1
2.4.1982	...	2	23.9.1982	...	1
6.4.1982	...	1	29.9.1982	...	1
9.4.1982	...	1	1.10.1982	...	1
14.4.1982	...	1	7.10.1982	...	1
22.4.1982	...	1	8.10.1982	...	1
1.5.1982	...	1	13.10.1982	...	1
6.5.1982	...	1	14.10.1982	...	2
6.6.1982	...	1	21.10.1982	...	1
9.6.1982	...	1	22.10.1982	...	2
10.6.1982	...	2	24.10.1982	...	2
28.6.1982	...	1	27.10.1982	...	1
1.7.1982	...	3	28.10.1982	...	1
8.7.1982	...	5	4.11.1982	...	1
10.7.1982	...	1	7.11.1982	...	1
13.7.1982	...	1	23.11.1982	...	1
20.7.1982	...	1	3.12.1982	...	2
30.7.1982	...	1	18.12.1982	...	1
5.8.1982	...	2	22.12.1982	...	1
9.8.1982	...	1	28.12.1982	...	2
19.8.1982	...	1	30.12.1982	...	1
20.8.1982	...	1	1982	...	7
23.8.1982	...	1	G. Total		98

Year 1983			Year 1983		
Date of Appointment	Total No. of Staff		Date of Appointment	Total No. of staff	
1-1-83	...	1	16-5-83	...	1
3-1-83	...	2	27-5-83	...	1
6-1-83	...	2	1-6-83	...	5
17-1-83	...	1	3-6-83	...	1
18-1-83	...	3	18-6-83	...	1
22-1-83	...	1	13-6-83	...	1
23-1-83	...	1	14-6-83	...	1
27-1-83	...	3	16-6-83	...	2
30-1-83	...	1	17-6-83	...	1
1-2-83	...	1	21-6-83	...	1
15-2-83	...	1	22-6-83	...	1
17-2-83	...	1	23-6-83	...	2
19-2-83	...	1	29-6-83	...	1
20-2-83	...	1	1-7-83	...	4
22-2-83	...	1	4-7-83	...	1
24-2-83	...	2	5-7-83	...	1
25-2-83	...	1	7-7-83	...	2
1-3-83	...	1	8-7-83	...	1
7-3-83	...	2	13-7-83	...	1
10-3-83	...	1	14-7-83	...	1
1-4-83	...	3	15-7.83	...	1
4-4-83	...	2	20-7-83	...	1
24-4-83	...	1	27-7-83	...	1
25-4-83	...	1	29-7-83	...	1
29-4-83	...	1	1-8-83	...	7
1-5-83	...	1	2-8-83	...	1
2-5-83	...	1	3-8.83	...	1
3-5-83	...	3	4-8-83	...	8
5-5-83	...	1	5-8-83	...	1
7-5-83	...	4	7-8-83	...	2
11-5-83	...	1	8-8-83	...	2

Year 1983			Year 1983		
Date of Appointment	Total No. of staff		Date of Appointment	Total No. of Staff	
13-8-83	...	1	21-10-83	...	1
16-8-83	...	1	22-10-83	...	1
18-8-83	...	1	23-10-83	...	2
20-8-83	...	1	26-10-83	...	1
22-8-83	...	1	27-10-83	...	2
23-8-83	...	1	1-11-83	...	6
29-8-83	...	1	2-11-83	...	4
1-9-83	...	2	3-11-83	...	4
4-9-83	...	1	7-11-83	...	1
6-9-83	...	1	10-11-83	...	1
13-9-83	...	1	15-11-83	...	1
17-9-83	...	1	16-11-83	...	1
19-9-83	...	2	17-11-83	...	1
21-9-83	...	4	18-11-83	...	3
23-9-83	...	1	19-11-83	...	1
26-9-83	...	1	22-11-83	...	1
27-9-83	...	2	24-11-83	...	1
29-9-83	...	2	1-12-83	...	2
30-9-83	...	1	6-12-83	...	1
1-10-83	...	5	10-12-83	...	1
3-10-83	...	2	12-12-83	...	1
6-10-83	...	2	13-12-83	...	2
10-10-83	...	2	15-12-83	...	3
11-10-83	...	1	22-12-83	...	1
12-10-83	...	1			
20-10-83	...	3	G. Total		188

Standard of Sports

2556. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is going backward in every international sports competition;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) steps Government are taking to groom the players from early age after locating them at school level ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments in grooming players from early age by award of scholarships under the Sports Talent Search Scholarship Scheme, holding of junior national coaching camps and holding of National Championships, etc.

Civic Amenities in Regularised Colonies

2557. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many unauthorised colonies are in Delhi at present;

(b) steps being taken to stop coming up new such colonies;

(c) unauthorised colonies regularised this year;

(d) whether civic amenities have been provided so far in regularised colonies; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPOKTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Orders have been issued by the Government that unauthorised colonies in Delhi covering residential and commercial structures constructed upto 30-6-77 and 16 2-77 respectively may be regularised. In pursuance of these orders, the DDA and MCD had earlier compiled a list of 612 unauthorised colonies which was scrutinised by a Technical Committee appointed by the Lt. Governor of Delhi. The Technical Committee prepared a revised list of 607 unauthorised colonies excluding some village extensions and colonies in notified slum areas for consideration out of which the cases of 605 unauthorised colonies have already been considered by the Technical Committee as follows :

(i) No. of colonies which have already been approved by the DDA and MCD after scrutiny by the Technical Committee	519
(ii) No. of colonies which have been recommended by the Technical Committee for approval and whose cases are under consideration with the DDA and MCD.	21
(iii) No. of colonies recommended by the Technical Committee for adjustment in the overall re-development of the area	3
(iv) No of colonies whose cases have been placed by the DDA before the Technical Committee	8
(v) No. of colonies whose cases for regularisation have been rejected by Technical Committee	54
Total	605

2. The cases of the remaining two colonies for regularisation have not yet been put up to the Technical Committee.

(b) Action against unauthorised constructions is taken by the DDA and local bodies in Delhi under the provisions of the relevant Acts. It is also proposed to amend these Acts to deal more effectively with the cases of encroachments on public land and unauthorised constructions in Delhi. Necessary Bills for this purpose (two by this Ministry and two by the Ministry of Home Affairs) have already been introduced in the Lok Sabha.

2. The DDA has also reported that action to check land racketeering is also being taken under the provisions of the Delhi Lands (Restrictions on Transfer) Act, 1972 under which about 3,000 arrests have been made by the Special Cell. The acquired vacant lands have also been fenced by the DDA and watch and ward staff deployed to look after them.

(c) So far 11 unauthorised colonies have been regularised in 1984.

(d) and (e) The Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported that water supply has been provided in 187 colonies out of which 36 colonies have part water supply. Sewers have also been provided in 59 colonies out of which 9 colonies are partly provided with sewerage system, DESU has stated that according to the position as assessed on 22-10-83, most of the colonies regularised earlier have been provided with minimum facilities of electric supply.

2. Instructions have also been issued to the DDA and MCD that basic amenities may be provided in all the regularised unauthorised colonies on payment of development charges by the beneficiaries and the fulfilment of other conditions prescribed by the concerned local authorities.

Guidelines to States for the Consolidation of Holding Programme

2558. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Guidelines have been sent to various States requesting them to expedite the Consolidation of Holding Programme;

(b) the specific measures taken by different States in this regard; and

(c) the details of the steps taken in this regard in Orissa during the Sixth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISAR) : (a) to (c) The Sixth Five Year Plan provides the important guidelines for consolidation of holdings. The States are being advised from time to time to implement them expeditiously. Laws for consolidation have already been enacted in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa. Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Delhi and Dadra Nagar & Haveli have also enacted laws for consolidation. Many of them have been implementing these laws effectively. More than 39% of the total agricultural land has already been consolidated in the country.

More than 2 lakh 71 thousand hectares of land have already been consolidated in Orissa under the State programme of consolidation of holdings. In addition, under the International Development Agency assisted Orissa Irrigation Project, 2 lakh 3 thousand hectares have been consolidated Phase II of this programme also provides for consolidation in another 1 lakh 60 thousand hectares in the major commands of the Mahanadi Delta. Hirakud and Salandi.

Import of Edible Oil

2559. SHRI T. S NEGI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of edible oils imported during the last three years, year-wise, and the names of the countries from which edible oil has been imported; and

(b) the quantity and value of edible oil or oil-seeds which Government propose to import during '984 and the names of the countries and companies with which contracts have been entered into ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The quantity and value of imports of edible oils during years 1981, 1982 and 1983 are as follows :

Calendar year	Quantity (Lakh MT.)	Value (Rs. crores)
1981	11.5	549.18
1982	8.94	390.89
1983	12.56	628.10

The countries from which edible oils are normally shipped by sellers are as follows :—

Oils	Countries
Soyabeen oil	USA, Brazil & W. Europe
Rapeseed oil	Canada, W. Europe
Palm oils (Neutralised Palm oil, RBD Palm oil and RBD Palmolein)	Malaysia & Indonesia

(b) The quantity to be imported is decided by the Government from time to time after taking into consideration factors like production of edible oils in the country, demand for edible oils, price trends in the national and international markets, availability of foreign exchange and such other factors. The quantity of edible oils to be imported during 1984 has not yet been decided. A statement indicating the contracts for import of edible oils entered into by STC during January & February, 1984 and the countries from which the oils are likely to be shipped is attached.

Statement

Contracts for Imports of Edible Oils entered into by STC during January and February, 1984

Oil	Quantity (in M.T.)	Quantity	Name of Suppliers
S. B. O. S. F. S. O.	2,30,000 48,500	U. S. A., Brazil & West Europe.	Nidera, Rotterdam Marpro, London Voest Alpine, Linz (Austria) Cargill, New York Coprosal, Geneva Louis Dreyfus, New York Paba, New York Northern Sales, Canada
R. S. O.	1,04,000	Canada and West Europe.	Punge, London Cargill, New York Marpro, London Rolimpex, Warsaw.
R. B. D. PL.	16,500	Malaysia & Indonesia	Nalin, Malaysia C. Itoh Singapore Cack, Singapore.

Eucalyptus Trees

2560. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in pursuance of the afforestation and social forestry schemes eucalyptus trees have been grown in several areas in recent years.

(b) whether there has been criticism from agricultural scientists that eucalyptus trees drains the soil of its reserves of water and impoverish it considerably; and

(c) whether the policy is being revised in the light of the above criticism ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) में बायो फर्टिलाइजर फैक्ट्री स्थापित करना

2561. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'नाफेड' का विचार सातवेर रोड, इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) में एक बायो फर्टिलाइजर फैक्ट्री (रिहजोबियम कल्चर) स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा तैयार की गई संभाव्यता रिपोर्ट के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ (नेफेड) ने कृषि मंत्रालय के विचारों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए परियोजना की रूपरेखा को अन्तिम रूप दिया है । राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम ने इस यूनिट की 27·20 लाख रुपये की एक मुश्त लागत पर स्थापना करने के नेफेड के प्रस्ताव की स्वीकृति दे दी है, जिसमें राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम 19 लाख रुपये की ऋण सहायता और नेफेड द्वारा अपने स्रोतों द्वारा जुटाई जाएगी ।

नेफेड ने इस प्रयोजन के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण कर लिया है और सार्वजनिक निर्माण कार्यक्रम को अन्तिम रूप देने के लिए कार्य करना शुरू कर दिया है । संयंत्र और मशीनरी की अधिप्राप्ति के लिए भी कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी गई है ।

यह यूनिट प्रति एकड़ की आवश्यकतानुसार रिजोलियम कल्चर के 150 ग्राम के पैकेट तैयार करेगी और यूनिट की स्थापित क्षमता 10 लाख ऐसे पैकेट प्रति वर्ष तैयार करने की है। यह सभी दलहनों तथा सोयाबीन और मूंगफली की फसलों के लिए उपयुक्त होगी । उत्पादों का विपणन मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात राज्यों में किया जाएगा ।

मूल्यों में वृद्धि के कारण नारियल के तेल का आयात

2562. **श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :**
डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में देश में नारियल के तेल के मूल्यों में भारी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्तमान मूल्य क्या हैं और क्या मूल्य वृद्धि रोकने के लिए उसका निर्यात स्थगित कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका मूल्यों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा था ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने मूल्य वृद्धि रोकने हेतु इसका आयात करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) पिछले चार महीनों के दौरान नारियल के तेल के थोक मूल्य सूचकांक नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

मास	थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (आधार 1970-71=100)
नवम्बर, 1983 ...	377 4
दिसम्बर, 1983 ...	407.0*
जनवरी, 1984 ...	418 3*
18.2.1984 ...	455.3*

आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं ।

नारियल के तेल के निर्यात पर पहले से ही प्रतिबंध है । अतः नारियल के तेल के मूल्यों में हाल में हुई वृद्धि पर प्रतिबंध के कारण प्रभाव पड़ने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

(घ) और (ङ) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने नारियल के तेल की कुछ मात्रा आयात करने का निर्णय किया है और इस बारे में प्रबंध किये जा रहे हैं ।

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12 hrs.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : Adjournment motion... *Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I want to make a submission. The submission is regarding a very important matter. In Bombay and Maharashtra...*(Interruptions)*.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, आपने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन एलाऊ नहीं किया लेकिन आप काल-अटेंशन ले सकते है । आप ला मिनिस्टर को डायरेक्ट कर सकते हैं कि वे सदन में स्टेटमेंट दें ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Before you fix that, I want to make a submission. Don't reject the adjournment motion. Supreme Court has given judgment...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसको देखना पड़ेगा ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That any Private citizen can, under the Prevention of Corruption Act, Prosecute a Member of any legislature. *(Interruptions)*

Today the news has come in the newspapers in Bombay as well as in Delhi that the Prime Minister had advised the Union Law Ministry to see what type of amendment can be made.

MR. SPEAKER : I will get it confirmed.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I want Attorney General to be called to the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has officially announced in Bombay. It has appeared in the press. He has confirmed that the Prime Minister has asked him to consult the Attorney General. It is a serious matter. *(Interruptions)*. It is reducing the dignity of the legislators *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You direct the Law Minister... *(Interruptions.)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please admit the adjournment motion. I have given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a question of giving notice.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You direct the Law Minister to make a statement. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question for adjournment motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anything.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : No mention of anybody's name.

*(Interruptions)***

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (शाजापुर) : आपने कहा है कि रिकार्ड पर कुछ नहीं जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो बिना मेरी पर्मीशन के कहा जाता है वह नहीं जायेगा लेकिन जितना मैंने एलाऊ किया है उसको सुना है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बीस आदमियों को एक साथ एलाऊ नहीं कर सकता। मैंने जितना एलाऊ किया है वह सारा रिकार्डेड है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have heard. I have given my ruling after that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Have I said anything un-Parliamentary? I have repeated everything that I had said in the past and it had gone on record. I have said Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratishthan...*(Interruptions)*

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप इसका रास्ता निकालिए।

(व्यवधान)

** Not recorded.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is your criterion? *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : I will not. My criterion is that I have heard. I have overruled. Finished. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : No question of subject here.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री को कोई सलाह दी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पूछूंगा । I will confirm and then discuss.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या एटार्नीजनरल को भी बुलाया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखूंगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बम्बई में आज मुकद्दमा शुरू हो रहा है ।

···(**व्यवधान**)···

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot take the things at the face value. I have to get the confirmation. I have to get the information.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी मुझे कन्फर्म करनी पड़ेगी । उसके बाद इत्तिला लेनी पड़ेगी । फिर मैं आपसे डिस्कस कर लूंगा । आपने कालिंग एटेंशन दिया है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have the Press report. In the Bombay Press, the Chief Minister officially announced: "I have been advised by the Prime Minister to get the law amended and to consult the Attorney General. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : Look, I will keep it in my considerations. उनका कांकरेंट सब्जैक्ट है । मैं देखूंगा कि कितना इंटाइअलमेंट है कितना नहीं है । we can think about that. Call attention.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में डिस्कस कर लेंगे ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No call-attention. Let it be discussed under special discussion under rule 193.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपसे सलाह कर लूंगा । कोई बंदिश नहीं है । मैं पहले पता कर लूं । ···(**व्यवधान**)···

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please do that, Sir.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो खबरें आई हैं, उनसे पता चलता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का इरादा अच्छा नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पता कर लूं :

···(**व्यवधान**)···

MR. SPEAKER : I can't say anything. I can't allow. Unless and until I get the confirmation, I cannot allow anything.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anything.

*(Interruptions)***

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let him clarify the issue.

** Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, मैंने एक दफा कह दिया, एक हजार दफा कह दिया। एक आदमी कहे या पचास आदमी कहें, बात एक ही है। मैंने साफ कहा है कि मैं पता करूंगा और फिर बात करूंगा।

...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप सरकार को चाहिए कि वह आज शाम से पहले बयान दे। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI A. K. BALAN (Ottapalam) : Sir, I have given a notice..... (*Interruptions*).**

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You should ask the Law Minister to make a statement. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. K. K. TEWARY(Buxar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. Sir, he is taking advantage of the issue for the sake of publicity. There is nothing to tell the House. Therefore, nothing about that matter should go on record. You have given your ruling. Now, it is merely for publicity and merely with a view to malign certain persons, they are raising the matter.

Therefore, you have ruled that you will not consider the matter like this. Therefore, anything said about this should be expunged from the proceedings. I want your ruling, Sir. (*Interrupitons*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको एक बात बता दी है।

(*Interruptions*)**

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Nothing of that should be on recorded.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये। आपको कष्ट हो रहा है। बैठ जाइए। मुझे बड़ी चिंता होती है। मुझे आपके गले का भी ख्याल करना पड़ता है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात जब हमने तय कर ली है। मुझे पूरी जानकारी तो ले लेने दीजिए। यदि आप पचास बारी-बारी बात करेंगे, तो वक्त जाया करेंगे। मैंने जो कहा है, आप मेरी बात सुनिए।

...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, it is a very serious matter. (*Interrupitons.*)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't get agitated. (*Interruptions*). If you shout too loudly, your blood pressure may go up. We have to see everything in a proper perspective. (*Interruptions*). It is not so simple. I have assured you on that.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : इस व्यवस्था से हम लोग सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं रजिस्ट्री करवा कर तो दे नहीं सकता।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : शाम तक बयान दिलवा दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक पूछ न लूं यह कैसे हो सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप पूछ लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन इस तरह से नहीं।

**Not recorded.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम शाम तक का समय दे रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid. Rao Birendra Singh.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We are walking out in protest.

(Interruptions)

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and some other Hon. Member then left the House.]

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under Essential Commodities Act

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

(1) The Seeds (control) Order, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 932 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1983.

(2) G.S.R. 59(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1984 regarding fixation of prices of physical/granulated mixtures of fertilizers. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7878/84.]

Annual Report of and Statement *re* Review on Rajghat Samadhi Committee, New Delhi for 1982-83 etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-7879/84]

Notification under Delhi Development Act

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F. 7(11)/83-P.B.I/43 (Hindi and English versions) containing Corrigendum to English version of Notification No F.7-(11)/83.P.B.I./43 dated the 5th July, 1983, under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7880/84]

Notification under Customs Act

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 204(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 116/79- Customs dated the 1st June 1979 so as to make procedural change in the said notification, so that, if import is in relation to a Seminar, Congress or Conference, the benefit can be availed of by the importer on the basis of a certificate

issued by the Ministry Administratively concerned with the Seminar, Congress or Conference, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7881/84.]

Vegetable Oil Products Control (Second Amendment) Order 1983 *458*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Sir, on behalf of Dr. M. S. Sanjeevi Rao, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Vegetable Oil products Control (Second Amendent) Order, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 935(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1983, under sub-section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7882/84.]

SHRI A. K. BALAN (Ottapalam) Sir, I have given notice...*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed; not allowed a single word. Mr Balan, we cannot discuss any Speaker's conduct here.

*(Interruptions)**

You go out. I am not concerned with it. We cannot discuss Speaker's conduct here. I have not allowed him.

*(Interruptions)**

12.10 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on today, the 8th March, 1984, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Mental Health Bill, 1981 : —

"That the time appointed for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Mental Health Bill, 1981, be further extended up to the last day of the first week of the Hundred and Thirty-first session of the Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Balan, don't shout. It cannot be discussed here. Not at all allowed.

*(Interruptions)**

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

Seventh Report

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Sir, I beg to present the Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Balan, I will name you if you do not stop.

*(Interruptions)**

Speaker's conduct cannot be discussed here; not allowed. I want to name this young man.

*(Interruptions)**

Whatever he has said does not form part of the record.

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*Not recorded.

12.13 hrs.

PUNJAB BUDGET, 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to present a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure on the State of Punjab for the year 1984-85.

Statement

1. Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Annual Financial Statement of the State of Punjab for the financial year 1984-85.

2. Consequent on the Proclamation issued under article 356 of the Constitution on the 6th October, 1983, the powers of the Legislature of the State of Punjab are exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament. The Statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Punjab for the financial year 1984-85 is, therefore, being placed before the House.

Revised Estimates 1983-84

3. The Revised Estimates for the current year place State's tax receipts at Rs. 543 crores showing a decline of Rs. 28 crores from the Budget Estimates due to deterioration in law and order situation. However, the total revenue receipts are placed at Rs. 906 crores as against Rs. 890 crores in the Budget because of larger share of Union excise duties and Central grants. The expenditure on revenue account is placed at Rs. 830 crores compared to Rs. 763 crores in the Budget Estimates; the increase of Rs. 67 crores is accounted for by payment of additional instalments of dearness allowance to the employees and larger expenditure on social and community services, namely, education, medical, public health, sanitation and water supply, urban development and on road transport and interest payments. As a result, the surplus of revenue account will be reduced from Rs. 126.50 crores estimated in the Budget to Rs. 75.53 crores.

4. On the Capital account, the receipts are now estimated at Rs. 1345 crores compared to Rs. 844.38 crores in the Budget. The Capital expenditure will also be higher at Rs. 1499 crores as against Rs. 1023 crores in the Budget Estimates. The increases are mainly due to ways and means advances and overdrafts from the Reserve Bank of India and Commercial Banks and repayments thereof Taking into account the transactions in the Public Account and the opening deficit, the current year is expected to close with an overall deficit of Rs. 13.77 crores as against Rs. 50 crores estimated in the Budget.

Budget Estimates 1984-85

5. The revenue receipts are estimared at Rs. 984 crores inclusive of State's share of Central taxes of Rs. 123 crores. The receipts from State taxes and duties are estimated at Rs. 596 crores, Rs. 53 crores higher than the Revised Estimates The non-tax revenues are placed at Rs. 166 crores and grants-in-aid from the Government of India at Rs. 98 crores. The expenditure on revenue account next year is estimated at Rs. 848 crores. The areas where major increases in expenditure are envisaged are education, medical services, family welfare, public health, sanitation and water supply, agriculture, minor irrigation, community development and transport services.

6. On the Capital account, the receipts are placed at Rs. 1143

crores and expenditure including loans and advances at Rs. 1384 crores. Taking into account these and the transactions in Public Account, the overall deficit for 1984-85 is, at the stage, estimated at Rs. 95.68 crores. While I am not proposing any additional resource mobilisation, I expect that the popular Government, when formed in the State, will give serious thought to the problem of bridging this gap.

Plan Outlay

7. In view of the aforesaid resources constraint, the State Plan outlay for 1984-85 has been tentatively fixed at Rs. 440 crores, the same as in the current year. The Central assistance for next year will be Rs. 83.81 crores, 15 per cent more than the current year. The Annual Plan provides Rs. 263 crores for irrigation, flood control and power, Rs. 66 crores for agriculture and co-operation, Rs. 65 crores for social and community services, Rs. 24 crores for transport and communications and Rs. 17 crores for industry and minerals. The State Government will be paying special attention next year to ongoing projects and projects at an advanced stage of completion.

20-Point Programme

8. The schemes for implementation of the 20-Point Programme form part of the State Plan, Centrally sponsored schemes and non-Plan outlay. Rs. 544.63 crores have in all been provided for these programmes in the Budget 1984-85.

Vote on Account

9. While as required, the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1984-85 has been laid before the House and the connected Demands for Grants are also being circulated to the Hon'ble Members along with the other Budget papers, I am, at this stage, seeking only a 'Vote on Account' for the first six months of the financial year 1984-85.

10. The present law and order problem in Punjab, which has come in the wake of the agitation of the Shiromani Akali Dal and the activities of extremist elements in the State, has been causing serious concern. The activities of a few militant and extremist persons do not reflect the will of the people. All over the State, people have come forward to show their brotherhood and solidarity. The House has already discussed at length the situation in the State and all necessary steps are being taken in order to restore normalcy in the State.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PUNJAB), 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISNHA) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to present a statement showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Punjab for 1983-84.

MR. SPEAKER : Calling Attention Shri K.T. Kosalram.

*(Interruptions)**

My observation is that the conduct of the Speaker cannot be discussed here. He is free; he can do whatever he likes. It is his business. I cannot discuss the conduct of any Speaker of any Assembly or make any observation: thereto.

(Interruptions)

Shri K.T. Kosalram.

*Not recorded.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : बनारस के अन्दर एतिहासिक दुर्घटना हुई है। '00 आदमियों ने जाकर लूटना शुरू कर दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दीजिए।

...(व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

[Shri A.K. Balyan then left the House]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को थोड़ा ध्यान करना चाहिए। स्टेट एसेम्बली बैठी हुई है। उन को कहिए, जा कर पकड़े। ...(व्यवधान)... शास्त्री होते हुये अगर धर्म का उल्लंघन करें तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूं। शास्त्री नाम ही नाम के रह गये हैं, हमारे यहां।

[Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri then left the House]

12.16 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported recent unprecedented, torrential and unseasonal rain in Tamil Nadu causing loss of human lives and cattle, and damge to crops and properties.

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur) : Sir, I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

"Reported recent unprecedented torrential unseasonal rain in Tamil Nadu causing loss of a number of human lives, cattle, damage to crops and properties and the relief measures undertaken by the Government in rehabilitating the flood-stricken people".

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Sir, according to the information made available by Government of Tamil Nadu, 8 districts of the State namely, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Tirunelveli, The Nilgiris, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Salem and Coimbatore have been affected by unseasonal rainfall between 1st to 7th March, 1984 with reports of heavy rainfall in the districts of Ramanathapuram and The Nilgiris. 45 human lives are reported to have been lost in 6 districts namely, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and South Arcot. The total number of huts/houses damaged are reported to be 19,024. The total number of cattle lost are reported to be 731. This does not include the damage caused to houses and cattle lost in Ramanathapuram, where according to the State Government, considerable damage has been caused but assessment of damages is in progress. The total cropped area reported to be affected is 1.17 lakh acres. The extent of damage to public property is being assessed.

Immediately during and after the natural calamity, the State Government took up rescue and relief measures. So far 19,619 persons have been evacuated to safer places, out of 30,723 families reported to be affected by heavy rains except for Tirunelveli where the assessment is in progress. The help of Army and Navy has been obtained for rescue and relief operations. 4 helicopters have been requisitioned, 2 each from Navy and Airforce, for dropping of food packets in the affected areas.

It is unfortunate that Tamil Nadu has been hit by a series of natural calamities starting from December, 1983 onwards, when they had torrential rains causing

floods, resulting in damage to life and property. The Government of India have recently sanctioned a ceiling of Central assistance of Rs. 41.18 crores for relief and rehabilitation to the State for the damages suffered in December, 1983.

There were heavy rains in the first fortnight of February, 1984 also, causing damage to life and property. While the State was recovering from this calamity, they were again affected by rains in the first week of this month.

I wish to assure the House that requisite help shall be made available, after receipt of memorandum and request for assistance from the State Government.

SHRI K. T. Kosalram : Sir, I have gone through the statement given by the hon. Minister of Agriculture, Rao Birendra Singh; it contains mainly the previous rain calamity. I am speaking not merely on the basis of hearsay and press reports. I was touring Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts from 27th February to 4th March, 1984. Therefore, I am basing my remarks on the personal experience and information and not on press reports. Twelve persons have lost their lives in the widespread rains that lashed Tirunelveli district particularly my parliamentary constituency of Tiruchendur, for three days from Friday, the 2nd March 1984. The Collector of Tirunelveli district has confirmed that 3 girls were swept away in the flooded Nambiar river in Nanguneri taluk. I have seen myself water overflowing Manimuthar and Papanasam reservoirs. You can imagine the heavy downpour when I say that Ambasamudram town recorded a rainfall of 300 mm. We never imagined this amount of rain in my district. Then Tenkasi had a rainfall of 272 mm and Tirunelveli 90 mm just in three days. All these places are in Tirunelveli district.

Hundreds of villages in Ramanathapuram and Madurai districts have been marooned. Several lakhs of villagers have been evacuated to places of safety. The naval helicopters pressed into service for airdropping of food packets in marooned villages in Ramanathapuram district could not go on their sorties due to poor visibility. The visibility was poor and even helicopters cannot go. Boats were requisitioned by the Collector of Ramanathapuram for distributing food packets to the marooned villagers.

On 8th and 9th March, 1984 there was continuous rain in several parts of Tamil Nadu like Kanyakumari Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Madurai districts. On 7th March 1984 the toll in the unseasonal rain in several parts of the State rose to 32 deaths with a family of six people having been swept away in the swollen vaigai river near Theni in Madurai district The statement read by the Minister does not represent the latest situation. These are the uptodate figure. Tirunelveli accounted for 13 deaths, Tiruchirapalli-6 deaths, South Arcot district for five deaths, etc.

12.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The ceaseless rains which started sometime in the second week of December, 1983 have left a trail of dertruction in Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Puduokkottai, Thanjavur, South Arcot, Chingleput and North Arcot districts.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpatu) : Chingleput is not there in the Minister's statement.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : In Chingleput most of the roads have been completely washed away. Unless you give us a substantial amount, the areas which have been washed away cannot be restored.

Totally about 200 human lives and 16,300 heads of cattle have been lost. The standing agricultural crops on 2.2 lakh acres have been washed away. 43

[Shri K.T. Kosalram]

lakhs of people in 5,893 villages have been flood-stricken. 3.27 lakh huts have been completely destroyed and 3.82 lakh huts partially destroyed. It is not mentioned in your statement.
(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members coming from Tamilnadu may give in writing to Shri Kosalram who may explain the whole thing. It should not be like this You all represent the whole of India and not only of Tamilnadu.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : 7,000 k. ms. of roads laid by the Government of Tamilnadu under the self-sufficiency scheme have been affected. I would say the entire road has been affected. 3,183 irrigation tanks, 611 bridges and 1,110 school buildings have been damaged. The coastal hamlets on the long coastline of Tamilnadu have become tiny islands as the communications have all been cut by flood waters. For example, in my own constituency, near my village, there is one village called Punnakayal, a coastal fishermen village in my constituency has become an island with water on all sides. The people can go only by boats. There is no drinking water. Such worst things has happend in the coastal area. The people are facing starvation as the essential items could not reach them.

Besides the sum of Rs. 5 crores given by the hon. Prime Minister from the P.M's Relief Fund, the Centre has given Rs. 15 crores to the State on the basis of Central Team's Report. The State Government has already spent Rs. 37.54 crores on flood relief works Hon. Defence Minister, Shri R. Venkataraman and the Central Team have appreciated the efforts of the State Government in this direction. The State of Tamilnadu is facing the gravest calamity. The State Government of Tamilnadu has asked for immediate assistance of Rs. 128 crores from the Centre.

So far as human sufferings are concerned, there connot be the question of Plan expenditure and non-Plan expenditure. The Plan efforts are for the future-generation, If the present generation is wiped out, where is the question of Planning?

I appeal to the hon. Agriculture Minister, my hon. friend, Rao Birendra Singh that he should not wait now for Central Team's visit and their report. The Central Team may not be able to assess the loss because all the roads and rail communications have been cut in several places.

I request the hon. Minister to recommend the release of at least Rs. 100 crores from the Government of India. The hon. Prime Minister has given Rs. 20 lakhs from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund to those who have suffered tragic losses in the recent floods. I appeal to her to sanction a further sum of Rs. 5,000/- per head to those who have lost their breadwinners in Tirunelveli, Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts

My friend, the Agriculture Minister who is a kissan himself will appreciate...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is not kissan a but kissan 'raja'.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, I object to this. It is an abusive term.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Don't impute motives to our Minister.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : 'Raja' means he is head of the kissans. He is a champion of Kissan. Sir, I was saying that these people have lost all their crops in these heavy rains and the hon. Minister has to come to their rescue immediately and use his good offices for releasing Rs. 100 crores flood relief assistance to the State of Tamil Nadu It is unfortunate that Government of Tamil Nadu has not sent their memorandum so far in respect of recent floods. They may be sending it. *(Interruptions)* But don't wait for the memorandum. Please see that immediate relief is given.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, I have already given details of the damage for the entire State of Tamil Nadu about the recent rains from 1st to 7th March, 1984 and also information pertaining to the earlier period although the question related only to March rains, I have given the information that we could collect from the State Government. The hon. Member knows more about it because he has visited the area. I don't dispute his figures. Further, I have not given the figures with regard to each constituency and district separately.

Sir, it is a fact that the rainfall has been very heavy during this period of early March. It was 200 to 800 per cent in excess of the normal rainfall during the first week of March in the four southern materiological sub-divisions. I have accepted all that. I am at one with the hon. Member that sufficient assistance should be provided in this case also but we are waiting for the memorandum and request for assistance. *(Interruptions)*

We are awaited the memorandum and request of the State Government. The quantum of assistance will depend upon the report and assessment of the Central team. We have followed this practice in the past. I have also said recently, namely, only on 8th of this month that we have released Rs. 41.18 crores for assistance on account of damages in December and this money is immediately available to the Tamil Nadu Government. The Tamil Nadu Government is itself busy with the relief operations now. Soon after February there was heavy rainfall in March also. They will be sending the Memorandum as soon as they can do it; and we shall look into it.

SHRI K.T KOSALRAM : For the earlier calamity you have given Rs 41 crores. The present calamity is too much, it is much more.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is expecting the report.

—Shri Sudhir Kumar Giri—absent. Shri Lawence.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : This flood havoc is occuring many times in many parts of our country. We are not having even one year without flood in some part of the country or the other. Sometimes it is in the north; sometimes it is in the South. Formerly it is a practice that only drought was there in the Southern side. Now flood also has come in the South of India... *(An hon. Member : National integration)* In a way, it is national integration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : During the same dates last year in Tamil Nadu we had no rains. We had to bring some American scientists to get rain.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : And spending lot of money.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the rain is much more than what is required.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : In the Statement of the hon. Minister, he has mentioned 8 districts of Tamil Nadu namely, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Nilgiris, Thanjavoor, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore. He has omitted South Arcot District, Chidambaram is there which is the parliamentary constituency of my hon. colleague Dr. Kulandaivelu; he represents it. Great damage was done to that area also because of this flood. The tributaries of Vellar river overflowed. Vadavar breached at various places. Because of this, the whole of South Arcot district which I mentioned, in particular Chidambaram constituency, had to face very great damage. But it has not been mentioned in his Statement. It is omitted. Like that you have omitted Srivilliputhur of Ramnad district. It expects generally only 46 m.m. of rainfall every year—that is the maximum. But this year it came to 540 m.m.—that is, 11-fold. This is too much. One can visualise the damage done through such heavy rains. Likewise in the

[M.M Lawrence]

Nilgiris District, big landslides have taken place. This is not mentioned in the statement at all. Now the question is : how are we going to prevent this flood havoc ? The Sixth Plan outlay to prevent flood was Rs. 1045 crores; So far up to 1983, only Rs. 473 crores have been spent and the rest of the amount has not been utilised. In Tamil Nadu itself there was a famous project called Veeranam Project. It was shelved during emergency because of political reasons. During emergency we all know, DMK was ruling in Tamil Nadu; The D.M.K. opposed the Emergency and because of that DMK Government was dismissed. The Government at the Centre was playing politics to pressurise the then Tamil Nadu Government and they succeeded in shelving Veeranam project. This has resulted in great distress and misery to the poor people of Tamil Nadu.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is a State project. The Central Government has nothing to do with that.

(Interruptions)

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram) : I raised this matter on the floor of this House some time back. The hon. Minister had given the reply that a new project, the Telugu-Gangai project would be taken up and not the original Veeranam project. In this regard I say that this new project is a multi-crore project and it might exceed one thousand crore of rupees.

(Inter uptions)

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Let the hon. Minister take the responsibility of explaining the fact and fixing up the responsibility for not completing this project. So, for the last three or four years, every year, in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, because of unprecedented heavy rains, flood havoc is causing great misery and distress to the poor people. I would therefore submit that the Government should take up schemes for linking the main rivers in the country. If the Government had taken up such a scheme we could have avoided the natural calamities due to flood which is creating great havoc and misery to the people. Sir, in this context, I would like to point out that whenever natural calamities like drought and flood occur, it is always the poor people who are affected, not big people, big industrialists, big landlords or the moneyed people. It is only the poor agriculturists, poor farmers and the people belonging to the lowest strata are affected because of these calamities. The Government are always claiming that they are doing everything for the downtrodden. I would say that all these are only a tall talk. They are not doing anything sincerely for these poor people.

We have a vast human force unutilised and if it is being mobilised and utilised properly, we could avoid the natural calamities to a great extent. So, my humble request to the Government is that they should take immediate steps to link the major rivers in the country and also to implement the projects which have already been sanctioned. They should also complete those projects which have already been taken up as soon as possible. Government should also give adequate help to the poor people who have been affected by this natural calamity My friend, Mr. K.T. Kosalram has demanded Rs. 100 crores for this purpose. I do not know the exact loss sustained on this account. But my calleagues here say that it would be more than Rs. 100 crores. I would therefore request the Government to make a survey and calculate the loss as soon as possible so that proper help can be given to the people affected. The general practice is—whether it is the Chief Minister or the Central Ministers—whenever the flood occurs, they undertake a sort of a survey in a revealed manner, they fly over the flood affected area in helicopters or chartered aircrafts by spending so much money, but they would like to give only a paltry sum by way of help to the poor people. However, permanent solutions are not being made. They do not have any will for that. My request to the Government is that they should try to find out some solution for this. In

other countries by organising the people, by utilising the manpower, they have overcome in a big way this kind of natural calamity. But in India every year this is on the increase. It is only because of lack of proper planning and lack of will on the part of the Government.

I would request the Government to give interim relief to the people of 11 flood affected area; at least Rs 50 crores should be given immediately and after proper calculations, other help has also to be given to the people.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The hon. Member has provided some other information about South Arcot district and other areas which I do not have in detail. I would like to inform him that South Arcot district has not been included by the State Government itself in its report amongst the affected districts.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : You can make an enquiry about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is telling you that he has not received a report like that from the State Government. It is for you to take up with the State Government.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The eight districts which have been reported affected are Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Tirunelveli, The Nilgiris, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Salem and Coimbatore. South Arcot is not one of them, which according to the hon. Member has been affected.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : In view of what Shri Lawrence has stated, you can ask the State Government whether it has been affected or not.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I am myself unable to understand certain things. According to the data of rainfall supplied by the State Government, certain districts which have received rainfall less than other districts have been included, and some districts which have received more rainfall have been left out. There are certain things, about which I am not in a position to give any clarification. I am not myself very clear about the position, unless we get a detailed report from the State Government. It is absolutely essential that the real position is assessed by a Central team on the subject after visiting the area Till then, I am unable to say anything, but I have given all the assurance that as in the past, we shall extend all possible assistance to the State. It is only assistance for the flood; as I said Rs. 41 18 crores have been recently released by us. Apart from that, for the drought relief in the State in the years 1982-83 and 1983-84, nearly Rs. 77 crores assistance has been provided to Tamil Nadu alone, and in this calender year, the assistance provided against the natural calamities has been an all-time record It is very high.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The natural calamities in Tamil Nadu also an all-time record.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Tamil Nadu has received a lot of assistance in the past for drought, and relief to Madras for provision of water which was outside the guidelines that we have issued for helping the farmers in rural areas particularly.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : You have not mentioned anything about the interim relief.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They will follow the usual procedure, Mr. Lawrence.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Though the hon Members said that it was an un-precedented incident, I would like to recall past history and say that it is a routine affair. Almost every year there is either flood or drought in some parts of the country—and particularly in Tamil Nadu. So, the Minister should not ignore such a continuous natural calamity. Instead of providing piece-meal assistance whenever there is drought and whenever there is

[Shri Era Anbarasu]

flood, I would request the hon. Minister to evolve a permanent solution to prevent such natural calamities.

Of course, the drought situation cannot be prevented. But floods can be avoided by the construction of a number of lakes, or as my friend suggested, by linking Kaveri and Ganga, and whatever other rivers possible. This can be a permanent solution that is, to avoid such floods. This approach has not unfortunately been concentrated upon. Such a decision has not been taken on these issues. Of course, I do understand that it will entail a huge financial commitment. But if especially the linking of Ganga and Kaveri had been planned about ten or twenty years back, by this time at least one-tenth of the project would have been completed, though it is a mammoth scheme. I understand it involves a large amount, but it is worthwhile and worth taking up.

Before going into the details of the havoc caused by floods, I request the hon. Minister to formulate a good approach, to find out a proper solution to avoid floods and such other natural calamities.

In Tamil, there is a proverb—I am not an expert in translating Tamil into English. The Tamil proverb says :

Uralukku Oru Pakkam adi,
Maddalathukku Irandu Pakkam Adi."

When we pound, only one side gets beaten. But in a drum, both the sides get beaten. In the same way, Tamil Nadu received beating on both the sides. Very recently, the people of Tamil Nadu suffered due to drought ; and while we were recovering slowly from the drought situation, floods have also come. This is unprecedented. Never in the history of Tamil Nadu has such a loss occurred.

I would like to recall the statement made by the Finance Minister of Tamil Nadu in the Legislative Assembly, that they have submitted a memorandum. The report is here. During the Budget speech also, he said that they had submitted a memorandum.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : For which period ? It is for December—I have said it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : We have given the sanction already—for December.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : That cannot be an excuse. I do not want to make politics out of the sufferings of the people of Tamil Nadu When you come to know of the loss of life, loss of cattle and of human suffering, you should provide immediate assistance. In many acres of land, standing crops have been washed away. I was told that the loss of human lives, cattle destruction, roads, bridges and standing crops is colossal. Standing crops in about 2.5 lakh acres of land have been washed away. 5,300 villages were affected very badly. 45 lakh people are affected. I learn that they are living in islands Some of the villages have become virtually islands. In my constituency, Chengalpattu, in particular some of the villages in Madhuranthakam Taluk, in some of the villages in Chengalpattu Taluk, roads have been cut off, bridges have been washed away, crops have been destroyed. A lot of damage has been caused. The sufferings of the people and the loss of property and other things is being communicated to the Central Government. When they come to know about it, I request the Central Government to come forward with some interim relief immediately without waiting for a report from the State Government ; sometimes they may send a report ; sometimes they may not do it. After all, it is the duty of the Central Government to come to the rescue of the suffering people. I would like to read from the statement given by the leader of the delegation of the central team. It reads as under :

"Even after a month we can visualise easily the devastation to standing

crops, irrigation system, highways and private and public property in Tanjavurdelta and in some of the other districts."

The damage caused cannot be so accurately assessed. So, let us not go into the details or accuracy of the damage caused.

Recently, I learnt that the Government of Tamilnadu has submitted a white paper regarding the loss of cattle, destruction of roads, etc. I request the hon. Minister to announce some interim relief immediately. Mr. K.T. Kosalram was requesting allotment of some money. Mr. Lawrence Also requested allotment of about Rs. 100 crores. Here I would like to insist that we cannot minimise the loss or we cannot arrive at any compromise on the loss of lives and such other things. Therefore, the demand of the State Government of Rs. 128 crores, whether it is more or less, should be aecepted.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : All members from Tamilnadu request for the allotment of money.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Where is the demand ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : It is stated that they have submitted a memoramdum. It may be true or it may not be true. But the Finance Minister of Tamil Nadu has stated in the Assembly also about it. I request the hon. Minister to contact the State Government immediately for their memorandum or find out the details of the loss ; and they should come forward to allot Rs 128 crores immediately. I want that full assistance should be given to the State Government to mitigate the sufferings of the people of Tamilnadu.

The policy of the Central Government making a ceiling of 75 per cent is a dilatory one I request that the policy should be revised. Of course, the constraint of resources will be there. Before concluding I request the hon. Minister to revise the policy and provide sufficient relief to the States in such a state of suffering due to natural calamities.

13 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When citizens of India die in such floods and natural calamities, we should do something for their dependants, not only in Tamil Nadu but throughout India. Because when these lives are lost, most of them are heads of families and their dependants have also to be compensated. They can give five to ten thousand rupees to each family where the head of the family dies. Several people die and their dependants have to be taken care of ; I suggest this not only for Tamil Nadu but for the whole country, and the Government should do something about this.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : For people who die in natural calamities ? who receives the compensation, when the man dies ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Revenue Department of the State Government will be able to find out, and they can do it. This can be taken note of.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : We are thankful to the Prime Minister for sanctioning about Rs. 20 lakhs from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund, and I would also request her to provide Rs. 5,000/- for each family.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : It should be at least Rs. 10,000/-.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I am sorry, in spite of my repeated statements and clarifications the hon. Member has still not been able to understand some of the things which I wanted to clarify to the House.

Irrigation projects are a different matter. I am no longer looking after

[Rao Birendra Singh]

Irrigation Ministry and all long-term solutions or permanent preventive measures are part of the planned development in a State and that is between the State Government and the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Irrigation to decide, as to how much allocation could be made for these projects which the State Government might consider necessary for providing a permanent solution of the drought problem in some areas of Tamil Nadu. It is not possible to decide them always without any request from the State and on receipt of the details about the damage we will look into it.

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Why do you wait for their report ? That is what we are telling.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : It is not going to be spent through you. It is the State Government which is going to spend the money. We cannot give it to you.

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : In anticipation of the report from the State Government you sanction money immediately to give relief.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Some interim relief should be given.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Some relief should be given immediately.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Why are they interfering again and again ? Would they allow me to speak or not ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hear him. He cannot follow a new policy or procedure for Tamil Nadu alone.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Apart from what I have said about relief, we have provided Rs. 41.8 crores up to December. Tamil Nadu has also margin money of Rs 8.59 crores at its disposal. This money is provided annually to start immediately relief operations in case of calamities. The hon. Members would be glad to know that it is a higher sum of money provided to Tamil Nadu than what the larger or simllar larger States like Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and even Rajasthan have got. The permanently drought affected State of Rajasthan has less margin money than Tamil Nadu. That money should suffice for the time being to start whatever relief work the State Government wants to undertake.

I tried to make hon. Members understand that the memorandum about which he was talking, was for the period of December. In that the State Government had asked for Rs. 129 crores. The memorandum from the State Government was received on 7th January, 1984. Central Team was deputed to the State on 29th of January. And the report of the Team was received within a very short period. And on 20th February even the high level Committee took a decision. Within a period of less then two months after the receipt of memorandum, study of the memorandum, visit of the Central Team, preparation of the report of the Central Team, its submission to the Agriculture Ministry, its submission to the high level Committee, its submission to the Finance Ministry, all these things have been completed. And on 8th March even the money has been released. Orders have reached Tamil Nadu Government. What could be quicker than this ? (*Interruption*).

The hon. Member, Shri Anbarasu, talked about revising the policy. I have said earlier in the House that we have made certain saggestions to the Eighth Finance Commission, which would look into this whole subject of provision of relief. But the hon. Member has very wrong impression about flood relief. The Central Government on non-plan side provides 75 per cent subsidy and not 5 per cent as he is having the impression The State Government has to provide only 25 per cent matching. Of course, margin money is taken into account for all expenditure. And for drought it is different. There also there is a non-plan side and plan side. On non-plan side

most of the money as for instance for provision for water supply for drinking purposes, is a grant from the Central Government. Up to a certain level it is an advance plan assistance. But over and above that a certain level of this advance plan assistance is not to be adjusted immediately against the State's allocations. It is to be recovered slowly in five or ten years' time. So that is a different system for droughts. But as I said, so far all these guidelines and this system have worked very well to the benefit of farmer and poor people suffering from floods, droughts, land-slides and various other calamities in the country. All time high assistance has been provided during this year but we are thinking of revising the norms and guidelines also.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : What is your categorical answer ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is over now. I am going to the next item, Matters under Rule 377.

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13 11 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT (Ahmedabad) : The workers working in textile mills in Gujarat are facing unemployment on large scale due to anti-labour policy adopted by mill owners... .....

(Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on a point of propriety. There is no Minister on the Treasury Benches.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I tell you because the lunch hour was dispensed with and as a special case I allowed.....

(Interruptions)

If you do not want it, we will meet after 2 p.m.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You call some Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will meet after lunch.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : No, we want 377 to be taken up now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This item was not there but since some hon. Members wanted this, this item was taken up now. Therefore, now I will adjourn and we will meet at 2 p.m.....

(Interruptions).

They never knew that we are sitting now.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You inform them now, they can come.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What I say is shall we meet after 2 p.m.?

(Interruptions)

Mr. Barot, you can re-start. It is not proper, when there is nobody on the Treasury Benches. Therefore, I adjourn the House now to meet at 2.10 p m.

13 12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI F.H. MOHSIN *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377-*Contd.*

(i) *Re* : Closure of Textile Mills in Gujarat resulting in unemployment of workers

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT (Ahmedabad) : The workers working in Textile

[Shri Maganbhai Barot]

Mills in Gujarat are facing unemployment on large scale due to anti-labour policy adopted by mill-owners. Twenty-five thousand workers are rendered unemployed as about ten textile mills are closed. The Badli workers, those working in 3rd shift totalling about fifty thousand are jobless. Due to lay off in many mills of one or two days, two lakh workers are affected.

The Government has given number of concessions such as (1) ban on cotton export, (2) I.D B.I. loans (3) 100 per cent exemption in export duty in custom (4) reduction in railway freight and (5) exemption in man-made fiber, yarn and fabric. In spite of these concessions more and more Mil s are closing down. Tarun commercial mills, Ahmedabad has closed only last week.

The situation being grave, the Government is requested to either prevail upon owners to reopen mills, to restore normalcy in working or to take-over the closed mills of Gujarat on the same pattern as in Bombay.

(ii) Crisis in paper industry due to recession and increased excise duty

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : The paper industry is facing a serious crisis for the past three years on account of demand recession and rapid rise in excise duty. The cost of production has gone up by 115% while the selling price is up only 105%. The gross operating surplus i.e., profit before interest and depreciation as percentage of net sales realisation has shrunk from 70% to mere 6%. The plight of small and medium units is worse in as much as 40 out of 177 units registered with D G.T.D. have closed down and the remaining are operating at heavy cash losses.

Unless Government provides immediate relief to small and medium units, there is every possibility of famine in this industry in near future. Therefore, I request the Government to reduce the excise duty on paper and paper boards by about Rs. 1,000/- per tonne.

Soft loans should be sanctioned to revive the sick units at an interest rate not exceeding 7%. I also demand that in case of expansion with new machinery and auxillery equipment, 50% excise relief on production should be allowed for all products. Government of India should seriously think about the crisis in paper industry and extend all possible help for its revival and upgradation

(iii) Need for taking steps for quick disposal of pending cases in Courts

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : (पाली) आज देश में न्याय के मंहगेपन और विलम्ब पर अनेक बार चिंता व्यक्त की जा चुकी है परंतु इस दिशा में अभी तक कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाए गए है यही कारण है कि छोटी-छोटी अदालतों से लेकर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय तक लाखों की संख्या में मुकदमे विचाराधीन है। अभी न्यायालयों मे विचाराधीन मुकदमों में शीघ्र निपटाने के बारे में भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश एवं उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों ने कुछ दिनों पहले महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशें की थीं। इनके अनुसार 10 वर्ष या अधिक दंडादेश तथा मृत्युदंड की सजा के मामले छोड़कर शेष सभी अपराधिक मामलों में अपील की सुनवाई केवल एक न्यायाधीश द्वारा होनी चाहिए। न्यायाधीशों की पीठ द्वारा नहीं। उच्चतम न्यायालय में मुकदमें के निर्णय के मुद्रण में विलंब होने के कारण मुद्रण प्रणाली को समाप्त कर उसके स्थान पर निर्णयों तथा प्रक्रिया को साइक्लोस्टाइल करा दिया जाए। न्यायालयों में निर्णय को पढ़ने की प्रथा समाप्त कर केवल निर्णय के प्रभावी आदेश को ही सुनाया जाना चाहिए।

बहस पूरी होने के अधिकतम एक माह के अंदर निर्णय सुना देना चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त बकाया मामलों को निपटाने के लिए सेवा निवृत्त जजों की नियुक्ति की भी सिफारिशें की गई थी तथा ग्रामीण स्तर पर पंचायतों द्वारा न्याय व्यवस्था को नए ढंग से संगठित कर के पुरजोर किन्तु पुनर्जीवित किया जाए। इस तरह जो सुझाव दिए गए हैं उनको असली रूप दिया जाना चाहिए। हमारा यह कर्त्तव्य होता है कि इस जटिल न्याय व्यवस्था में आमूल परिवर्तन कर के न्याय को आम आदमी के दरवाजे तक पहुंचा दें।

(iv) Need to set up a Hydrological observation and Flood forecasting Circle Office at Bhubaneswar

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK (Jagatsinghpur) : The purpose of the Central Water Commission is to make hydrological observations and to operate flood forecasting system of big rivers in the country. To undertake the above work for the rivers of Orissa, there are three divisions, namely, Central Flood Forecasting division, Bhubaneswar, Eastern Gauging division, Bhubaneswar and Hydrological observation Water resources and Flood Forecasting division, Burla for rivers Sabarnarekha, Burabalang, Brahmani and Vanasadhara, Rushikulyon and Mahanadi respectively.

All these three divisions are under the administrative control of the Hydrological Observation and Flood Forecasting Circle, Hyderabad. There are three divisions, namely, Godavari guaging, Krishna guaging and Krishna flood forecasting Divisions functioning at Hyderabad. For the efficient working of these Divisions, two circle offices of Central Water Commission have been opened at Hyderabad whereas no circle office has been located in Orissa. The need of opening of one such circle office in Orissa is felt for the following reasons :—

1. Since the circle offiice of the three divisions of Orissa is situated at Hyderabad, technical and administrative difficulties are experienced by the Divisional authorities and staff;

2. Employment opportunities are not ava lable to local youths; and

3. Orissa's is not properly served by way of intensive and efficient operational activities.

As such, I demand that a separate Hydrological Observation and Flood Forecasting Circle of Central Water Commission should be set up for Orissa at Bhubaneswar Forthwith.

(v) Need for revision of excise duty on new cork and on finished cork goods to promote cork industry

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : हमारे देश में कार्क फैक्टरीयां आज तीस साल से चल रही हैं। इसमें दो बड़ी तथा लगभग बीस छोटी (स्माल स्केल) फेक्टरीयां चल रही हैं जिससे कई हजार आदमियों की रोजी चलती है। आज हमारे देश में जितनी भी होम्योपैथिक, आयुर्वेदिक तथा एलोपैथिक दवाईयां बनाने वाले हैं, कार, मोटर, ट्रक तथा स्कूटर के इंजिन में और ट्रैक्टर ट्रांसफारमर आदि कई और फैक्टरी वाले कार्क के ऊपर निर्भर हैं। इसके बिना उनका काम नहीं चल सकता। कार्क का कच्चा माल विदेश से आता है। अगर कच्चा माल मंगवाया जाए तो लगभग एक करोड़ रुपये खर्च होते हैं, परन्तु अगर बना हुआ माल मंगवाया जाए, तो तकरीबन तीन करोड़ रुपए का फारेन एक्सचेंज खर्च होता है।

दो साल हुए कार्क के ऊपर सब कर मिलाकर 58 परसेंट पड़ता था। 1982 में यह कर बढ़ गया तथा 99 परसेंट हो गया।

[श्री मनीराम बागड़ी]

फिर, 1983 में यह कर बढ़ कर 11.5% तकरीबन हो गया और अब 1984 में फिर यह बढ़ कर 119 परसेंट हो गया है। कार्क हल्का माल है। इसके कच्चे माल की जो कीमत है उससे ज्यादा जहाज का किराया है। एक टन माल की कीमत 150 डालर है तथा जहाज का किराया 210 डालर है। इस प्रकार माल 360 डालर का हो जाता है। इसके ऊपर 119 परसेंट कर लगता है।

जबसे ऊपर लिखे कर बढ़ते गए हैं, इंडस्ट्री की हालत दिन पर दिन बिगड़ती गयी है। 18 महीने से कार्क फैक्टरी वाले सरकार से मांग कर रहे हैं कि कच्चे माल के ऊपर कर हटाकर उनको बचाया जाए परन्तु अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। 1983 में जून के महीने में एक डेलिगेशन फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री से मिला परन्तु अभी तक कुछ नतीजा नहीं निकला। लगभग दस कंपनियां बंद हो गई हैं तथा बाकी भी बहुत जल्दी बन्द होने वाली हैं।

मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि कर नीति बदलें। कच्चे माल पर आधा कर दिया जाए। देश में यह पहली वस्तु है कि जिसके कच्चे तथा बने हुए माल पर एक ही कर है। अगर इस पर तुरन्त कार्यवाही नहीं की गई तो सारी कार्क की फैक्टरीयां बंद हो जायेंगी। हजारों आदमी बेकार हो जायेंगे तथा उसके बाद सारा बना माल विदेश से मंगवाना पड़ेगा जिससे देश को करोड़ों रु० का फारेन एक्सचेंज का नुकसान होगा और देश आगे की बजाय पीछे जायेगा।

(vi) Need for inquiry into alleged irregularities in Rohilkhand University

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : उत्तर प्रदेश के बरेली नगर में स्थित रूहेलखंड विश्वविद्यालय की कोरी डिग्रियां बाजार में खुलेआम एक हजार रुपये में बिक रही हैं। विश्वविद्यालय के छपे अंक पत्र भी बाजार में बेचे जा रहे हैं। बी० काम० की डिग्री नं० 20915 तथा बी० ए० की डिग्री नं० 37158 मुझे भी प्राप्त हुई हैं। जनता में इस बात से अत्यन्त रोष व्याप्त है कि विश्वविद्यालय का कार्यालय अनुत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण तरीके से काम कर के विश्वविद्यालय की छवि धूमिल करने में लगा हुआ है। इस विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार, घोर अनियमितताओं, पक्षपात से संबंधित अनेकों शिकायतें बरेली के जनप्रतिनिधियों, सामाजिक एवं राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ताओं ने समय-समय पर भी की हैं। परन्तु कोई कार्यवाही न होने से जनता व छात्रों में अत्यंत असंतोष व्याप्त हो गया है। इस गंभीर प्रकरण पर तुरन्त कठोर कार्यवाही करने के लिए मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान आकृष्ट करता हूं।

(vii) Postponement of Third All India Conference of Urban Cooperative Banks and Cooperative Societies fixed for March 9 and 10, 1984, and in convenience to delegates because of their not having been informed in time about the change in dates

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अरबन कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स और कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज का तीसरा अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन नई दिल्ली मे दिनांक 9 तथा दस मार्च, 1984 को होना निश्चित हुआ था। सम्मेलन का उद्घाटन कृषि तथा सहकारिता मंत्री, राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह को करना था। रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर भी सम्मेलन को सम्बोधित करने वाले थे।

किन्तु जब सम्मेलन में भाग लेने वाले हजारों प्रतिनिधि, जो आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु जैसे सुदूर प्रदेशों से आये थे, 8 मार्च को सम्मेलन के स्थल एशियाड ग्राम पहुंचे तो वहां सम्मेलन का नामोनिशान भी नहीं था। प्रतिनिधियों का स्वागत करना तो दूर, वहां यह बताने वाला भी कोई नहीं था कि सम्मेलन कहां होगा और प्रतिनिधियों के ठहरने की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है। एशियाड ग्राम में प्रतिनिधियों से कहा गया कि वे 24, अकबर रोड जायें। वहां पहुंचने पर प्रतिनिधियों को पता चला कि सम्मेलन का 24, अकबर रोड से कोई संबंध नहीं है। बाद में प्रतिनिधियों को पता चला कि सम्मेलन स्थगित कर दिया गया है। प्रतिनिधियों को वापस जाने में भी उन्हें भारी कठिनाई हुई, क्योंकि रेलवे से अपना आरक्षण उन्होंने इस सम्मेलन की पूर्व निर्धारित तिथियों के अनुसार कराया था।

मेरा कृषि मंत्री से आग्रह है कि वे इस संबंध में एक वक्तव्य दे कर सारी स्थिति स्पष्ट करें और बतायें कि सम्मेलन की तिथियां क्यों परिवर्तित की गई, तिथि परिवर्तन की सूचना समय पर प्रतिनिधियों को क्यों नहीं दी गई और यहां से प्रतिनिधियों के आने जाने का व्यय कौन उठाएगा?

(viii) Need for steps for minimising the suffering of farmers affected by Rengali Multi-purpose Dam project in Khaira C.D. Block (Balasore) Distt.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Sir the Rengali multi-purpose dam project has displaced 10,000 families from 265 villages in the Sambalpur and Dhenkana districts of Orissa. Located in the Talcher sub-division, the project is designed to control floods in the vast low-lying areas of the river valley and utilise the river water for power generation and irrigation. The resettlement programme envisages the allotment of land for cultivation and housing, the displaced families will also get forest products at concessional rates for house-building and cash compensation besides being provided with community wells, schools, clubs, villages roads and dispensaries.

But this massive programme to evacuate and resettle the villagers which is in progress since 1976 has not gained momentum yet. All the 61 resettlement colonies envisaged to be brought under rural electrification programme remain a distant dream.

Similarly vast stretch of cultivable land acquired by the state administration in 1960's in Khaira C.D. block of Balasore district to bring under cultivation by Salandi left canal scheme remains a day dream for the people of the area. People had lost their valuable lands and the State administration on their part had dug trial pits for canal purposes and if the canal is not feasible for any reason, the lands acquired should have been returned to the affected farmers who are willing to repay back the amounts received from the Government.

Hence, I urge upon the Government at the Centre to advise the state in this regard so that the farmers' sufferings are minimised.

14.32 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1984-85
GENERAL DISCUSSION-
Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up further General Discussion on the Budget (General) for the year 1984-85. Shri Sunil Maitra was already on his legs. He has already taken 1 hour 4 minutes as against 54 minutes allotted to his Party. I would request him to conclude his speech.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was on the point of balance of payment positions. I want to finish up this point by citing only one example. The World Bank has very recently prepared a report on India. The Government of India has persuaded the World Bank not to publish this report in this country. Anyway Sir, the Economic Times rendered a great service to the nation by publishing the gist of the World Bank report on India. The report says that if India gets hundred million dollars less every year in the form of concessional foreign assistance between the years 1985 and 1990, India would have to borrow from the commercial markets 4.5 billion dollars in the same period. Now, Sir, with the IDA loan being reduced from 40% to 28% and is likely to be reduced further from 28% to 20%, it is very likely that India would be forced to oblige buy Reagans, both Ronald and Donald and go in for the massive borrowings in the commercial market. Is this thing happens which the World Bank's report of India apprehends, then it is too early for the Finance Minister to claim that the Government of India had gone with eyes open and have come out with head high so far as IMF loan is concerned. You have gone with your eyes open, all right But you have not yet come out with your head high or low. Simply, now you have crossed the threshold and entered into debt trap and if at all it is possible for you to come out of it, only posterity can say.

In this general background, I will discuss the Budget in a nutshell, because I do not have much time. It is good that they have given some relief so far as income-tax and excise duties are concerned. Income-tax relief is to the extent of Rs. 65 crores. It is actually the reduction of 5% Excise relief is to the extent of 189 33 crores Now, the excise relief is on powerloom, handloom, paper etc. Can the Minister assure the House that this excise relief given to these industries would be passed on to the end-users?. It has never happened in this country, nor it is going to happen this time. The wholesalers and others go on charging and they do not pass on relief to the end users.

So far as income-tax relief is concerned, with the consumer price index registering a rise of 13 percent, barely 5 percent relief of the income-payers will not mean much of a concession. Instead, had the Government given and real relief in the form of CDS exemption, if the Government had exempted income-tax payers from making payment towards the CDS, I think, the salaried middle class would have benefited much more. But they have not touched the CDS because it goes to the Central kitty They have given relief only so far as income-tax and excise duty are concerned. Out of income-tax receipts, 90 percent goes to the States and, out of the basic excise duty, 40 percent goes to the States So, they are indulging in charity, practising charity, at the expense of the States, not at the expense of the Central Government.

The total resources transfer to the States in this year's Budget is Rs. 13,542 crores as against Rs. 13,382 crores in the revised estimates. That means, barely a sum of Rs. 116 crores has been increased in this year's Budget. Whereas the rate of inflation is more than 10 percent, Rs. 116 crores nominal increase in real terms means actual reduction in the transfer of resources to the States.

The States are charged with the responsibility of developmental work which concerns the day-to-day life of the people, for example, agriculture, special area programme, irrigation and flood control, social services, education, health housing, water supply and sanitation, etc. These are the subjects which concern the day-to-day life of the people. These are the things which the States are expected to do. But if this niggardly transfer of resources to the States takes place every year, in this form, how, do you expect that the States will do any better ? But when the States go out of their way, not only our State of West Bengal, to render services to the people for health, education and so on and so forth, and if in

the course of their spending there is overdraft, you go on chastising the States.

In this year's Budget, two things have been incorporated which are not only highly objectionable but are extremely provocative. The Finance Minister has again and again referred to defaulting States, the States which have incurred everdrafts from the Reserve Bank of India. In the Finance Minister of this country a class teacher with a cane in his hand, just telling the boys in his class to behave properly ? Are the States run as fiefs of the central Government, the Central Congress ruling party ? My State of West Bengal has been singled out for whipping. It has become a whipping boy. Thank God—it was a whipping boy till day before yesterday—now in our company stands Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh If NTR says, "I am going to give to the people of my State rice at the rate of Rs. 2 - a kg." If he tries for it and, if in doing so he runs into deficit or overdraft, is it a crime ? If West Bengal says that education upto the XII Std will be free that there will be unemployment benefit, that seed money will be given to the unemployed youth, that there will be pension for old-age, pension for peasants, pension for widows, etc. are these crimes ?

What do you mean by development ? If development means amelioration of the conditions of the people, then these are the inevitable consequences which will arise, because the States today are being starved of the resources. You talk of the overdrafts of the States. But what about you ? Between 1980 and 1984 to the extent of more than Rs. 9,089 crores, you have indulged in deficit financing. The difference between you and the States is that the States draw their overdrafts from the Reserve Bank of India and the Centre draws its overdraft from the Nasik Printing Press. This is the difference. If you can chastise the States for their overdarfts, then who is going to chastise you, who is going to take you to take ? Because you have the majority here, you think that you can get away with anyting. But let me utter this note of caution. This is the way you are depriving the States. Because you are depriving the States in this way, In all the States resentment is simmering, and a point of time is bound to come when it will spill over, and when the spillover takes place, please do not complain. Only curse yourselves.

Today you have also injected another element, that the States which are managing their affairs efficiently will be rewarded and for that, Rs. 200 crores have been set aside. Is it not discrimination ? If you continue with this sort of discriminatory practices, then please think it over seriously whether you are contributing to the process of integrating the country, maintaining the unity of the country, or whether you are contributing to the process of disintegration of the country, the process of disruption of the unity of the country. Here let the Centre be very careful because the situation in the country has become explosive. Do not kindle the prairie fire, and if you do kindle, then a time will come when the country, together with ourselves, will be gutted. Therefore, do not embark upon this road.

With these words, I oppose the budget proposals Lock, Stock and barrel.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY (Narasaraopet) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as a member of the ruling party, I welcome many of the budget proposals.....

AN HON. (Member) : But not all. It is your bounden duty. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. BRAHMANADA REDDY Allright : I hope the Opposition Parties as well as Members of their parties may feel inclined to reasonably do the same...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : We do it reasonably, but you do it unreasonably.

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I heard Mr Sunil Maitra. He has done a lot of study and has made some observations. which, I suppose, the Finance Ministry will look into, how far they are

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

in order and how far they are not. But one remark just now made is obviously not fair about States. I happened to be in State for quite some time. I know the State's responsibilities and I know also the State's resources. If there is a case for augmentation of States' resources by amendment of the Constitution or otherwise, it is a different matter altogether. It has to be discussed amongst the parties, and by the entire nation as well and we have to come to a dispassionate judgment as to how, if the Constitution is to be amended, it is to be amended, in what manner, in a manner which suits the tradition and diversity of India.

Now, so far as the point that West Bengal is being discriminated against, I am sorry I cannot agree. Bengal is a place which cannot be discriminated against and whether you are in the opposition or otherwise, we do not allow any discrimination with regard to any State and particularly, Bengal because of its contribution to our national history and freedom movement. But if you think that you are alone entitled to spend as you like and ask the Central Government to bale you out in season and out of season and whether it is reasonable or unreasonable, it would not be fair. The States should try to manage their finances in a reasonable manner and they have got to be enthused to make more effort and develop in a manner which will add to the growth of the nation in several spheres of public activity

As I said, I welcome this Budget. In may opinion, the Budget speach of this year is like pumping in some fresh air which refreshes us. In shows a greater awareness to deal with reality.....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE Comming events.

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It is not a question of comming events. Don't look at it in a narrow way. Take it what it is worth and don't attribute motives because that does not lead us anywhere. (*Interruptions*)

I am tempted to read various passages from the Finance Minister's speech, but I refain from doing so lest you may feel embarrassed.

The concessions given in excise duties, income tax, etc. are wholly welcome as also other formulations. With regard to paper industry, textiles, convertibility, private trusts, liberal financing facilities for modernisation of economy, encouraging deposits with fair interest rates wealth tax, etc., etc., are all in order and welcome. The increases made also in the Plan of 1984-85 display our concern for poor people particularly in the rural areas.

I make an observation that is generally made. It is nothing special or unusual. Draconian tax law or measures only generate cynicism and antagonism. They do not yield even the anticipated revenue. Therefore, the unmixed evil of black money fuelling inflation only will be the result. Reasonable laws or measures make people comparatively more honest. Leave some saving with them for deposits in various shapes enabling the Government to find resources for development, etc., etc.

In this connection I happen to read an article in some paper –I forget which day—but I just quote :

> "Looking at the Budget Estimates for 1974-75 and 1984-85 one finds that over the decade income tax receipts have risen by 142% and excise duty receipts by 292%. But small savings are up by 567% and provident fund deposits by ten hundred percent. To this list should be added market loans which have risen to 70 percent "

Therefore, Sir, I would say that it is always better to allow the people not only to be comparatively honest but also leave

some savings with them—not only for better use of their own but also have some deposits or investments etc. which will stand them in good stand in later years.

The purpose of the entries planning system or the growth of the developing ecenomy of the country is to make the people live at least above the pevertyline and to make them middle class or at least lower middle-class or at least go beyond the povertyline so as to live an existance of a humanbeing. Therefore, if that is your aim. it should be your effort to see that, as far as possible, our tax proposals, either in the shape of excise duties or otherwise, do not come their way of developing their own family status to a better extent.

Sir, here at page 5, in para 14 while speaking about the evils of blackmoney etc., etc of which we are of, it is said :

> "At the same time, we must ensure that, as far as possible, the tax system itself does not become a source of encouragement for evasion. Simplification and rationalisation of the tax system must, therefore, remain important objectives of our fiscal policy."

As a general enunciation, it is all right. But, we find, over the years, the same sentiment is being expressed. But, what has been done ? After all, the vast mass of our people in this country look to the results of what is happening actually—not to the principle that you enunciate. I am not trying to be critical; I am trying to make realistic remarks But, do the intricate laws suit the conditions of our society in this country. We are not an affluent country, we are a country where a vast mass of poor people live. I, for instance, after being, a Finance Minister for several years in my own State, a Minister here and a Parliament Member here, cannot understand one rule of your income-tax laws. It is impossible to understand, much less appreciate. Therefore, I refuse to read them. I think a paltry sum of less than Rs. 2,000 crores or so is the income-tax collection now.

AN HON. Member : It is one percent of the total.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Why officers of the Department are not touching the people who have got to be touched ?

There are many people—I do not want to name them because they may go against me—in this country whose living is known. Why don't you touch them ? An honest man paying some little income tax is being bothered to come here and go there. This is all to much for a country like ours and for a society like ours where 90 per cent are middle class and lower middle class. Therefore, I earnestly appeal to the Government to be realistic and do something in this matter. They should come forward with some practical proposals and not merely enunciate a pious proposition which is being repeated almost every year. Therefore, my submission to the Finance Minister is that this tax system must be simplified and there will be an increase in the yield of income tax if you tackle the proper people who have got to be tackled.

15 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not crudge the claim made by the Government that because of their agriculture strategy the production has increased. I agree that quite some measures have been taken in the shape of subsidy in fertilisers, better seeds, more irrigation facilities for millions of hectares, etc., etc These measures have certainly resulted in encouraging the farmers to grow more. That is alright. But you will be committing a serious mistake if you overlook the fact that monsoons still play a vital part in Indian economy either for agricultural production or industrial production or power sector. It is very obvious. Mr. Maitra has just now quoted the figures about production during a drought year and also in a good monsoon year. It makes more than 10 million tonnes different. Of course, I do not rely very much on his figures but what I want to say is that these figures can be taken as an indication and, therefore, my

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submission is that the fact that monsoons play a fairly vital role in agricultural production is a foregone conclusion and you must also be aware of that and not overlook that factor.

You will pardon me if in this connection I make a remark. It is true that you are trying to increase agricultural production by various incentives but I feel the entire control of Indian economy is still not with government Please take note of this. Government can do something but if you feel that economy is completely under your control it would be a weak assumption. Here it is largely with middlemen. They manipulate prices. At the time of sowing season the prices are put up high and after harvesting they are depressed. Who reaps the benefit ? It is not the farmer or the consumer. The consumers and producers are at the mercy of middlemen inspite of government's anxiety to protect them.

Now, take your Jute Corporation or Cotton Corporation. They have some role but only a marginal role. Bombay lobby controls cotton and Calcutta lobby controls jute. Ahmedabad lobby controls ground nut Therefore, this is the most vital matter in my opinion. After all you must understand without agricultural production and more agricultural production you will not be able to solve the problem of the rural poor. I know you are making attempts. I know the Jute and Cotton Corporations are making attempts but they are only marginal. These corporations go in the market and purchase only seven to eight per cent of the entire production. Therefore, my submission is that unless Indian economy comes out of the grip and strangulation of these middlemen the farmers and the consumers in India cannot be safe.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had an occasion last year to mention to the Finance Minister that financial year March to March business does not suit India. It should be either from October 1 or November 1. If you see the Indian seasons, you will find that the kharif production or kharif crop is the most important thing. The June rains, the September rains—these are the most important things throughout India. And, if you have timely June rain, and timely September rain, the Crop is taken care of; and you will not have much worry. You can plan your budget in a much better way than merely indulging in guesses. Therefore, I am glad that the Finance Minister has agreed and I am glad that several States have agreed. But I only want to tell you that you just commence it. This is very necessary. You can thus frame a much better budget and you can anticipate things better. And therefore, this is a good thing. I welcome it; I support it. It will be acted upon, in spite of voices to the contrary. Sir, I am glad that the Finance Minister is here just now.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : He should read your whole speech.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I was trying to submit to you that you change the Financial Year to October first or latest November first. In India, as you know, our working months are January to middle of June—round about that. You engage yourself in this process of budget discussions and what not; the States also do the same; in the meantime the working months are over. What happens to the money at the disposal of the State Governments and at the disposal of the Centre ? As March approaches, you throw in the into under the drain. Therefore, changes of financial year will be welcome feature of the Budget.

But here I wish to make one remark. I do not see any justification for continuing the colonial heritage of having a separate Railway Budget. Why ? Are we interested still in continuing some vestiges of colonalism ? What is the justification ? If you have anything to say, please tell us. I was communications Minister and my friends in the Department were telling me, "When there is a Railway Budget, why not there be a Communications Budget ?" And I told them, 'I don't agree with the Railway

Budget; therefore much less will I agree to a Communications Budget.' So, in that way, every department may think like this. Therefore, you kindly do away with all these anachronisms...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Then he will be in trouble with his Male a Minister.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: As you have put it, the non-plan expenditure is increasing—in spite of all your good attempts to control it. In the system of bureaucracy that we have in India (which is also a legacy of the Britishers) unless you are strong enough to take another route, you will not be out of their clutches. Bureaucracy expands itself. Now I want to know, what is the secrecy about a budget ? Apart from your excise duties and your customs and possibly corporate tax, I don't think even income-tax is a thing which can be a secret. I do not see any justification for any secrecy in a State Budget.

Therefore, what I wish to submit to you is this : If you want to control non-plan expenditure, if you want to control wastages of expenditure in several Departments—either of the State Governments or of the Central Government, why not each Department ? A lot of materials is given to the Members. I suppose except a few, none of us read them.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu) : I strongly object to this. Don't say that none of us read them. I read them.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: You are a good friend. You read them. But many of those who read them do not understand them.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : That may be so.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: He agrees. Therefore, your reading without understanding them is a waste of time. Therefore, my submission to you would be : let every department's proposals be examined sufficiently earlier by a Committee Let them go into them in detail and save as much expenditure as possible by cutting out unnecessary items. It is difficult to name them off-hand because in each department there are a dozen or more items which are absolutely unnecessary. Therefore, please appoint a Committee for this purpose for each department to do the intended job.

SHRI N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : We have Consultative Committees.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: These Consultative Committees do not fulfil the needs.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : A Standing Committees.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I do not know whether you call it a Standing Committee or Sitting Committee, which can go into every item of each department's expenditure, should be appointed. After all, what is being given as a bulk budget documents is a repetition of last year's. Is it not so ? Therefore, my submission is : kindly take steps and also ask the States to do likewise. Let them sit for two months, three months, examine each Department and see what is to be cut and what is not to be cut Suppose I move a cut motion saying that Rs. 100 may be cut for a particular item of expenditure In this parliamentary democracy, though you agree with me fully, you cannot agree for obvious reasons. Therefore, it would be a wise step if a Committee is appointed they will go into every aspect and try to save as much as possible for the benefit of the other developmental works.

On page 6 of your speech, you have said about the public sector. It reads like this.

> "The time has come to undertake a careful review of the performance of sick units in the public sector

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> with a view to reducing the drain on our resources. This, the Government proposes to do."

I welcome it and I support it with all my strength. Another sentence reads like this.

> "Economic viability must be the principal test for the survival of an enterprise."

It is also a good thing.

Now, about the sick business, I do not think anybody can be more aware of than the Finance Minister himself who comes from Calcutta. It is because of West Bengal, but I would say that Calcutta was our capital for some time.

15 09 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, you will kindly bear with me because I am referring to West Bengal. So, Sir, it is not a case of West Bengal, but there was a time when Calcutta was the headquarter of India, capital of India. Naturally industries grew very well. I tell you quite a number of them are today junk. If there is any other better word, use it. Therefore, to revive anything like that is throwing good money after bad money. It happens so in several places. After all moderanisation is taking place all over the world You have youself been said that you want to give a great impetus to the moderanisation activity. Certainly, it should be done if you want to fit in into the context of the modernisation of industry in the entire world. New technologies, new scientific methods and what not are coming in everyday. A unit which is established today is going to become outdated a decade hence. Therefore, in the context of such a situation, you should not yield to mere agitations and try to save an industry which cannot be saved. I am interested in workers, certainly, but I cannot throw away tonnes of money just to save a hundred people. It is better to have another unit and enable those people to go there. This is a thing which you should adhere to.

Now, there was a time some time ago when almost we took over every sick industry.....

(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Even now, we are doing.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: In this connection, I wish to quote from the Editorial of the Hindu dated 9th March, 1984; they have said quite a relevant thing. I suppose your Department knows about this editorial. I am not posing it for you to adopt, but I am just bringing it to your notice.

> "If the general aim of industry is to moderanise itself technological, in particular its cost structure should be brought in line and its products should measure up to top international standards. Its competitiveness should be established in both the domestic and the foreign markets. As much responsibility devolves on industry as on the policymakers in the Government to take the country through the most rewarding route."

You may kindly go through the entire editorial; I do not want to take much of the time of the House on this, but I just wanted to bring this to your notice.

Further, our Industrial Policy Resolution is a great document, which is well conceived, which we are following. There is no quarrel about the public sector having the commanding heights of our economy. Why should some people unnecessarily waste their breath often on this ? This is a fact and it should be so. That is our basic document, no doubt, but

in the context of the development in the modern world, and over-changing changes that are taking place, in some aspects to suit the occasion, to suit the growth of our economy, why not consider if there is worthwhile refinement possible ? If there is nothing worthwhile, throw it out. There is quite some scope. We have got our Plan, we have got our Plan priorities Specially, the people in industry, medium or major, know that is plan priority and what is what Therefore, I feel that it is only on examination that you can find out. But Put offhand, I feel there is some case for de-licensing some. The Department of Industry has already done something in this regard. There is some case for further liberalization.

I now come to Central Excuse duties. You propose to have technical study group. I welcome it. The Excise duty collection according to your figures, has shown a 1000% increase. It is good. The States also say that their sales tax revenue has grown likewise Your inducement to the States to relinguish certain items in favour of an additional excise may or may not find favour. It is a question of politics and power. May be you will succeed , good luck to you.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : No chance, Sir.

SHRI K. BRAHMANAND REDDY : I know that. I felt it while I was the Finance Minister in the State and I feel it even to-day: whether it is your excise duty, or sales tax in the State, there is quite an amount of evasion, non-collection or collusion, corruption, call it what you like. This is an obvious and known fact.

There is one advantage in sales tax. Even if you escape it somewhere, because it is multi-point, you will be caught somewhere else. But if the excise duty escapes at the originating point, it escapes for ever. That danger is there. So, I would submit that if you have 15% more of excise duty collection—I feel the evasion is about 40%—there will be no deficit for you. Your figure deficit Rs. 1562 crores, will be washed out *ek dum*, (at once). So, kindly bestow some attention. You are having a study group. Very good. Let proper people be put in. Let them make honest recommendations. Let them be acted upon. I am absolutely certain that you will not only succeed in improving exercise collection, but also enable States to improve Sales tax collection.

Now about the Food Corporation of India. This is not your subject; but as Finance Minister, you foot all bills. I do not want to say much It is serving some purpose, I quite agree. But it is incurring too much of losses; and it is also seething with some malpractices. Kindly look into them *(Interruptions)* The Government knows it. But what to do about it, is the question.

There is another vital thing. I had occasions to speak to you privately also about the rise in the consumer price index. This is a thing which agitates everything irrespective of any political affiliation. I do not know what it is in the base year 1960. It is 561 in December, 1983. This is causing concern. After all, either as a political man or as ordinary citizen of India, we feel very anxious that the common man should be protected from this kind of increase. Of course, politicians can take care of themselves ; industrialists can take care of themselves ; government employees can take care of themselves or other employees can take care of themselves; bank employees can take care of themselves; many small sections of society can take care of themselves. But the mass of people, there is nothing to guard them against high inflation.

I can understand the situation. Of course, if you can bring it to 2.4 or 2.2 which you have brought down to earlier, there in nothing like that. But even if you cannot bring it down to that level, try to see that the inflation does not go up and at

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least comes down by a reasonable degree. Irrespective of my friends opposite decrying the 20-point programme, some of them at any rate; 20-point programme is a national programme; it is conceived well; it is a Magna Carta particularly for the rural people. You have been increasing year to year the allotments made in several sectors; you have said at some place that the total allotment under this comes to about Rs. 11,500 and odd crores, which is not a small sum for India; it is one of the big est sums; and these schemes are well conceived. But what is their implementation ? I know your disability in this regard; I know that the Central Government cannot directly do it; even if you do it also, there is some disadvantage. They have to be routed through State Governments, who take their own lin: of thought. What is the way out ? There is no use of posing a problem without trying to know that can be done best about it. In a country like India, with our 6 lakh of villages spread everywhere, with this kind of diversity in various ways, with its for flungs areas, so far as this point is concerned, this 20-point programme is concerned, drinking water supply, housing or NRLP, IRDP or employment, etc. etc., it is obviously impossible to sit at Delhi and deal with this business. I feel on experience even the State Governments sitting at their Capitals may not be able to do it. Of course, there is an amount of political involvement in this. I am not going into that. But in what way should this be done ? If this is to be done, you will have to entrust it is the local areas; this local area is also must not be dependent on the whims and fancies of the State Governments. I think time is up for you to amend the Constitution; and not only should there be Centre and the States, there must be a local institution also with the stamp of Constitution.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Very good. I support it.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: If this programme is to be implemented successfully whether it is a Congress Government or a non-Congress Government, it should not be left to one Chief Minister stopping all elections for all time; it is not like one another splitting up one institution into several things; it is not like one other clubbing up several institutions; you must under the Constitution establish a system of local Government confined to the local area, whether you have one lakh of population or 75,000 or more or less. The local institution sitting in their villages, will not be able for long to go on doing injustice. This ts one answer to proper implementation which is just now lacking which you might consider. Please do not look at it from the point of view of whether it is a Congress-Government or a non-Congress Government. It a Panchayat President or a local authority deals either in corruption or does in a partian manner he will not stay long. He will be kicked out by the people. Public pressure will make the local authority do things properly.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : We support it.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : Please do not spoil my request with your support. You should be helpful that way.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He should help you by opposing only.

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Keeping quiet is the best way. Please give this a thought, I am not sure if you have a better way. After all, it is not the scheme, it is what reaches the poor man, whom you want to reach. It is his satisfaction that is your reward. Therefore, how is he satisfied unless he receives it in full? And, therefore, if you can look at it from a practical angle the State Governments cannot do it I know that it is impossible. I have experience of that.

Therefore, if there is any other method, by which your intended beneficiary gets the full benefit of your scheme, certainly

do it I am not rigid about my proposal. I only want from the point of success of your schemes. The Central Government should evolve a scheme and given the necessary amount, the State Government also should be made to add their own amount, but the implementation of these programmes must be done at the local level under the very eyes of the beneficiaries.

I come to my final point. The Seventh Plan you are going to frame. We have the experience of the six Plans. What has gone on well, what has gone wrong, you are aware. I think that a time has come when the thrust of in the Seventh Plan should be a little different. I had the opportunity to read some articles published in *Yojana*, written by well-known economists. Of course, every man has a point of view to place. This is a matter on which the intellectuals, the economists primarily and the others should bestow some serious thought, on what should be the thrust in the Seventh Plan. My opinion—I am not saying that I have studied in depth—but my casual observation would be, that the thrust should be on employment; and by the end of the Seventh Plan there should be nobody in this country who will be below the poverty line. Therefore, you have to do a lot of thinking. You have to hear a lot of people. You have to take their views written as well as oral. Then come to a dispassionate judgment. Much money has been invested. Much growth has taken place in various public activities But it has not yet resulted in as much assistance to the poorer sections of the society as you desired to. That is also a known fact. Therefore, taking all these into consideration, I would earnestly request you to give a serious look. Let the Prime Minister also be allowed to take a deeper view on this. Let the intellectuals be consulted. Let parliamentarians be consulted. And a proper Seventh Plan which can be implemented to the maximum extent possible where the benefits reach the man to whom you intend, should be our guideline.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : On behalf of D.M.K. Party I rise to present my views on this pre-election Budget.

The country is passing through a period of acute inflation and scarcities. There is scarcity of cement, edible oil, pulses and electricity. These scarcities have come to the fore during the last year and the previous year.

The country was eagerly looking towards this annual exercise of the hon. Finance Minister, so that there may be recovery all round and the problem of scarcity will be solved. The hon. Finance Minister has no crash programme for this purpose; but, idly takes pride in the agricultural production touching 142 million tonnes. The farm sector presents bleak prospects. No outlay has been planned for increased irrigation and multi-purpose projects or for inter-linking of rivers From whatever angle we look at this budget, we come to the conclusion that it is a tame exercise. It has not taken into consideration the core problem of the country and the alleviation of the miseries of the common man.

The hon Finance Minister takes particularly pride in effecting marginal reduction of rates on the income slabs. He has made a taken cut, nearly 5 per cent all round. Particularly, the persons in Rs. 15001 to Rs. 20,000 slab are not in any way happy over it. They may get a relief ranging from Rs. 56 to Rs. 281. In this period of high inflation, it is not going to add to their prosperity I would have congratulated the hon. Finance Minister if he was bold enough and resourceful enough to alleviate the misery of this group and raise the exemption limit to Rs 20,000. Perhaps, he is not resourceful enough I ardently hope that the next Finance Minister will get the kudos for raising the exemption limit to 25,000 for which the country is looking forward.

The plight of the Income-tax and Customs and Central Excise officials is really pathetic. They do not have adequate quarters. They are staying in quarters

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

where they are not able to pay even the advance money which the house owners are demanding So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to provide adequate quarters to them If not possible, at least grant them loans in par with the nationalised banks with a nominal interest of 4 per cent so that, as our esteemed senior Member, Shri Brahmanand Reddy has pointed out, the collection is appropriate. They are the real revenue earners for this country.

The other day, on Friday, in reply to to an Unstarred Question the State Minister of Finance, Shri S.M. Krishna, a charming personality, has said that the Government is very seriously considering taking steps against tax evasion. He went to the extent of saying to Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy to furnish him the facts about the tax evasion in Ahmedabad.

I want to point out that a private tannor in Ambur in North Arcot is evading tax to the tune of Rs one crore. This was brought to the knowledge of the hon. Finance Minister. His brother has written a personal letter to the Finance Minister. I have also endorsed the letter and sent to the Finance Minister but unfortunately till today no concrete action has been taken in this regard

Another instance I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister is about an actor, producer and director Mr. Bhagyaraj in Madras. He has started producing a film by name "Davani Kanavukal." He calls it in English 'the Dreams of a Teenage Girl'. This film went into production only a couple of days back but it has been widely reported in the Press that he has sold the district rights for the entire Tamil Nadu for Rs. one crore. This has been brought to the knowledge of the Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes but no action has been taken so far So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to look into this allegation.

Now I want to say something about the lottery tickets because the Central Government has got more responsibility in this regard. Aero Club is introducing lottery, BSF is introducing lottery, Indian Red Cross Society is also introducing lottery. So, there should be a uniform policy with regard to the sale and sales-tax on lottery tickets You are talking much about the schemes for unemployed youth, scheme for employment and everything in the 20-Point Programme. The Government alone cannot give employment to so much people but by selling lottery tickets in Tamil Nadu alone, ten lakhs people, both unemployment youth and physically handicapped, have get employment It is very unfortunate that the Tamil Nadu Government has now put a sales-tax of per cent on the sales of lottery tickets which has rendered nearly 80 per cent of the people unemployed. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to prevail upon the State Finance Minister to prevail upon the State Finance Minister to remove the sales-tax in state so that the unemployed youth and the physically handicapped persons in Tamil Nadu are benefited.

With regard to the excise duty reduction, instead of directly tackling the problems of the lower middle class whose problems are as acute as the problems of the poverty-stricken masses of the country, the hon. Finance Minister talks glibly that he has reduced the tax on Khandsari sugar, polyster blends, cassettes and fans. These marginal reductions of excise duties are not going to make their let any better. The excise duties are already high Slight reduction is not going so confer any benefit. It is like off-loading a bit from the traditionally over-loaded camel.

People who are accustomed to buy white sugar are not going to change to khandsari sugar overnight. Reduction of Rs. five per kg. on polyster cotton blended yarn is not going to make substantial reduction per metre of polyster cloth sold. Their prices are soaring and the people are not able to buy enough clothing to hide their shame. To add insult to injury, he has raised the duties on zip-

fasteners so that they need not use them to button up their pants. What the hon. Finance Minister has got in his mind is not the solicitude for the common man by reducing the prices, but a desire to give an incentive to the whole salers and producers to have a little wider market and tide over the period of recession they are passing through.

The printing paper is not going to be made cheaper. Excise duty is already Rs 825 per tonne and the reduction of Rs. 1-5 per tonne on the printing and writing paper is not going to make the material much cheaper so that its consumption may increase and there may be visible improvement in the spread of knowledge. The country is going to be as illiterate as in the past years and the hon. Finance Minister has not moved his little finger to the spread of educational and intellectual standards of the society and the people of this country.

I want to draw your attention to the educational pattern about which you are talking that it should be uniform all over the country. It is very painful to bring to your knowledge that there was a model question paper set for the plus two students in Karur in Trichi district of Tamil Nadu wherein the students of plus two were asked to write in English Part II about Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. I quite agree that she is a well-known international leader and her father and fore-fathers have done a lot of sacrifice for the country. That is legitimately justifiable But they have asked a question about the wedding ceremony of Bhagyaraj and Poornima. There was an allegation that Bhagyaraja's wife has committed suicide and he has remarried another actress named Poornima. A higher secondary school in Karur of Trichi district has asked this question from plus two students who are going to enter the professional course next year. This is the State of affairs existing in the State. Will the hon. Finance Minister prevail upon the State Education Minister to remove the irregularity and ensure that such nasty questions are not asked ? In the M. Phil. examination, one of the questions asked was: Compare Madam Thatcher with Lady Actress Jayalalitha. This is what is happening in Tamil Nadu. So, you should pay a little more attention to this aspect.

Even in the relief in excise duties on textiles, the hon. Finance Minister is extremely partial. With a loss to the exchequer of Rs. 3 crores for a whole year, he wants to bring about a 50 per cent improvement in handloom production. But, at the same time, he has neglected the silk weaving industry, which nowadays produces polyster blended silk also. As a result, Tamil Nadu, which specialises in particular varieties of silk products, is not going to reap any benefit.

The hon. Finance Minister has launched a new deposit scheme. He has introduced a novel deposit scheme of four years' duration, which will give the option to the investors to encash it after a year. Perhaps, through this device he may expect to mop up the savings of the small savers. But. by far, the most important saving groups in Tamil Nadu are the Nithis and chit funds. They are all languishing for want of encouragement. The hon. Finance Minister has not chosen to extend to the depositors in the Nithis similar tax exemptions, which are given to the depositors in the nationalised banks. Is it the desire of the hon. Finance Minister to build the edifice of the nationalised banks on the ruins of the Nithis in Tamil Nadu ?

Coming to inflation, the current year's budget estimate ends with a deficit of only Rs. 1,762 crores. The 1983-84 budget estimated a deficit of Rs. 1,586 crores, but ended up with a deficit of Rs. 2,095 crores. What guarantee is their that at the end of 1984-85, the deficit will not assume double the proportions ? The defence expenses are mounting year after year, and for the current year it is Rs 6,350 crores. This is nearly one-fourth of our budget. The Plan allocation accounts for about one-third of the

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budget. There are a few anti-poverty programmes and rural welfare schemes. The allocations under these heads are meagre. The expenditure on defence may help with industries. The Sixth Plan allocations once again are industry-oriented. They may create urban centered employment, but they are not going to make a debt on rural poverty. The National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme are so very nebulous and the allocations are so very meagre. What is in store for the country ? There is going to be a colosal inflation to the tune of about 10 per cent in the next year.

The hon. Finance Minister believes that there will be swift recovery of industries and increased production and that the deficit will not matter. But, be sure, going by our experience in the past, when at the end of the year the inflation sheets up, belying his expectations, the hon. Finance Minister will raise up his hands to the weather, the monsoons and the international situation.

A cautions budget should avoid a deficit. It would have a salutary effect on the inflation. It would have done immense benefit to the fixed-income groups and the poorer sections of the society. Actually, with the mounting deficit and the inflationary spiral, it is the big business, it is the capitalistic class, that is going to thrive. Saving ratio may increase, deposits in banks may touch newer high levels, but the mass poverty will not diminish.

The hon. Finance Minister, through this budget, has clearly indicated his lack of vision. He does not have the long range view of the country. He only sees the immediate prospects of the election. Perhaps, he has learned the dictum quite well, that he cannot tax and be popular. But he is neither wise, for he is hastening the breakdown of the activities of every department of wealth production in the country. The real income is shrinking, the money supply is increasing and there is overall deficit in balance of payments. The production cost of the agricultural goods are high; it should be made remunerative. Remedial actions are called for, to raise pulses and oilseeds and improve the low productivity of dry land farming, which accounts for the 70% of the total area under cultivation. A drastic change in the approach by the Finance Minister is necessary in order to boost farm production, which is the real sustainer of industrial activity.

Without doing any of these things in the Annual Budget, the Finance Minister has resorted to a course of least resistance by tinkering with the Excise tarifs here and there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am afraid the hon. Finance Minister cannot allow these mistakes to continue for long. If he happens to be the Finance Minister after the impending elections, I hope he will approach the Parliament with the Supplementary Budget to have more revenues. At best it is sonly a stop-gap Budget with no functional connotations for improvement of production.

Now, with regard to Tamil Nadu, it is surely neglected Tamil Nadu is losing its grade in industrial potential The Salem Steel Plant is yet a sick child. The Madras Harbour has not received increased allocations for developments. The rapid transit system for Madras has an allocation of Rs. 75 lakhs, whereas Calcutta has received Rs. 85 crores. The transport in the city of Madras and the roads of Madras have become chaotic. Unless a massive allocation is made from the Central Budget, Madras will become a shanty old town.

The furies of nature have laid waste the Southern districts of Tamil Nadu. In Srvelliputtur of Ramnath district, the rainfall under the usual years is only 49 m m. But this year during the month of March 540 m m. of rain has fallen. As a result many villages in the districts of Ramanad, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, South Arcot and Chengalpet were

submerged in water. There were many landslides in Nilgiris. The Hon. Finance Minister, being concerned with the MPS of the Congress (I) in the Southern districts should form a team of MPs wherein Shri Satyendran representing Tirunelveli district, Shri Mayathevar representing Dindigul, Shri Subbaraman of the Congress (I) from Madurai, Shri Jakkayan of the AIDMK representing Periyakula Constituency, Shri Era Enbarasu representing Chengalpattu, Shri Mohan from Coimbatore Dr. Kulandaivelu representing South Arcot and Shri Prabhu from Nilgiris. It should go there at the week-end either on Saturday or on Sunday and make a real study about it instead of waiting for the study from the State Government, which will invariably submit its report very late. I would also request the Finance Minister to come to Madras and see personally the State of the situation prevailing there And to alleviate the sufferings he should immediately grant Rs. 50 crores as interim relief through we have demanded more. Shri Kosal Ram demanded more than Rs. 100 crores this morning But I would request him kindly grant an interim relief of Rs 50 crores to Madras without any hesitation immediately so that the sufferings of the common people are alleviated.

Timely allocations should be made for opening small-scale industries, to alleviate the miseries caused by rains and winds. The Tuticorin Thermal Plant is not receiving adequate supplies of coal, and is only working to a fraction of its capacity. The Karur-Dindigul Railway line is yet a non starter. We, Member from Tamil Nadu, look at this Budget with great trepidation of heart, as it is not going to give a ray of hope to Tamil Nadu. A Budget should spread good all around, but in this Budget, the Hon. Finance Minister has failed in this task. The Budget will benefit the narrow sections of the society and selected areas of the country. I hope the Hon. Finance Minister will see the massages on the wall and change his attitude sooner than later. It may be a rosy Budget for you; It may be a red rose to you, but we look at this Budget only as a paper rose. It neither has its charm, nor its fragrance. If you think that with this Budget you will be back to power, I can say "never say, never again," With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Finance Minister deserves congratulations because he has sprung many surprises in the Budget.

A section of the economy had considered that 5.4 per cent growth is impossible to achieve. They considered there would be new taxes or raising up of the existing taxes. Some considered there will be a deficit of Rs. 3,000 crores. So, when the Budget was read, the Budget papers were presented, all of them had been surprised. What the miracle the Finance Minister has done, So, it is really a miracle. In the backgraund of the international economic setting, you know how we have been pressured, how our concessional international finance is being crippled day by day and how the security conditions of the country are being complicated. Not only that. Our export possibilities are confronted with so many difficulties on account of the tariff restrictions in different countries. In that background we have to take this Budget into consideration. It is a balanced budget and relief to the tax-payers is given, and it may neutralise the inflationary pressure. It withdraws a number of concessions in the corporate sector and the reason is obvious. It will reduce the evasion of tax. The scope for evasion of tax will be very much restricted and the increase in the auxiliary duty on customs will also discourage imports and promote the indigenous production. So, in that background I support the Budget and I wish that the House should support it. As a matter of fact, after this Budget was presented, irrespective of the opinions, everywhere you find the sparkle of satisfaction all over the country, among all the sections of the people irrespective of the class to which they belong.

In this context I should point out about

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some of the observations made by Mr. Maitra. I was going through his speech. I think his speech indicates that the CPI(M) are heading jumping into the rightist alliance. Otherwise, this speech would not have been spelt out like this. He should remember that the basic policies followed in India are being accepted and admired by the international Leftism. You must have seen in the press that the Head of the Soviet Union admired the achievements of the Indian economy and our thrust for an independent economy, and our non-acceptance of the last instalment of the IMF loan. The growth of our Public sector has been very much admired by the Soviet Union and my submission would be that the Left in India should look into it. It is unfortunate that Mr. Maitra tries to draw inspiration from the World Bank. He is canvassing the cause of the big agricultural producers. What is the meaning of raising the producers' remunerative price ? The meaning is, either you have to raise the price of goods against the interests of consumer, the poor people, or you have to give the subsidy. What is the choice ? Let him spell out.

So, my submission would be that the present trend the Leftist movement in India is perhaps an attempt to jump into a rightist alliance. He said that so far as the agricultural production is concerned, that is not going to be more than 1.9 per cent. I wish it should have been more, but there are natural constraints and during the days of British Raj, the then Finance Member once said that 'the Indian Budget is a gamble in monsoon'. Today also to some extent it remains to be true. But what is the remedy or the alternative policy he canvasses ? That is what we want to know, that is what the nation wants to know. He said that if the land reform is carried out earnestly, then production would grow. My submission is that in Bengal land reform is there, but the agricultural production in Bengal is lagging behind. What is the reason ? So, you must think of it and as a matter of fact, in respect of certain economic policies, particularly as far as planning is concerned, there should be a national approach. As a matter of fact in Bombay AICC, Congress has made an appeal to all political parties that in certain aspects, planning, security of the nation etc. their approach should be a national approach. In the matter of foreign affairs, peace, non-alignment, their approach should be a national approach.

16 hrs.

My submission is, in that background, if you examine the approach of Shri Sunil Maitra, Leftist leader, one would be desperate.

I now come to the weakness of our economy. No doubt, crores of people are below poverty line In 1980, three crores of people were below poverty line. During these years five crores have crossed over.

(Interruptions).

There are some Rightists. They say it is increasing—6 million. The number of poor people is increasing every year. This is what I also say There is a challenge. Challenge from which source ? It is from the source which receives inspiration from the free enterprise, We have to analyse the problem. Even after so many years of freedom, 28 crores have remained below poverty line. It is not very encouraging It does not add to the glory of the country. How to bring them up is a problem. We have to see to it.

36% of our people are literate and 64% are illiterate.

5% own 33% of the national wealth of the country.

These are our problems.

Other developed countries are envious of our achievement. All the same we

have to go a long way to improve the quality of life. I support this Budget because in this Budget steps have been taken to improve the quality of life of the poor people who have been deprived of the basic needs of life. 20 Point Programme by and large spells out that objective.

My submission is so far as these areas are concerned, why should there not be national consensus ? Why is there a quarrel ? Is it different in Bengal ? Is it different in Karnataka ? In Karnataka, Bengal, tariff of electricity is being raised. There may be areas where you have to quarrel with the party in power, but there are certain areas where we have to take steps collectively to go ahead.

I would submit to the Finance Minister that whatever be the concentration of wealth, after the operation of the MRTP Act the concentration of wealth has been reduced from 45% to 43%. Before that it was 102%. My submission is how to reduce it.

Monopoly houses are growing. The individual monopolistic enterprises are growing. How to check it ? The amendment which is being proposed now in this regard, I am afraid, will not be the correct solution We have passed a Resolution. We have again dedicated ourselves to the couse—that we have to translate socialism in India. If we are going to do that, we must take a decisive step so that the growth of monopoly houses is checked, the concentration of wealth is checked and we may go ahead At least to improve the quality of life. You should improve the lot of the poorer people who are living below the poverty line.

Regarding the public sector, we are proud of it, no doubt. But the return is very low. There are around 25,000 public undertakings and we have invested about Rs. 26,000 crores. But the fact remains that the return is very low and sometimes losses are incurred. During the last one year Rs. 110 crores was the loss incurred by the public sector which the Economic Survey declares. So, unless that is improved, I think, the Finance Minister with all his force, may not be able to improve the economic condition of the country. That is the most important thing.

Now, there are 23,000 small, medium and large industries which are sick. It has been mentioned in the report of the Estimates Committee. How to improve it ? You know, how the management fraud when the industry is sick They persuade the Government to take over. These are the tactics which are going on and we must be careful about it.

Now, I come to capacity utilisation. You see, it is low. We have to improve upon it. In some of the industries, basic industries, the capacity utilisation is less than 50% I am told that there have been some economists who are advising the Government now to change over the system. They say, instead of having physical control, it should be fiscal control. There is the Narasinham Committee to examine this. I do not know whether it has submitted the report. But the inspiration comes from the free enterprise. That is, the people in free enterprise somehow or the other want that the physical control should be relaxed. There should be more liberalisation. They mean, the industry should have more freedom, freedom for exploitation of the poor, freedom to destroy the present economy, the public sector economy and relaxing the control of the economy which we have been doing My submission would be that the Government must be very careful about it. If any recommendation comes from the Narasinham Committee that we must go in for fiscal control instand of physical control, my submission would be, it should not be accepted.

Now, Sir, Rs. 97,500 crores has been originally allocated in the Plan. Now, it has been revised to Rs. 1,10,000 crores. But you will appreciate that the estimate was made on the basis of price level that was prevailing in the year 1980. It means, only 80% of the

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aspect has been covered. Then, how will it be possible that we can achieve the physical targets of the Plan ? I wish the Finance Minister good luck to go ahead. Let him achieve it. But as a matter of fact, apparently, the allocation of the fund will not be adequate because the whole calculation was based on the price level prevailing in the year 1980 and during these periods, the prices have gone up. So, Rs. 1,10,000 crores will not be the answer. More fund will be required to achieve the physical targets. How to cross it over—it is for the Finance Minister to enlighten the House.

I would place another thing before the House. So far as the poorer people and the agriculture labour are concerned, they are the weakest area of our society. But the agriculture labourers are not organised. Their interest is not properly safeguarded. Based on the agriculture cost of index in the year 1960 as 100, it is now 523 But nowhere in the country, in any State—even in West Bengal—the minimum wage of the agriculture labourer has been raised in tune with the rising prices. That is the point which must be taken up by the Government of India and also by the State Governments to enhance agricultural wages according to the rise in price index. Unless that is done, we cannot improve the conditions of this class of people. We are neglecting a very important section of society, these who are contributing to the growth of agricultural production. I hope, the hon. Finance Minister will take note of that.

With these words, I support the General Budget.

16.11 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*].

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT (Ahmedabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, if I can describe the General Budget in three simple words, I would call it, a Budget for election, a Budget for fund collection and, I may be pardoned to say, a Budget for helping corruption. I will elaborate that this Budget is aiming at winning the Lok Sabha elections—I am emphasizing the word "Lok Sabha" because I will deal with States separately the whole attention and focus is on winning the Lok Sabha elections; the purpose is to raise party fund collections and the means adopted, I am once again sorry to say, are to encourage corruption.

When I say this, I was wondering how everywhere in the press there was shower of praises, it being the best Budget, the Budget never known before, etc., etc., I believe it and it is coming true that as, the time will pass and the shine will go, like a cricket ball, we will find that it is not to please anyone and, if at all it is to please anyone, it is to please a few at the cost of many. I will come to the concrete things to show why it is so.

Before I begin with that, I would like to tell the Finance Minister that I am well aware of the secrecy of ths Budget. I am not charging him for any leakage of the Budget at all, because I am quite confident that the secrecy is maintained. But even a fortnight before, I was shouting at the top of my voice at a public meeting in Ahmedabad, telling that certain concessions were coming for certain industries. And I have been literally proved to be right. My letter is, with the Congress Party Chief, Ahmedabad; my letter is with the representative union called the TIA and my letter is with the Mill-owners Association to whom I sounded that they were getting certain concessions. I was able to tell all that because I was knowing something which was going on behind the curtain and about some characters playing their role. And I was proved right. But I am not claiming about knowing Budget secrets as such. Let the curtain be opened.

Let us first take the tax relief which has been so much praised and which will be causing a loss of Rs. 180 crores to the

exchequer. There is a 5 per cent general reduction in the tax. Let us look at the break-up of this item. A person earning Rs. 20,000 taxable income will save Rs. 281/-; a person earning Rs. 30,000 taxable income will be saving Rs. 841/-. If we go higher up, a person earning taxable income of about Rs 1 lakh will save Rs. 5000/-. If we put it, what 20 persons earning Rs. 20,000 taxable income will save, one person earning Rs. 1 lakh taxable income will save at a time. If I am not very wrong in my arithmetic, about Rs 30, crores will go to those whose taxable income will be somewhere near Rs. 30,000 taxable income whereas about Rs. 150 crores will go to those whose taxable income is more than Rs. 1 lakh. This much relief to a class of people whose taxable income is more than a lakh of rupees is surely not a concession to a common man. All the more because the common man nowhere figures in a tax concession, a direct tax concession, because when one per cent of our total income comes from direct taxes, 99 per cent of those who pay are hardly at all concerned with it, but among those people who pay, a few benefit, a handful of a few, those who are at the top. Let us understand it. It is not to please all, it is to please a few. A lot has been said about tax relief. I have tried to understand this Budget as carefully as I could, and in every item that I looked at, I have found that, apparently whereas the claim is for many, in fact the benefit for a few. I will presently come to some of them by giving illustrations. But before I take up those individual cases, I particularly want to devote a little time on what kind of things are working probably in this Budget with a view to collecting funds for the ensuing elections.

I come from Ahmedabad, a city which has the largest number of textile mills, and it is a State which the hon. Finance Minister also represents. What has happened ? How many benefits have been given in the last two three months to those industrialists—I am not saying industries—those millowners. The first one came with the banning of the export of cotton; it was at the cost of the farmers of this country; when they had a right time to get their dues, the export-ban come. For whose benefit ? For the benefit of the millowners. Second came the Rs 1200 crores of assistance declared by the IDBI for the improvement of the textile industry. Then came the total exemption from 100 per cent export which the mills will take upon themselves and benefit from. This was the third one. The fourth came when the Railway Budget was presented: when every one of us suffered by at least having to pay 50 paise more on the platform ticket, the millowners got a reduction of 20 per cent freight in the movement of their goods, namely, the cloth packages And last but not least, a package of concessions, a bucket of concessions, a large number of concessions, came in the name of man-made fibre, fabric, yarn, 51 per cent court, etc., etc., the greatest gift from this Government to the millowners. It is here I want to say that I had sounded it in my city on the morning of the 29th, the day when the hon. Finance Minister was reading his Budget speech; on that day, in the morning, I had written letters to three authorities saying that these concessions were virtually, literally, coming. I am not claiming any knowledge before it came, but I knew what was going on, and I want to tell the Finance Minister, in spite of his doing all this, what those very people on whose representations he did it are telling outside this House; you will here it from me These concessions have come in the last two months only. Who was the spokesman of this industry who was coming and making representations ? The hon. Chief Minister of Gujarat. I am going to refer to it.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have given this. You may make only references, but not read it.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : He is criticising the Central Government in his Assembly.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Only references.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : I am making only references. Here is this title on the front page of the paper: 'Closed Textile Mills: C M blames the Centre'. The man who managed all the benefits outside this House, having obtained all these from the Central Government, is telling his House that all these ills of the industry are because of the fact that the Central Government is not assisting them.

Therefore, Sir, I am referring to this. Sir, representations were made. The gentleman along with the spokesman of the industry presented the case of the sickness of the industry. And so, with the budget out, all these concessions had been given in the last two months. What has happened ?

I would seek your permission—I have written to you already to refer to these documents here. One of the *'Times of India'*, Ahmedabad.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Barot, you make references instead of reading it.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : Yes, Sir. The position to-day is that nearly 35,000 workers are unemployed because the mills are closed. Most of them are closed in the last two months—the same period in which these concessions came. And 50,000 workers are jobless because all the Mills have closed down their third shifts and the badli workers are gone. Why the lay-offs with all the concessions given to the industry in Ahmedabad City? I particularly request the hon. Finance Minister to appreciate that in the NTC mills which should have set an example of a better administration, they followed the suit of the private management. There are two holidays; two lay-offs in the N.T.C. Mills So also in the private mills. The season is this that the textile industrialists obtained half a dozen major concessions from the Government in the last two months including the budget and the result is unemployment of thousands and, sometimes, virtually and partially, of lakhs now. Sir, I am very respectfully asking from the hon. Finance Minister to tell us, to tell the hon. House, if, in the last two months, he had given these concessions; if so, for whom he has given these ? What is the consideration ? As a representative of the Government of India, we can understand and appreciate your concern for the consumers. Are you able to put a single condition on the textile industry or these millowners who got all the concessions from you that their price of cloth will go down ? If the whole purpose was social justice, if the whole purpose was to be useful to the workers, why the mills have not started or not removed the lay-offs ? The Mills, in the last week only, after the budget had been out and the discussion had started, day before yesterday, had been closed down in Ahmedabad. And, I am sure that the hon. Finance Minister will be conce ned with that. If the Government gives all these concessions to industrialists on their representation, for whose benefit all this is being done ? Would I be totally wrong in making a very humble inference that if the consumer is not to benefit, if the worker is not to benefit but someone is going to benefit, I charge that it is the Congress Party which is going to benefit in the ensuing elections because of this provision ? That is the reason why large scale concessions are given to the industrialists, particularly, to the textile industrialists.

Sir, I am concerned in presenting this photograph because it appeared in a very important paper—ancillary things such as cart pullers, weight lifters pakage makers. Here is the photograph from the *Times of India*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You said about that already.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : Therefore, I am asking the hon. Finance Minister to please tell us if these benefits are not for the Congress Party and for the party fund collections for the ensuing elections, for whom are they for ? Why are you not able to put in a single condition of employment being provided, lay-off being removed or reopening of the mills ? How is it that you are submitting everytime to the Mill-owners ?

Then I come to another industry. That is the news print item. It is very interesting to know the history of this newsprint duties. I have some experience because I was a bit associated with the newsprint. This became dutiable and I am referring to it because my memory cannot totally fail me because I was in a way associated with Government then at that time. I am reading from 1981-82 Central Budget speech of the Finance Minister then. I am reading one paragraph, on page 30, para 100.

> "My next proposal relates to levy of import duty on newsprint. At present this item is fully exempt There is a large foreign exchange outgo on imports of newsprint. There is no reason why this commodity should not bear a moderate rate of customs duty."

> ".....I, therefore, propose to impose an effective customs duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem* on imported newsprint. I expect this measure to yield an additional revenue of about Rs. 21 crores."

Sir, then came 1983-84. This particular item was converted from *ad valorem* to *ad valorem* cum specific but by and large nobody thought of removing the duty totally on the newsprint. This is the election year and everybody knows who have the fortune or misfortune of seeing the television—that special time is allotted to the Congress party and certain leaders understandably under the name of biggest party in the country etc., etc. Now, comes media and the most important remaining media is the newspaper. Suddenly from the learned hon. predecessor of the present Finance Minister who thought that this commodity can bear a certain kind of burden came the present budget and this provision. Sir, two things have been removed and I quote from the budget speech of the hon. Finance Minister—para 108 :—

> "I have already referred to the proposed exemption from customs duty on import of wood chips and wood pulp for paper making. As a further measure of relief, I propose to reduce the basic excise duty on printing and writing paper and also kraft paper produced by large paper mills by Rs 425 per metric tonne, and corresponding concessions are being given on the duty leviable on such paper when unconventional raw materials are used in their manufacture. Simultaneously, the range of permissible unconventional raw materials is being expanded."

Sir, what is this change of heart of the government on newsprint particularly from imposing duty of Rs. 21 crores to totally exempting it because they know as radio and television are at their command some of the newspapers are not and, therefore, an obligation has come in the nature of these duty exemptions to the newsprint so that this obligation will be encashed, is being encashed and is going to be encashed when elections are coming nearer and nearer.

(Interruptians)

Sir, here I would also like to quote from the Financial Express of today :—

> "According to the President of the All India Small Paper Mills Association out of the Rs 33 crores excise relief announced by the Finance Minister for the paper mills, over Rs. 30 crores would go to benefit the 25 large paper mills while the 200 small mills would have to share less than Rs. 3 crores."

So, Sir, the benefit is started by big guns but the pretext is given that industry is protected. What I am trying to point out is that industry is not protected only

[Shri Maganbhai Barot]

certain industrialists are protected and when certain individuals are protected the obvious inference is that there is some understanding between those who give the benefit and those who receive the benefit. I, therefore, say that this budget aims at preparing an atmosphere prevailing upon and obliging newspapers, newspaper industry, paper mill industry, textile industry and obviously if the benefit does not pass on to the consumer than I will say there is every justification in making an inference that the benefit is to be derived by a political party who has the privilege of preparing the budget of this year.

I want to tell the hon. Finance Minister because he is from Gujarat, he represents the State of Gujarat in the Rajya Sabha; that a demand has been made in the public meetings of Ahmedabad 'Call the Finance Minister back; Call Mr. Pranab Mukherjee back, he does not represent Gujarat'. I want to only tell him this before it is too late and before what is being told somewhere in the meeting becomes a slogan on the streets and before lakhs and lakhs of people are rendered jobless. Let it not benefit only the ruling party. Ler it at least share whatever it has got from the industry and let it give back something to the working class because it is the working class which has elected this Government; let them not deceive the working class completely as they have done in this case. Now I would like to refer to only one paragraph from the *Indian Express* dated February 16, 1984. It says :—

> "Chief Minister Medhavsinh Solanki today told the Legislative Assembly that the State Government had made several representations to the Centre for the reopening of the closed textile mills but the Government of India had not approved its proposals.'

I will not go into the details.' I want to only say that a misunderstand is persistently going on that the Centre is not listening to the just demands of the working class. It is here as a documentary proof. It is not a charge by me, it is not a charge by any opposition leader, it is not charge by any political party in any political party's platform, but it is coming from the very colleagues of theirs in the Assembly Therefore an answer should come from them now.

The hon. Finance Minister has said that NTC is one of those public undertakings which will be required to be supported by suffering certain cost to the exchequer Well, is he aware of it, that in respect of these closed mills which were taken over by NTC, 103 are there; Bombay is not having lay-off; Bombay is not having closure of mills every day as it is happening in Ahmedabad? How it is that the public undertaking is setting a bad example of resorting to lay-offs more and more in the industry following the pattern of private owners? Because of the Government's relation with the textile industrialists if they are not able to prevail upon them, if they are out to encash each other's obligation, it is their lookout. But NTC is their concern. How can it start precipitating lay-offs, which is a kind of closure in the textile industry? Therefore the least that I expect of the Government, if it justifies the demand for the funds of NTC, is to start the normalisation of working of the textile mills of Ahmedabad I can say this, election apart, collection of funds apart. What happened in the Calcutta convention of the congeess party? I can understand congress leaders going there; I can understand congress workers going there. But what happened was, NTC sale agents were there; they were invited; they were there; they were their honorable guests; they were summoned; they should collect the funds for the congress party and the election is coming. This is the reason NTC is selling its cloth under invoice, less price, so-called damage and everything. But the reason is this. What they are saving on one hand is perhaps partially passed on to the Congress Party. Sir, God forbid. In

man-to-man relation, corruption is known in this country. But I am afraid, this Budget has sanctioned, has institutionalised corruption. It has allowed profiteering to the individuals. It has allowed losses to be socialised because that is ultimately for the benefit of the congress party and the sooner the people of India know about it, the real picture of the Budget will be known to them, and when it will be known to the people of the country, the people will surely answer them in the ensuing elections.

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : सभापति जी, श्री मगनभाई बरोट एक वकील हैं और इसलिए वे दोनों पक्षों की वकालत कर सकते हैं। लेकिन उनकी जो वकालत इस सम पक्ष की ओर से होती थी उतनी जोरदार वकालत उधर सामने से नहीं आई। विरोध पक्ष की ओर से उसकी वकालत उतनी अच्छी दिखाई नहीं दी।

जहां तक फण्ड कलेक्शन का सवाल है, यही बात मगनभाई बरोट जी के लिए भी कही गई थी कि उन्होंने कितना फंड इकट्ठा किया था और कितना फंड उन्होंने कांग्रेस पार्टी को दिया था। वही इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, मैं इस मामले में कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता।

मैं एक साधारण व्यक्ति हूं और एक साधारण व्यक्ति के नाते जब मैं इस बजट को देखता हूं तो मुझे यह लगता है कि बजट कमजोर लोगों, गरीब लोगों और साधारण लोगों के हित में बनाया गया है। जो बहुत सी छूट वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट में दी है, उनका सीधा फायदा गरीब लोगों को मिलेगा और मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि यह बजट आने वाले कुछ दिनों में कीमतों को कम करने में बहुत सहायक सिद्ध होगा।

इस बजट की जो सबसे मुख्य बात है वह है राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना, नेशनल रूरल एम्पलाएमेंट प्रोग्राम, रूरल लेण्डलेस एम्पलाएमेंट गारन्टी प्रोग्राम की रकम को दुगुना किया जाना। यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात है। जब से ये कार्यक्रम लागू किये गये हैं, खास कर के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गरीब लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए, तब से इसका एक असर पूरे देश में पड़ा है और यह सब से अच्छी बात है कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस वर्ष इस मद से रकम को दुगुना कर दिया है।

हमारे मगनभाई बरोट कहते है कि यह चुनाव का बजट है। मैं पूछता हूं कि इसमें क्या बुराई है ? हम एक राजनीतिक दल है, जनता ने हमको चुन कर शासन में भेजा है। फिर हमें चुनाव में जनता के सामने जाना है। हमने एक चुनाव घोषणापत्र जारी किया था और उसी आधार पर हम अपना बजट बना रहे हैं। उसी चुनाव घोषणापत्र के आधार पर मगनभाई भी जीत कर आये थे। उसी चुनाव घोषणापत्र के आधार पर जब श्री वेंकट रामन ने बजट पेश किया था तो मगनभाई ने उसकी जोरदार वकालत की थी और उस वकालत से उस समय के वित्त मंत्री जी तो इतने खुश हुए थे कि वे यह सोचने लगे थे कि कहीं आप उनकी जगह न ले लें। अगर आपके मुताबिक यह चुनाव का बजट है तो क्या हमको इसका हक नहीं है कि हम चुनाव का बजट बनाएं ? अगर हम चुनाव का बजट बना रहे है तो इसमें क्या बुराई है ?

मैं देख रहा हूं कि राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम और ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम ऐसे कार्यक्रम हैं जिनका

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

बड़ा दूरगामी असर पड़ने वाला है। ये कार्यक्रम देश के भाग्य को बदलने वाले कार्यक्रम हैं। ये कार्यक्रम ऐसे हैं जिनका बहुत अच्छा असर पड़ रहा है और आगे भी पड़ेगा। सरकार ने इन कार्यक्रमों के लिए पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में दुगनी राशि, लगभग 9 सौ, 9½ सो करोड़ रुपये रखी है। लेकिन इन कार्यक्रमों के बारे में एक खास बात मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा। इन कार्यक्रमों को लागू करते समय, इनके इम्पलीमेंटेशन की स्टेज पर इन पर कड़ी नजर रखी जाए क्योंकि बहुत काफी पैसा इनके लिए रखा गया है। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि यह पैसा ब्लेक मार्किट में जा कर ब्लेक मनी बन जाए। अगर पैसा ब्लेक मनी बन जाता है तो ब्लेक मनी की एक पेरेलल इकोनोमी चल रही हो उसमें यह बहुत सहायक सिद्ध होगा और कीमतों को बढ़ाने में यह बहुत मददगार साबित हो सकता है। अगर इसको ठीक ढंग से इंप्लीमेंट किया जाए तो बहुत से गरीबों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर लाया जा सकता है। अगर इंप्लीमेंट में ढिलाई बरती गई और भ्रष्टाचार पर काबू नहीं पाया गया तो यह पैसा ब्लैकमनी में चला जाएगा और उससे लाभ नहीं होगा। इसलिए मै चाहूंगा कि इस पर खास तौर से इंप्लीमेंटेशन की स्टेज पर नजर रखनी चाहिए। राज्य सरकार की इंप्लीमेंटेशन की जिम्मेदारी है लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की टीम्स जगह-जगह जाकर इस बात का निरीक्षण करे कि जिस मकसद के लिए पैसा दिया गया है उस मकसद के लिए खर्च हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है।

मैं ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी जी के इस सुझाव से सहमत हूं कि स्थानीय निकायों को इस मामले में ज्यादा अधिकार देने चाहिएं। चाहे इसके लिए सविधान में संशोधन करना पड़े। जहां राज्य और केन्द्र के अधिकार अलग-अलग क्षेत्र में बंटे हुए हैं वहां अगर राज्य और स्थानीय निकायों के अधिकारों का भी बंटवारा हो जाए तो बहुत कुछ हो सकता है। हमारे यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में और बहुत सारे प्रदेशों में स्थानीय निकायों में चुनाव समय से नहीं होता। चाहे कांग्रेस की सरकार हो या दूसरी पार्टी की सरकार हो, चुनाव समय पर नहीं होता। न जिला परिषद का चुनाव होता है न म्युनिसपेलिटी का चुनाव होता है। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि उनके चुनाव भी इलेक्शन कमीशन के जिम्मे कर देना चाहिएं। राज्य सरकार का चुनाव की जिम्मेदारी को खत्म कर देना चाहिए। इलेक्शन कमीशन की जिम्मेदारी होने पर चुनाव समय पर होगे और स्थानीय लोगों का एन्वाल्वमेंट होगा। उससे काफी अच्छा नतीजा निकल सकता है। जैसा कि रेड्डी साहब ने कहा, मैं उनकी बात से बिल्कुल सहमत हूं और इस का समर्थन करता हूं कि लोकल बाडीज को इसमें एन्वाल्व करना चाहिए। केन्द्रीय टीमों को भी वहां जाकर देखना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं विशेषकर जो नेशनल रूरल लैण्ड लैस एंप्लायमेंट गारंटी प्रोग्राम है। इसमें श्रम और सामग्री का अनुपात 50-50 प्रतिशत रखा गया है। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो इससे परमानेंट असेट्स नहीं बन पाएंगे। जैसे सड़क है या दूसरी चीजें हैं, अगर मेटीरियल ठीक नहीं होगा तो काल ठीक नहीं होगा। ये चीजें बाढ़ और वर्षा का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकेंगे। परमानेंट असेट्स बनाने में दिक्कत होगी। जहां रोजगार देने की सर-

कार की मंशा है वहां दूसरी मंशा यह है कि परमानेंट असेट्स क्रिएट हों। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि एक काम पर नहीं बल्कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर 50 प्रतिशत श्रम और 50 प्रतिशत सामग्री के अनुपात से काम होना चाहिए। पूरे जिले का जो टोटल अमाउंट हो, उसमें 50 प्रतिशत श्रम और 50 प्रतिशत सामग्री रखनी चाहिए। इससे रोजगार भी मिलेगा और परमानेंट असेट्स भी क्रिएट होंगे।

सभापति महोदय, बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम हमारे देश में बहुत सोच समझ कर बनाया गया है और अगर यह कार्यक्रम ठीक प्रकार से लागू होता है तो यह हमारे देश की तकदीर को बदलने वाला कार्यक्रम होगा, जैसा कि श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी जी ने कहा है। इसमें सिंचाई, बिजली, हरिजनों, बुनकरों, पिछड़े लोगों को ऊपर उठाने की बात कही गई है। इसकी कुछ बातों की तरफ मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। जैसे बिजली है, आज बिजली के बिना कुछ नहीं हो सकता। न खेतों में काम हो सकता है न कारखानों में काम हो सकता है। बिजली पर सरकार ने काफी पैसा खर्च किया है। बिजली की उपलब्धि मांग के मुताबिक बहुत कम है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में तो दिन में 6-7 घंटे से ज्यादा बिजली नहीं आती। बहुत से क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जहां कई कई दिनों तक बिजली नहीं आती है। इसको और बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए जब तक इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा तब तक कृषि और उद्योग के उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं हो सकती। इसी तरह खेती के लिए सिंचाई आवश्यक है। जिन क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई की सुविधा कर दी गई, वहां पैदावार में दस-दस और कहीं पर बीस-बीस गुना फर्क पड़ गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत सी सिंचाई की बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएं धन के अभाव में ठप्प हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं क्योंकि इन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश को साढ़े सोलह सौ करोड़ रु० की सहायता दी है। हो सकता है इससे योजनाएं चालू हो सकें। उत्तर प्रदेश एक गरीब और पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है। उसको और अधिक सहायता दी जानी चाहिए ताकि तीन-चार महीनों से जो सिंचाई योजनाओं पर काम रुका हुआ है, वह शुरू हो सके। हथकरघा हमारे 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का एक प्रमुख अंग है। आज हथकरघा उद्योग में बने कपड़े को एक रुपए पचास पैसे सबसिडी दी जाती है जबकि एन० टी० सी० में बने हुए कपड़ें को दो रुपए दी जाती है। मैंने जब इस संबंध में सवाल पूछा था तो कामर्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि हम दाम बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं इस अवसर का उपयोग करके कहना चाहता हूं कि हथकरघा में बने हुए कपड़े की सबसिडी ज्यादा होनी चाहिए। इसमें जो जनता धोती बनती है, उसका दाम बहुत कम है। वह लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं है। इसको भी बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। बुनकरों को सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत बैंक से कर्जा लेने में आती है। उनको अधिक से अधिक कर्जा देने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। अब मैं भूमि आबंटन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already taken twelve minutes. Please conclude in three minutes.

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : बशर साहब, अच्छा बोलते हैं। इनको ज्यादा समय देना चाहिए।

श्री जैनुल बशर : शुक्रिया। जो भी जमीन हदबंदी के जरिए से निकाली गई या

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

जो ग्राम समाज की भूमि है या जो खेती के लिए हरिजनों में बांटी जाने वाली है, वह कार्य हो चुका है। सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत यह है कि उस पर कब्जा नहीं मिल रहा है। लोग, कानून का सहारा लेकर अदालतों में चले गए हैं और स्टे आर्डर ले आए हैं। जहां पर यह स्टे आर्डर नहीं मिला है, वहां पर दबंग लोग अधिकारियों, कर्मचारियों या हमारे जैसे जन-प्रतिनिधियों का सहारा लेते हैं। फिर भी बेचारे हरिजनों को कब्जा नहीं दिया जा रहा। इस प्रकार का कोई कानून बनाना चाहिए जिससे हरिजनों को अदालतों में न जाना पड़े। इस प्रकार का कानून जब तक नहीं बनेगा तब तक हरिजनों को भूमि के मामले में जो फायदा हम पहुंचाना चाहते हैं, वह नहीं पहुंचा सकेंगे। जहां पर लोगों को स्टे आर्डर नहीं मिले हैं, वहां हरिजनों को आवास या खेती के लिए दी गई जमीन पर कब्जा दिलाना चाहिए। मैं नहीं जानता की केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या गाइड लाइन्स है? इसलिए, मैं खासकर प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। उनके लिए केवल 2,000 रु० प्रति मकान के लिए सहायता दी जाती है। सहायता नहीं, बल्कि सरकारी एजेन्सी स्वयं उस मकान को बना कर देती है। 2,000 रु० 4 साल पहले निर्धारित हुए थे, वही आज भी दिये जा रहे हैं, जब कि मकान बनाने की हर चीज का भाव बढ़ गया है। अतः सरकार को इस बारे में ध्यान देना चाहिए कि जो मकान बनाये जाने हैं जब तक उनके लिए ज्यादा पैसा नहीं रखेंगे तब तक इसका कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंचेगा। मैंने अपने क्षेत्र में देखा है हरिजन आवास बनाये जाने का प्रोवीजन हर ब्लाक में है, रुपया भी वहां दे दिया गया, लेकिन 2,000 रु० में मकान नहीं बन सकता इसलिए सारा का सारा रुपया बेकार पड़ा हुआ है। इसलिए आप जल्दी इस बारे में कोई निर्णय कीजिये और इस रुपये की लिमिट बढ़ाइये ताकि हरिजनों के आवास बन सकें। नहीं तो यह पैसा बेकार पड़ा रहेगा।

आई० आर० डी० पी० में जो बैंकों से लोगों को कर्ज दिये जा रहे हैं कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को, यह बहुत अच्छी योजना है। गांवों में गरीब परिवारों का चयन हो रहा है, उत्तर प्रदेश में भी हुआ है, ग्राम प्रधानों की मौजूदगी में हुआ है। चयन ठीक हुआ है ग्राम तौर से। लेकिन सबसे बड़ी परेशानी यह है कि चयन करती है राज्य सरकार की ऐजेन्सियां और वह बैंकों को नाम प्रस्तावित करती है। बैंक उन प्रस्तावित नामों पर विचार नहीं करते है। वह फिर अपनी अलग से खोजबीन करते है। एक बार राज्य सरकारी एजेन्सी के पास भाग दौड़ करें, दूसरी बार बैंकों के एजेंटों के पास भाग दौड़ करें, तब जा कर उनको पैसा मिलता है। पैसा मिलना है 2,3,4 या 5 हजार और इस भागदौड़ में उस गरीब का 500, 600 रु० खच हो जाता है। तो यह जो ड्यूअल सिस्टम है यह ठीक नहीं है। राज्य सरकार की एजेंसी जब नाम प्रस्तावित करती है, और राज्य सरकारें 5,000 रु० तक की गारंटी देने को तैयार है फिर बैंकों को कोई एतराज नहीं करना चाहिए और उनको तुरन्त कर्जा दे देना चाहिए।

16.52 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

इसी तरह से पढे लिखे लोगों के लिए स्वतः रोजगार की योजना बड़ी अच्छी है।

इसमें 25,000 रु० तक दिये जाते हैं और उससे काफी लोग अपना रोजगार शुरू कर सकते हैं। लेकिन जो चयन हो रहा है उससे लोगों को बड़ा असंतोष हो रहा है। यह चयन जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कर रहा है और पैसा बैंक दे रहे हैं। होता यह है कि जो लोग जिला उद्योग केन्द्र जो चयन करते हैं वह बैंकों को मान्य नहीं होता है। बैंक अपने तरीके से देखते हैं, जो मेरी राय में ठीक नहीं है और बड़ी धांधली होती है। मेरे गाजीपुर जिले में जो चयन हुआ है उसमें 80 प्रतिशत लोगों ने जनरल स्टोर की दुकान खोलने के लिए पैसा मांगा और वही उनको मंजूर भी हुआ मैं जानता हूं कितने ही लड़कों को जो बी० एस० सी० ऐग्रीकल्चर पास किये हुए हैं, ट्रेन्ड मैकेनिक है, आई० टी० आई० के कोर्स पास किये हुए हैं, लेकिन उनको पैसा नहीं दिया गया। और जनरल स्टोर खोलने के लिए पैसा दिया गया और ऐसी जगहों के लिए मंजूर किया गया है गांवों में जहां पीयर्स सोप, और लैक्मे का सामान बिक नहीं सकता। तो इस पैसे का कहीं दुरुपयोग न हो रहा हो, यह भी आपको देखना चाहिये इस स्कीम में आप कोटा निर्धारित न कीजिए 600, 700 का। इस स्कीम को आप खुला छोड़ दीजिये और बैंकों को अधिकृत कर दीजिए, और हुअल सिस्टम न रखिये। एक बार नाम भेज दिया गया, बैंक देने को तैयार नहीं है क्योंकि उनकी छानबीन में ठीक नहीं आता परेशनी है। बैंकों को यह योजना दे देनी चाहिए, उन्हीं को ही पैसा देना है, वही उसकी छानबीन करें और उसके बाद जिसको मुनासिब समझें दे दें। उसका टारगेट मुकर्रर नहीं करना चाहिए कि 400 500 लड़कों को ही देंगे। 10 हजार प्रार्थना-पत्र बांटे गये उसमें से आपने 400 को ही सिलैक्ट किया, बाकी लोग नाराज होकर चले गये। इससे कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है, बल्कि असंतोष ज्यादा हो रहा है। इस योजना को खुली छूट दे दी जाये, लोग बैंकों को सप्लाई करें, बैंक उसकी छानबीन कर अपने तरीके से उसको रुपया दे दें।

गाजीपुर उत्तर प्रदेश का एक बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है। 1962 में पटेल कमीशन बना था, उस समय योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष श्री बी० आर० पटेल थे। उनकी अध्यक्षता में उस समय प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने गाजीपुर, आजमगढ़, देवरिया और जौनपुर के लिए एक कमीशन बनाया, कमेटी बनाई थी। उसने रिपोर्ट दी कि गाजीपुर बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ, गरीब जिला है, वहां बड़े-बड़े भारी उद्योग लगाये जायें। पटेल कमीशन ने कहा कि वहां ऐसे उद्योग लगाये जायें जो ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार और नौकरी दे सकें। उन्होंने कैमिकल इंडस्ट्री, फर्टिलाइजर इंडस्ट्री, क्लाथ इंडस्ट्री वगैरह उद्योग वहां लगाने के लिए कहा था। सौभाग्य से वहां एक स्टील प्रोसेसिंग प्लांट का कारखाना लगाना मंजूर हुआ। डेढ़ साल पहले जब श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी स्टील और माइंस मंत्री थे, तब उन्होंने उसकी मंजूरी दी और अपनी कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग में कहा कि गाजीपुर में स्टील प्रासेसिंग प्लांट का कारखाना लगाया जायेगा। यद्यपि उस कारखाने के लिए साइट सिलेक्ट कर ली गई है, लेकिन इतने दिन के बाद भी उसका काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है।

मैं सरकार से, वित्त मंत्री और स्टील मिनिस्टर से और मैंने सुना है कि यह मामला शायद प्लानिंग कमीशन में प्लानिंग

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

मिनिस्टर के स्तर पर विचाराधीन है, मैं सब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह गरीब, पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है, जो कारखाना मंजूर हुआ है उसको वहां जल्दी चालू करने की कृपा करें।

हमारे जिले में 60 प्रतिशत, आधे से अधिक किसान भूमिहीन हैं। वहां नेशनल एम्पलायमेंट, लैंडलैस एम्पलायमेंट गारंटी स्कीम के अन्तर्गत जो पैसा दिया गया है, उसमें 4 करोड़ 90 लाख रुपये आबंटित हुए थे। हमारे जिले से 4 करोड़ 70 लाख की योजना बनाकर राज्य सरकार के पास गई। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि उसमें से डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया राज्य सरकार ने कम कर दिया है। यह किसानों के साथ बड़ा अन्याय है।

मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि रुपया कम करके किसी दूसरे जिले में भेज दिया गया है जो उससे कहीं कम गरीब है। यह अन्याय है। मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री, योजना मंत्री और ग्राम विकास मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि यह 4 करोड़ 90 लाख रुपया पहले ही कम था, उसके बाद डेढ़ करोड़ राज्य सरकार ने कम कर दिया। इस मामले में इस डेढ़ करोड़ को और बढ़ाकर कम से कम 3 करोड़ रुपया इसमें शामिल किया जाना चाहिए। जब आपकी लैंडलैस लोगों को काम देने की योजना है और जहां 60 प्रतिशत आबादी भूमिहीन किसान है, सीमांत किसान है तो आपको वहां और पैसा देने की आवश्यकता है।

इन बातों के साथ मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूं और वित्त मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने वाकई एक बहुत अच्छा बजट पेश किया है जिसका लोगों ने स्वागत और समर्थन किया है और इससे उन्होंने जो चाहा है, मैं समझता हूं कि वैसा ही फल निकलेगा।

*SHRI S. R. A. S. APPALANAIDU (Anakapalle) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I fully support the Budget for the year 1984-85 introduced in this House by hon. Finance Minister.

Nowadays even stable economy in developed countries is being affected by inflation. The economic situation in any country is being out of control. In such circumstances, we have provided a Budget providing stability to our economy in a poor country like ours and Shri Pranab Mukherjee is really to be appreciated for having strengthening the financial position of the country for the past two years and for having introduced such a nice Budget. Though young in age it is really proved that our hon. Finance Minister is very efficient and this Budget goes to add this factor.

Smt. Indira Gandhi is not only our Prime Minister but also leader to all the non-aligned countries of the world and plays a pivotal part in the Commonwealth group She is one of the leading personalities of the world leaders. She is the link between rich and poor nations. She bridges haves and have-nots. We rarely come across a personality like Smt. Indira Gandhi who has acquired equality with world leaders though she is the Prime Minister of a developing country like ours. It is no exaggeration to say that we can be confident that in her leadership and rule we will overcomes all our problems and our country will be equated with the super powers of the world. Recently held Non-alligned meeting and also the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting are the best example for this.

17 hrs.

Our economy has achieved a good

* The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

stability during the last two three years. Though there are the furies of mother nature like drought, floods etc our agricultural production has reached a record target of 142 million tons. The dependence of our agricultural production on the nature is coming down day by day. This is a matter of great pride and I take this opportunity to congratulate to all our agriculturists.

Let us now take up the industrial field. Even in this field, our achievements are worth mentioning. Though there are threats of strikes, lockouts etc., we have achieved an increase of 4.5% in our production and it is no small achievements This indicates a stable industrial development. I am very much sure that we will be achieving the target of 7 to 8% increase in the industrial development in the forthcoming year.

Though there is a severe threat of inflation, we have achieveed 6 to 7% increase in our national income and I feel that this is a good achievement This figure was 5.4% during the past four years and this year it has reached 7%. During the period of big crises like severe drought, floods, world inflation etc, our economy has withstood everything and our hon. Finance Minister is to be very much appreciated for this achievement. We have also to approciate the decision of not to take the balance of loan sanctioned by I M. F. by 1.1 million SDRs and Government of India has taken a very right step in the right direction.

The plan outlay for the year 1984-85 is Rs. 30,132 crores and in this, the Central plan out-lay is Rs. 17,351 crores and the amount allocated to States/Union territories is Rs. 12,781 crores We all can be very happy over this aspect. Come what may, our development should not be hampered and our hon. Finance Minister has once again proved this in his Budget.

The policies being adopted by some States in this connection are obstructing the economic development of our country. In the name of overdraft, they have spent more money than they could bear upon and it is all the more disheartening to note that this expenditure is also not on productive purposes but on other things. Our Finance Minister should try to change the present trend of the States. The time has come for putting a complete step to this overdraft system. There is a proposed in the current Budget which gives incentive grants to such of the States which use the amounts given to them for productive purposes and do not ask for any overdraft. This aspect is to be lauded by one and all.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no meaning to our developmental programmes if we do not increase the lot of our rural folk. And with this in mind, hon. Finance Minister has done the right thing in allocating Rs 932 crores for rural development. It is nearly double the amount allocated last year. Rs. 400 crores is allocated for the rural landless employment guarantee programme. This programme is for providing employment to at least on person in a family of unemployed persons for at least 100 days in a year and this will help the people who are without any source of earning livelihood. This is a great boon to the poor people of the country. An amount of Rs. 243 crores is allocated this year for rural drinking water scheme. With this nearly 50,000 villages get drinking water facility.

Apart from the above, integrated child-welfare programme has also been taken up in the backward areas and this helps the rural ladies and children. In this year this scheme will be extended to thousand blocks. Another 78 crores is allocated to the social welfare programmes and this has paved the way for the socio-economic development of the country Rs. 209 crores is allocated for development of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Backward class people and this figure is more than what has been allocated for the similar purpose in the last year by 33 crores. It is only when these people are fully developed that the country will be developed to the maximum extent in all fields.

[Shri Appala Naidu]

An amount of Rs. 11,858 crores will be spent in this year for the implementation of 20-point programme given to the country by our respected leader, Madam Indira Gandhi. This programme has given a new life to the nation in achieving social and economic benefits. The overall development of the nation is much dependent on this 20-point programme. We can as well say that this programme will create a revolution in the country ; As this programme is meant for the development of the nation in all its perspective, I would appeal to all that keeping aside the implementation of this programme.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our economic development is much dependent on agricultural production. Rs. 758 crores has been earmarked for different programmes concerning the development of agricultural production. It is happy to note that Rs. 38 crores has been allocated for the programme of national oil-seeds development project and because of this we can estimate that the production of oil seeds will be 9-10 lakh tons more in the year 1984-85. Many times I have mentioned in this august House that such a programme should be taken up. By taking up on active and efficient programme for the production of oil seeds, we can reduce the shortage of cooking oil in the country and we need not depend on imports. At this juncture, I would like to mention one point. We should take necessary steps to grow palmolive trees in the vast land available in Andaman & Nicobar islands so that sufficient quantity of palmolive oil is produced in the country.

An amount of Rs. 2,685 crores is proposed to be spent on oil exploration in this year. The results of last year's efforts will show that we are having vast oil resources and we should take up exploration work in deep sea and also in coastal areas. With this we can be saving much needed foreign exchange and also we can be earning much foreign exchange in the years to come. It is needless to say at this juncture that the economic development of any country is much dependent on the production of petroleum products of that country and this has got a good say on the economic front of the nation

We must be proud of the factor that we have successfully commissioned the INSAT 1-B satellite recently. We must congratulate the scientists who are responsible for this task. This is not in competition with the super powers of the world but to achieve important change in the very crucial field of telecommunication that the INSAT 1 B was commissioned In a country like ours, where there are only 3 telephones per thousand persons, communication field is very much backward and with the successful operations of satellites like INSAT 1-B we must achieve key changes in such important field like communications and I am fully hopeful that we shall definitely be achieving this

Hon. Finance Minister has taken very good action in curtailing the activities of people avoiding income tax in the name of running charity missions and this has been done by affecting necessary changes in the income tax policy of the country and no steps is left now for such misleeds. The minimum limit for wealth tax was also increased from Rs. one lakh to Rs. two lakhs and a respite is given to the people who are already suffering because of inflation. Hon. Finance Minister deserves all appreciation for this.

20% custom duty is now imposed on the import of stainless steel scrap and this has stopped the nefarious activities of people who import this scrap without any taxes and earn crores and I fully support this move of the hon. Finance Minister.

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is an year of handlooms. In this year many concessions are provided to handloom industry. In this Budget, handloom and powerloom cloths are exempted from duty in particular circumstances Anybody will appreciate this action of the Finance

Minister. This will give a respite to our handloom industry which is unable to complete with big mills.

I note that only Rs. 480 crores is earmarked for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant in this year. This is a big project involving Rs. 4,000 crores and it is decided that in early 1986 production in first blast furnance is to be started. And for such a big project, allocation of a small sum of money will cause delay in taking the steel plant work and the cost will increase abnormally and, I am afraid, on the whole, it may affect our economic front, I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to allocate at least Rs. one thousand crores for this steel plant project and help the plant to come up in time and start production.

Encouragement is given to savings scheme by introducing national deposit scheme and it is estimated that Rs. 200 crores will be notted in this year.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that this budget is a far-sighted one and it is also commented likewise by President, FICCI Mr Jain. This also curtails inflation and encourages savings. The special feature of this budget is that it lookes like a special programme for the upliftment of rural village people. We cannot imagine a still better budget. It is very unfortunate that opposition members allege that this is an election budget.

I am happy to inform that our respected leader Smt. Indira Gandhi is the supreme leader of the masses of the country and she is very much keen on the altoward development of the people of the country and this budget goes to show it to all. I congratulate once again hon. Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee for having introduced such a perfect Budget and I thank you, Sir, for having given me an opportunity to mention my view. Thanks.

*DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to make a few suggestions on the 1984-85 General Budget.

The debate on the General Budget has highlighted the present economic condition of the country and the basic minimum requirements of the people, besides the prospects of economic growth in the future. The hon. Members who participated in this Debate have made a thorough study of the provisions of the Budget. While the Budget has received the commendations from the ruling party members, the Opposition Members have also not failed in their duty in voicing their condemnation of the superfluous approach to the economic plight of the downtrodden in the country.

The people of the country are pining for some relief from the ever-increasing prices of essential commodities. They are hoping against hope for better living standards. During every election they exercise their franchise under the benign expectation of the ruling party giving succour to their sinking livelihood. If their is a good elected Government, then it will justify its choice by the people by implementation meaningful programmes for mittigating the misery of the masses. But our Central Government seems to be an exception to this.

The Distinguished leaders who have commented upon this budget have stated that this is an election-oriented budget. Some have called it as a fraud on the nation and some others as a capitalist budget. I would call this as an illusion of economic rejuvenation. Sir, can the deer running in a desert ever get water, particularly when it is chasing the mirage? Similarly, the people who expect that the prices of essential commodities will decline are running after such a mirage. The former Minister of State for Finance and presently Member of this House, Shri Satish Aggarwal has stated in no uncertain terms that the prices of essential

* The original speech was delivered inTamil.

[Dr. V. Kulandaivelu]

commodities during the last four years have gone up by 50%. In the environment of continuous price spiralling, I have to welcome the efforts of the Hon. Minister of Finance in reducing marginally the duties on some commodities and in not modifying the rates of duties of others. But with this pace, even in the next 20 years this Government would not be able to bring down the prices of essential commodities.

I have to appreciate the efforts of the Minister of Finance in painting a picture of hope in the minds of poor people and middle class gentry in the country. But this picture is a dubious picture. The Finance Minister has deceived the middle class people even here. He has extended greater benefits to the affluent people in these tax concessions. I have to charge him with this partisanship in preparing his budget proposals. This example will confirm my contention. By reducing 5% in the rate of income tax, a sum of Rs. 56 is the benefit that a person having Rs. 16,000 as taxable income per year derives. For one who has Rs. 1 lakh taxable income the benefit is Rs. 4,922 ; for Rs. 2 lakh taxable income the concession is Rs. 10,547 ; for Rs 5 lakhs taxable income the concession is Rs. 27,422; for 5 lakhs taxable income one-quarter lakh is the concession that has been given by the Finance Minister You have weighed in your economic scale the cat and the elephant. You offer the crutches to your argument that this uniform reduction of 5% has been given as incentive for generating and attracting more tax payers. The sharks of capitalism and the crocodiles of hoarders and black-marketeers are the principal beneficiaries of your bountry.

Sir, suddenly the wisdom has dawned upon the Finance Minister to issue frequent Ordinances extending this concession and that concession. During the past 4 years this exhibition of awareness has not been seen by us. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme and under the scheme for rural unemployed, the Centre has planned to disburse Rs. 4000 crores from the public sector banks. A directive has been issued to the public sector banks that within a month a sum of Rs. 200 crores has to be released by them for the rural people as loan I am really happy that the rural people should get the maximum benefit from such schemes. At the same time I am sorry that the Government of India should resort to such election gimmicks. I am afraid that the benefits are not going to reach the poor people in the rural areas. The rulling party touts are threatening the Bank Managers with dire consequences if the loans are not sanctioned to those people recommended by them. I am constrained to say that this is a ruse being played to help the ruling party workers. It is not anything wrong if one says that this is a massive deception being practised on the masses of the country

Though this year's Budget shows a deficit of Rs. 1762 crores, which is slightly less than Rs. 2035 crores, which was the deficit last year, yet the Government cannot wipe out the accumulating deficits in the coming decades. I have to say this because of the absence of endeavours on the part of the Government to mobilise resources to wipe out such deficits.

During the debate in the last session on the Mid-term Appraisal of the 6th Plan I had referred to the sickness of 400 large industrial undertakings which owe to the banks a sum of Rs. 1100 crores. Similarly, 22000 small units and 2000 rubber consuming industries are on the verge of extinction. You can imagine the massive dead capital in these industries. In Pondicherry, for the past six months, the Anglo-French Textile Mill is remaining closed and 7500 workers are on the streets having been reduced to the level of beggars. Sir, in your constituency in Madras, the biggest B&C Mill is closed for an indefinite period. While the Government has nationalised 13 sick textile mills recently in Bombay, I do not appreciate the reluctance of the Centre in nationalising these two big textile mills. Is it because they are located in Tamil Nadu and not in a city like Bombay,

the source of all black money in the country ?

Sir, the transportation loss incurred by the Food Corporation of India incurred in 1981-82 was Rs. 108 crores and in 1982-83 this loss was Rs. 114 crores. The annual average storage loss of foodgrains is of the order of Rs. 80 crores. Have the Government taken any energetic steps to save this recurring loss of Rs. 200 crores, so that the tax burden on the people can be reduced to that extent ? Throughout the country the sugar mill owners owe to the sugarcane cultivators a sum of Rs. 200 crores. No steps have been taken to bring pressure on the sugar mill owners to pay these arrears to poor sugarcane growers who contribute substantially for the economic growth of the country. Similarly, off and on, we read about the income tax arrears from the cine stars. Does it means that there are no tax arrears from the industrialists of this country ? I understand from reliable sources that the tax arrears from the industrialists amount to Rs. 1500 crores. I want to know that steps have been taken to recover these tax arrears from the industrialists. Similarly, after the recent Supreme Court Judgement, the amount of excise duty to be paid by the corporate sector is about Rs. 400 crores.

If these arrears are collected effectively by the Centre, then there will be no need for the levy of taxes in the coming four years I would take this opportunity to impress upon the Finance Minister to take effective measures for collecting these tax arrears Then the prices of essential commodities can be brought d wn automatically.

The Central Planning Commission has accepted that 40 crores of people are below the poverty line. It will be wellnigh impossible for any Government, to take all of them above the poverty line in another one country. But if the Government can bring down the prices of essential commodities, then it will make a salutary impact on this mass poverty.

Salem Steel Plant in Tamil Nadu is no longer a steel plant; it has become a rerolling unit. The Government has been talking about the strategic importance of Sethusamudram Project. On 7th March 1984, while replying to the Calling Attention Motion, the Defence Minister mentioned about this project. Yet, no steps are being taken to implement this project. The East Coast Road from Madras to Kanyakumari should be declared a national highway or at least it should be treated on par with a national highway so that adequate provision for its development can be made. The Karur-Dindigul BG line which has been the dream of the people of Tamil Nadu for decades, has been given a paltry sum of Rs. 4 crores in this year's Railway Budget. At this rate it will take more than a decade for completing this vital railway line in Tamil Nadu. I also demand that Madras-Tiruchirapalli national highway should be widened. This is the busiest highway in the State with thousands of trucks passing every day. I would also demand that the third minecut in Neiveli Lignite Project should be approved Before I conclude, I would say that Tamil Nadu is reeling under the unprecedented floods due to unseasonal torrential rains. The Government of Tamil Nadu have asked for immediate assistance of Rs. 128 crores. I would request the hon Finance Minister that at least a sum of Rs. 50 crores should be released forthwith to mitigate the human misery in Tamil Nadu.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री कालीचरण शर्मा (भिण्ड) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है, वह हर दृष्टि से बहुत अच्छा है। योग्य मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं और उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूं।

हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती

[श्री कालीचरण शर्मा]

इंदिरा गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में हमने दो तीन सालों में अपने उपायों में काफी बढ़ोतरी की है। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र का काफी विस्तार हुआ है। बिजली की योजनाओं में काफी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। कोयले के उत्पादन में बढ़ोतरी हुई है। शक्कर का उत्पादन काफी बढ़ा है और इस वर्ष इसका हम निर्यात करेंगे। इस देश के औद्योगिक ढांचे का काफी विस्तार किया गया है और इसके लिए मैं अपनी नेता को बधाई देना चाहता हूं।

माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान कुछ बातों की ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूं। हमारे देश में सिंचाई एक ऐसी आवश्यकता है जिसकी तरफ सरकार विशेष ध्यान दे रही है। बजट में भी इसके लिए धन बढ़ा रहे हैं। लेकिन इसमें अभी और रकम बढ़ाने का जरूरत है। सिंचाई के द्वारा देश का उत्पादन और क्रय शक्ति बढ़ रही है। इसको और बढ़ाया जा सकता है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इसको भी देखा जाए कि प्रति एकड़ सिंचाई की जो व्यवस्था होती है उसका खर्चा काफी बढ़ाकर किया गया है। आज हमारे बजट में जो योजनाएं बनती हैं उनको अधिक खर्चीला बनाया जा रहा है। इस पर अधिक अंकुश रखा जाए। सिंचाई योजनाओं का विस्तार किया जाए। खेती के मामले में कई चीजों में सुधार की जरूरत है। जैसे एक उद्योगपति उत्पादन और मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था करता है उसी तरह खेती उत्पादन के साथ साथ पशुपालन और उससे संबंधित उद्योगों को भी बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए। तभी हम खेती को सक्सेसफुल बना सकते हैं। खेती से संबंधित उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए इससे किसान की आर्थिक स्थिति में भी सुधार होगा और निर्यात भी बढ़ेगा।

हमारे देश में अगर सबसे ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है तो हम बिजली की योजनाओं से ज्यादा फायदा दे सकते हैं। ट्यूबवेल्स आदि की योजनाओं को हाथ में लिया जाना चाहिए और इसके लिए अधिक बिजली का प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए। इस तरह की छोटी योजनाओं को हाथ में लिया जाना चाहिए।

ग्रामीण स्थिति की ओर भी आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। ग्रामीण आवास व्यवस्था पर उचित ध्यान नहीं दे पाते। इसके लिए राज्य सरकारों को अधिक धन का आबंटन किया जाना चाहिए। बहुत से हरिजन लोगों को आवास के लिए जमीन उपलब्ध नहीं है और उनको महंगी जमीन मिलती है। इसके लिए जब तक अधिक पैसा नहीं दिया जाएगा तब तक हम उनको लाभ नहीं पहुंचा सकते। इसका प्रभाव हमारे उत्पादन पर भी पड़ेगा। हमारा मध्य प्रदेश का एरिया बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। वहां के बजट में बढ़ोत्तरी करने की आवश्यकता है। हमारा प्रदेश खेती और वन में काफी आमदनी दे सकता है। यहां पर काफी रा मैटीरियल और खदानें भी हैं। यदि खदान की इंडस्ट्री को अधिक सहायता दी जाए तो हमारा प्रदेश एक अच्छे स्तर पर आ सकता है। हमारे प्रदेश में सिंचाई की योजनाओं के लिए भी अधिक धन की आवश्यकता है। वहां पर गांधी सागर डैम है। वह मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान का बड़ा डैम है। पिछले तीन-चार वर्षों से उसमें पानी नहीं आता जिसकी वजह से सिंचाई में काफी असुविधा हो रही है। इसके लिए आल्टरनेट स्कीम बनाएं जिससे सिंचाई के लिए राहत मिल सके। हमारा भिण्ड एवं मुरैना का क्षेत्र डाकूग्रस्त इलाका

है। जब हम 1980 में लोक सभा में आए तो उस समय स्थिति ठीक नहीं थी। अब प्रधान मंत्री के सहयोग से शांति व्यवस्था कायम हो गई है। हमारे डाकू ग्रस्त क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए जो 2000 करोड़ की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है, उससे मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश को भी लाभ होगा। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी की जो भावना है कि इस क्षेत्र का औद्योगीकरण किया जाए, वह ध्यान में रखा जाए। हमारा क्षेत्र पंजाब और हरियाणा जैसा उत्पादन का क्षेत्र है। इसलिए गांधी सागर डैम की अल्टरनेटिव स्कीम की स्वीकृति जल्द से जल्द दी जानी चाहिए। गुना-इटावा ब्राडगेज लाइन की भी स्वीकृति दी जानी चाहिए। वहां पर दूध का उत्पादन अच्छा होता है। अगर उस रेल लाइन की स्वीकृति दे दी जाए तो बड़े-बड़े शहरों के लिए दुध की सप्लाई बढ़ सकती है। गामीण वाटर वर्क्स योजना की स्थिति भी बहुत खराब है। पैसा नहीं होने से कई ग्रामों को पानी नहीं मिल पाता जिससे लोग काफी दुखी रहते हैं। उनको बहुत दूर दूर से पानी लाना पड़ता है। इसलिए, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि ग्रामीण और शहरी वाटर वर्क्स योजनाओं के लिए अधिक धन दिया जाना चाहिए जिससे लोगों को राहत मिल सके। हमारे यहां बहुत सी अन-कम्पलीट रोड्स हैं। कहीं-कहीं पर तो 50 से 70 परसेंट तक काम हो चुका है। लेकिन बीच में ही पैसा न होने से रुका हुआ है। उनको पैसा जल्दी दिया जाना चाहिए। तो उससे रोड्स अगर पूरी हो जायें तो गांवों की तरक्की हो सकती है। योजना के अनुसार सड़क बनी हुई है, लेकिन 5, 6 किलोमीटर की लिंक रोड न होने से गांव मंडियों से नहीं जुड़ पाये हैं। मेरी मांग है कि ऐसी रोड्स को पहले पूरा करना चाहिए जिससे खेती का उत्पादन किसान मंडी तक ला सकें।

पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना के लिए अधिक पैसा देना चाहिए। इसी तरह से ग्रेजुएट अनएम्पलाइड योजना के लिए भी ज्यादा पैसा देना चाहिए। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने बहुत बड़ा काम किया है देश के बेरोजगारों की बेरोजगारी दूर करने का 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत। इसके अन्तर्गत जितना अच्छा काम हो सकता है उतना और कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है। इस लिए ग्रेजुएट अनऐमप्लायड और ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना के लिये सरकार अधिक पैसा बढ़ाये।

एक चीज गांवों में आवश्यक है कि लोगों ने रास्तों में ऐनक्रोचमेंट कर लिये हैं। आप को अपनी आयोजना में ऐसी व्यवस्था रखनी चाहिए जिसके अन्तर्गत सीधे रास्ते बना दिये जायें। इससे लोग सीधे मंडी तक जा सकेंगे और किसान अपना उत्पादन बाजार में स्वयं ला सकेगा। योजना में इस तरह के सुधार की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण लोगों की सुविधाओं को अधिक बढ़ावा दें तभी देश की तरक्की हो सकती है।

गांवों में बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें होती हैं। खेती उत्पादन के लिए जिसको आप कृषि विभाग के अन्तर्गत करते हैं। हमारी खेती उतनी इकोनामिक नहीं है जिस तरह से उद्योगपति के उद्योग हैं। आज किसान खेती के काम में घाटे में है। अगर आज किसान के पास दूसरा काम हो तो वह खेती नहीं करेगा क्योंकि उसे उसकी मेहनत का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए आयोजना में खाद सस्ती होनी चाहिये। ब्याज की रेट

[श्री कानीचरण शर्मा]

भी आप घटा रहे हैं। इसको भी घटाना चाहिये और खाद में सबसिडी बढ़ाइये। आप करोड़ों रुपये विदेशों से तिलहन इम्पोर्ट करने पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। योजना में ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। ताकि किसान के तिलहन उत्पादन के लिए खाद सस्ती मिले और जो बीमारियां खेती में होती हैं उन बीमारियों के लिए सस्ती दवायें उनको मिलें इससे खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत भी होगी। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान है, अगर उनकी खेती की तरक्की और पशुपालन की तरफ ध्यान दें तो देश को काफी लाभ हो सकता है।

हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में खास तौर से रेलों की बहुत दिक्कत है। योजना में रेल की व्यवस्था के लिए पैसा बढ़ाना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ वित्त मंत्री ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI N. GOUZAGIN (Outer Manipur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Budget for 1984-85 presented to this House by the hon. Finance Minister. I am happy to say that the Budget presented is the best ever presented to this House and it is covering all the problems to be solved for the rural masses. We have never seen such a good budget in the past, and I really congratulate the Finance Minister who has prepared such a nice Budget.

The Opposition Members feel that this is an election-oriented Budget. But we have seen the progress made so far during the past four years. We have seen the successful holding of the Asian Games; we have seen N A M summit meeting and CHOGM conference were held successfully.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All Budgets are election budgets because we are answerable to the people. We have given some assurance to the people and we prepare the Budget to satisfy the people. Therefore, all Budgets are election budgets, and not only this Budget.

SHRI N. GOUZAGIN : The CHOGM Conference was organized properly and was held very successfully under the leadership of Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi These are all the progresses, and the instances are found in the field as well as here in the capital. It is very unfortunate that the Opposition Members never feel happy with any progress made by the ruling Party or by the Government. They were given a chance in 1977-79. At that time also poverty was there, and poverty is still there existing in the country And it is our effort of the present Government, to remove poverty as far as practicable. But the Opposition people are not happy when we try to do something to remove the difficulties of the people. I think, they have become habituated to criticise everything. May be, because of this, they could not continue for a long time when they were given a chance to rule, when the people of India gave them the mandate to rule; they could rule for only two and a half years. It is, more or less, natural for the Opposition people to criticise whatever the Government is doing.

The present Government under the leadership of Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi is the Government that works. This is part of the fulfilment of the promises given in our election manifesto. I do not say that we have completed all the works; we have yet to go further. But I am very much confident that, under the leadership of Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the secular India will continue to march forward to progress. The leadership that the Prime Minister is taking throughout the world is very well known and her leadership in India is, of course, undisputed : no one can beat her.

Some people who crossed over to the other side in the recent past have criticised from the other side Some of them were Ministers here on our side, but recently they have gone to the other side and they have started criticising us. They will realise by and by and more and more what this Government is doing for the poor rural masses As I said, we have yet to go a long way to complete the programmes. Sincerity and honesty need to be our principles to translate all these social programmes and development programmes.

Whatever good programmes are made including 20-Point Programme, if implementation is not done properly, then, the people do not get the benefit. Implementation in some places is lacking. This needs to be looked into.

I hope that in course of time or within a few year time, we will be able to achieve the targets. The gap between the rich and the poor will have to be bridged or minimised.

Famine and shortage of foodgrains in the hill areas from where I come have become more or less chrnonic. As regards railways, we have only about two K. M. railway line inside Manipur area which is yet to be completed. But, I am happy that after 35 years of Independence, Manipur State is going to have a railway line going inside the Manipur territory. I am happy to make a mention here that the Railway Minister has kindly agreed to extend this line upto 35 k.m. within Manipur Area I do not know how long it will take. It may take a long long time. Anyhow, Sir, it is a good sign that we are going to have something which the other States have been having for centuries together.

Regarding the communications, such as telephone services, postal services, I say these are very very bad. May be it is because of the long distance, trunk call line between Delhi and Imphal (Manipur State's Capital) has been very irregular and defective. Even when we book an urgent call, we have to wait for one or two days. This is very very unfortunate. It needs to be improved. Regarding television services, Government have announced that 70 per cent of the population would be covered by TV facilities in a year's time. The picture so far shown in Manipur, is still very poor. May be, it is because of the low voltage conditions there. In the State of Manipur, law and order situation has been a problem for the last four or five years. It is still there. As compared to other parts of the country, it is not very serious. The extremist party which is known as the Nationalist Socialist Council of Nagaland is believed to be responsible for the assassination of former Chief Minister of Manipur, Shri Yangmesho Shaiza. This particular party has not yet been banned The other Groups PLA, PRE PAK and others, were all banned and declared as unlawful organisations for their unlawful activities. The other group has not yet been declared as an unlawful organisation. This needs to be done very quickly. Otherwise, the people who took the like of the former Chief Minister, former Member of this House, will have more and more lives taken.

Sir, in the field of industry we don't have any industry worth mentioning because we do not have power. Until and unless you have power you cannot have industry The only industry existing there is cottage and small scale industries Sir, where you do not have industry the railway people do not want to come and when you do not have railway lines the industry cannot prosper. So, it is all inter-connected. When railway authorities are reluctant to come in, it is natural that you cannot have development in the State. Further when you do not have road communication you cannot have development as desired

Sir, it is unfortunate that we do not have any link trade with Burma which is next to Manipur area. If we have to sell any of our products to Burma or import anything from Burma side it has to be routed through Calcutta which means additional transport charges with the result that we cannot compete with the outside

[Shri N. Gouzagin]

world. If some route is opened through Manipur and even if we do not have railway line yet we can thrive and proceed on with our trade and commerce.

Sir, during all these thirty-five years no development has taken place in Manipur which is very unfortunate. Sir, I am alone here having nobody to do any sort of lobbying for me I am helpless. Sometimes I blame myself for my inefficiency and ineffectiveness and sometimes I like to blame people from bigger States who are expert in lobbying. This is the fate. Even though I am a Member of Parliament and you count all that I possess, it may be even below your poverty line. This is the situation in which I am living and majority of the people in my State are living in a very very Miserable condition.

Regarding forest policy I want to place on record that Manipur hill areas, Mizoram and Nagaland are having same topography and same climate and whatever forest policy is adopted for these States it should be same and similar. There cannot be two policies for these areas because the topography, Vegetarion, climate and method of cultivation (jhooming) and people are same. This s my request to the Minister concerned

Sir, as I said, even after 35 years of independence, there is no proper or effective democracy functioning in some parts of Manipur hill areas.

The village headman is known as the chief That chiefship is heriditary. There was a time when the Government of Manipur, when it was a Union Territory, passed an Act which is known as Chief's rights (Acquisition) Act. But that was not implemented. The village chiefs are the heads of the villa es; they are owners of the village land's This is how they were recognised by the Britishers and the Maharaja of Manipur The same practice continues till today P ople do not have any say in the management of the village lands. In M zoram, the neighbouring State, the village chiefs were abolished and these chiefs were given compensation by the Government of India. The hill people of Assam Meghalaya, and Mizoram were given a very nice organisation under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. But the District Council given to Manipur hill areas is muchless powerful than the District Councils given to the hill people of Assam. Meghalaya and Mizoram.

My question is : Why don't you give same and equal protection to the tribals living in the same north eastern areas ? Even Tripura Government is demanding 6th schedule for hill and tribal people of Tripura. The M nipur tribal people have been demanding this since the year 1968-69. In answer to this, the Central Government, this Parliament, has given the District Council Act of 1971, which is very much less powerful than the District Council granted under the Sixth schedule of the Constitution as applied to As m, Meghalaya and Mizoram. This is the position Why can't you make the same rules applicable to the same people of the same area ? Why should be follow a separate yardstick ? I do not think, it is due to any lack of interest. I still feel it may be due to lack of pressure on the part of the people and their representatives --including my-elf. But, Sir the effect remains the same. Whether the people demand it or not, if it is right, then, it should be given. The Manipur hill people are the people who do not know when and where to claim their rights, how to enjoy their democratic rights. The only acknowledgement we could show was when our religious freedom was threatened (when Christianity was threatened) during the Janata regime Many of the tribal Christian people come forward and assembled together and started shouting against the Government's intention. So, that was the time when we realised our rights. And also at the time of the election we realised that we have got the right to vote. That is why we have sent up our representatives to the State Assembly and to the Parliament. But for other matters, we are rather too ignorant. The people are to ignorant to demand their rights, to have the privillege of enjoying

their rights and privileges. So, I feel people like the hill people in Manipur and other backward areas in the country need special and more attention. If we really mean what we say, we have to give more emphasis on this and we have to give the best attention to the poorest of the society.

18 hrs.

Sir, as I have said, at the beginning, the present budget is the best budget ever presented to this august House by the Finance Minister, who is the youngest Finance Minister that our country has had so far. He has very thoughtfully prepared this budget to please each and everybody in the society, not only the ruling party people but also the people in the Opposition. I know : they do not like to appreciate the budget. I wish that they should also try to appreciate whatever good things are done by the Government.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Member from Manipur But the only misfortune is that he does not understand that the allocations in this budget for the development of the North-Eastern Region have been lowered and they are very meagre.

SHRI N. GOUZAGIN : Sir, in conclusion, I must place on record that the hon Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, has fulfilled her promise to the People. She promised a Government that works for the people. With the progressive budgets and the progress made during the past four years and with the present balanced budget, we all will agree that this budget will go a long way for the betterment of the people. With these words, I support the budget.

*SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY (Gobichettipalayam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to make a few suggestions on the General Budget for 1984-85.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Chinnaswamy, you may continue tomorrow.

18.02 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifty-seventh Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 13, 1984/ Phalguna 23, 1905 (Saka).

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*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.